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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1909

No. 1725



GENERAL VIEW

UNION STATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE NEW UNION STATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL CO.

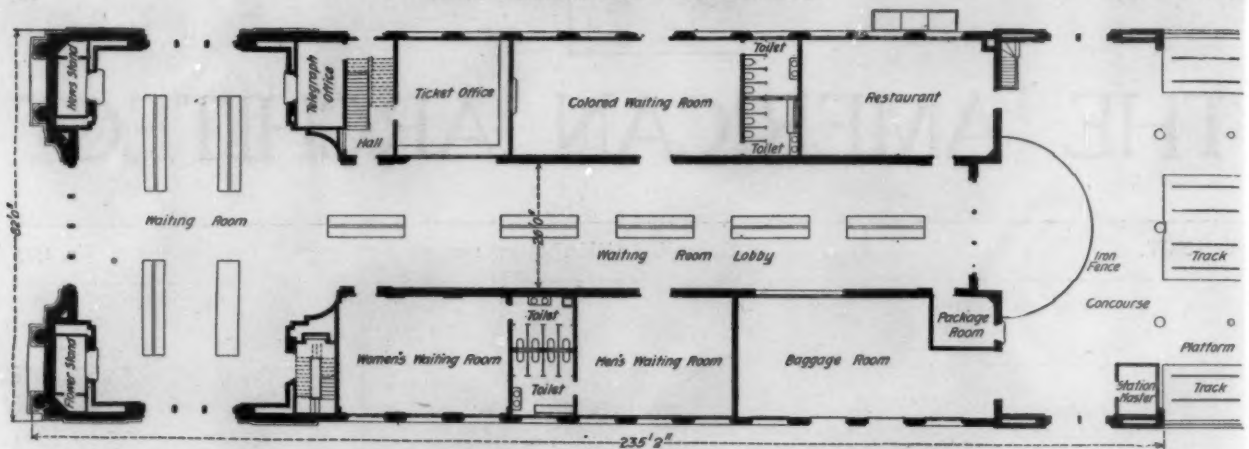
MESSRS. D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS

ON Canal street, the main business thoroughfare of New Orleans, and close to the commercial center of the city, is the new Union station of the New Orleans Terminal Co. The station building is 82 feet wide by 235 feet long.

The work was commenced in midsummer, 1907, and is now practically complete. This may be cited as an example of the rapidity of modern building construction. Well-organized methods, mechanical skill and executive ability are accomplishing remarkable results throughout the country, and the fact that a structure of this magnitude, from its beginning to its completion, can be safely and satisfactorily erected in less than eighteen months is a matter worthy of note.

The architecture of the building, as will be seen, is a sane adaptation of the modern French. The building typifies in a large sense the purpose for which it was erected, and in this respect teaches, in a quiet way, a lesson to more pretentious structures erected for a similar purpose. The problem of the adaption of design to purpose, location and climate is often difficult. We feel that in the present instance, the results achieved are eminently satisfactory.

The setting of the building is such that the architectural excellence of its lines can be viewed to good advantage. On each side of this terminal there is a street 45 feet in width, while the main façade faces a wide parked approach, some two blocks long.



PLAN OF PASSENGER WAITING ROOM

NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY

Through the main entrance, the archway of which is 30 feet wide by 40 feet high, the traveler enters the main waiting room. This room is 40 feet wide, 80 feet long, and has a clear height to the central dome of 52 feet. On the side streets there are arched entrances 30 feet high. As will be seen by reference to the plans, this waiting room is accessible on all sides by large openings, thus providing the most desirable feature in railway terminals, ease of ingress and egress by large numbers without undue crowding and confusion during the so-called "rush hours" of daily traffic.

Centrally through the building is the main waiting-room lobby, while grouped on each side are the various rooms and offices necessary to the prompt and efficient transaction of passenger railway service.

The concourse, placed at the end of the waiting room,

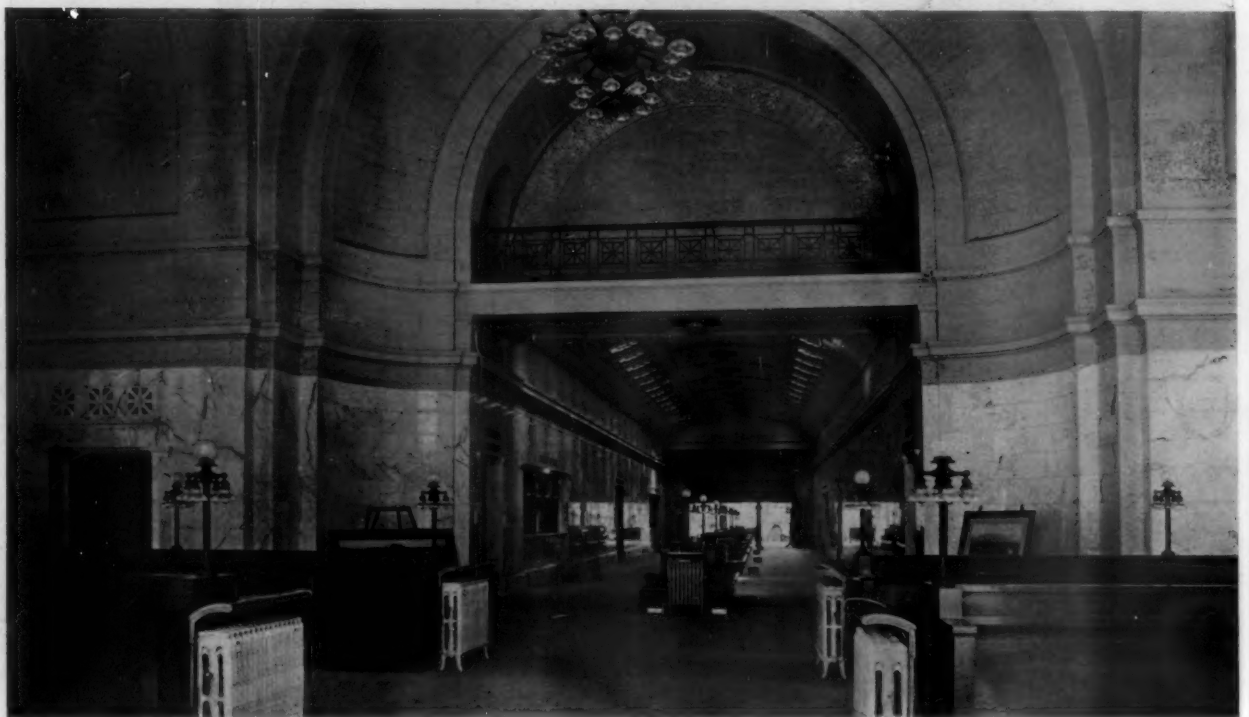
has exits to the side streets to avoid interference with outgoing traffic. It is 80 feet long by 35 feet wide.

The foundation, the setting of which was much complicated by the necessity of taking care of an old drainage canal, some 22 feet in width and which runs lengthwise under the building, is of concrete on piling.

The lower courses of the Canal street exterior and the main structure on the side streets are of granite, the upper of Bedford stone. The remainder of the building is of brick and stone.

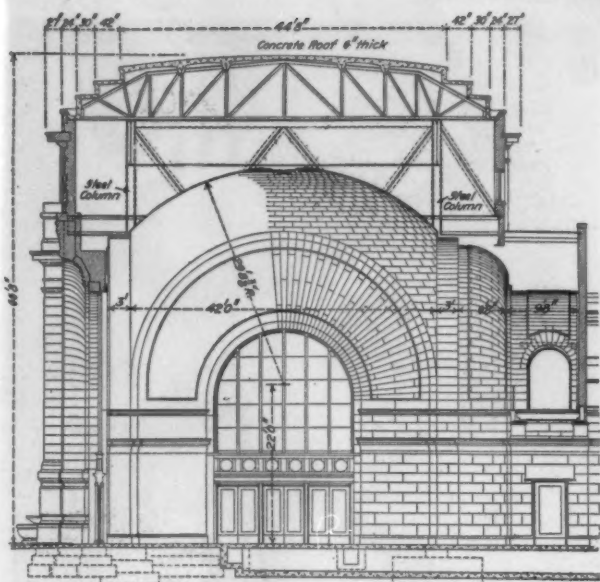
The brick used is of a specially made gray color harmonizing with the stone, the ensemble being a most restful and artistic result.

The interior construction of the main waiting room shows a central dome, from which barrel vaults extend to each of the four sides of the room.



WAITING ROOM

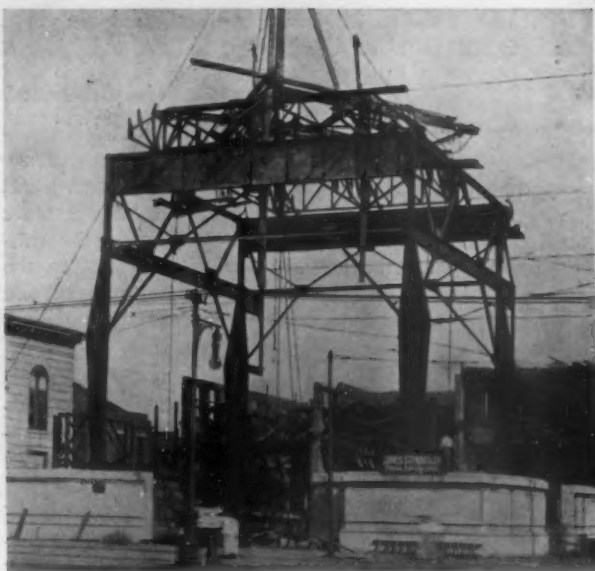
STATION FOR NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY



CROSS-SECTION THROUGH DOME OF WAITING ROOM, SHOWING STEEL FRAMING. NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL

To a height of 12 feet above the floor, the side walls are finished in marble; above is cement, in imitation of stone, treated to harmonize with the marble. Here, again, one notices the satisfactory treatment of color values and the restful character of the tones employed. The floor of the main waiting room is mosaic tiled, as are also the smaller waiting rooms and offices. These smaller rooms have plaster walls.

The main waiting room has a steel frame to carry the dome and attic roof. To adapt this to the floor plan and superstructure was an interesting engineering problem. The solution has been to support this steel frame at four points only, the supporting columns being symmetrically placed as indicated on the first floor plans. Reference to the sectional view of waiting room will show that these four points are well within the lines of



STEEL FRAMING AS BUILT. STATION FOR NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY

the attic walls, and these are carried by cantilever members and suitable girders. Above these girders, and resting on them, are the steel roof trusses, of which there are six—three in each direction. These carry a concrete roof 6 inches thick, including a skim coat of 1 inch, the concrete spans being arched between I-beam purlins as shown.

There are four tracks entering the station. These are protected by inverted umbrella sheds, 704 feet long. The cast-iron supporting columns are anchored to concrete blocks. The tracks are separated from the streets by an ornamental iron fence.

Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, were the architects of the building.

We are indebted to the *Railroad Gazette* for much of the information embodied in this description.



TRAIN SHEDS

STATION FOR NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY

FIELD STONE AS A MATERIAL FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE, ITS SELECTION AND PROPER HANDLING.

The use of field stone in country house building is practically as old as the country and the instances are many throughout New York State, New England and the environs of Philadelphia where the stones were literally taken from the fields and utilized in the construction of farm houses and barns. But to-day the fields are cleared and the stones we build with are found mostly in the fence walls where the farmers for generations back have piled them.

Westchester County, New York, is especially rich even to-day in these fence walls of weathered stone, and it is through Westchester that they are found in their most buildable quality—that is, the long, flat stones that admit of a natural bond.

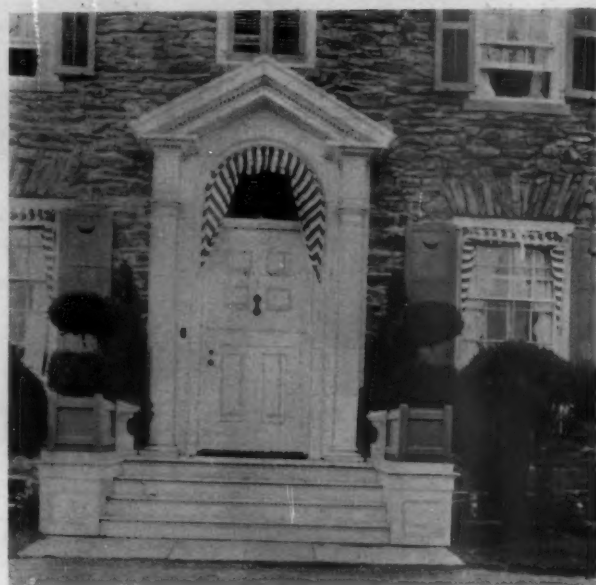
We have happily passed, and it is to be hoped for good, through the "cobble stone era," that period when the suburban home builder obtained those fearful results we frequently see in almost every suburb, in his attempt to build a wall out of the round field stone which only holds together by the sheer adhesive power of cement.

They have, however, a curious interest in themselves, for they are undoubtedly a product of a glacier period, having been worn to a smooth surface by centuries of travel. By their very shape, however, let alone their texture, they are no more adapted to building purposes in a wall than so many large sized marbles.

The buildings illustrated show better, perhaps, than any explanation what can be accomplished by the use of the flat field stone when properly laid.

It is, however, no simple task to obtain this result. In the first place, the longest and flattest stones should be selected, and set aside to be used in the construction of arches—flat headed or round. Then the second gleaning of all the possible stones to be used for the face work should be made, and with this, as with the arch stones, a care that is nigh to tenderness must be utilized in the handling.

For it must be remembered that the undisturbed weathered surfaces only are to be exposed in the wall, and if the stones can be laid with the moss, which



often covers them, still clinging, the effect of an old wall is naturally enhanced.

Even at the expense of ridicule one should insist upon an old quilt or rags being laid on the stone boat or wagon used to haul the stones; and then with the utmost care in handling, a wall may be laid with every stone on the face a weathered stone, and the result will be a wall that resembles a building which has faced the weather for a century.

But it is the horizontal laying that is most important after the stones are safely at the site. Avoid the regular in size, but insist that every stone be laid on its natural bed—flatly. Back up the weathered face with the refuse of the fence walls, with quarried stone or even brick, but insist that no stone which has felt the hammer be exposed to view.

As to jointing and pointing, the large joint with the mortar kept well back is most effective, and a white mortar for the pointing is essential if the building is designed in the Georgian period where the exterior woodwork is white. Even where the building may be trimmed with stained chestnut, the weathered faces of the stones appear so dark in the finished wall that the white joint seems most effective. La Farge cement and white sand will procure this result, as most architects know, but there is manufactured to-day a sort of waterproof paint which when applied with a brush to the pointing will give a lasting white joint to any mortar and besides act as a practical waterproofing.

It is interesting to note in building from the stones of these old fence walls how many feet of wall even a small building will consume if the stones are selected with the care we have indicated. Many are the cases we have known where an owner, confident that he had more stone on his place than could possibly be used in the contemplated building, has had to buy from the neighboring farmers.

A hint here, however, may not be amiss. The average farmer will welcome an exchange in which a simple wire fence is erected to supplant his old stone wall,





and such an arrangement has not only averted a tragedy at the near completion of a building operation, but proved a decidedly advantageous investment on the part of the building owner.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—RESUMÉ OF DEBATE ON THE SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

The revised schedule, the result of the debate, is as follows:
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS AND SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES.

1. The architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and of the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost* of the work complete, is six per cent.
2. On residential work, on alterations to existing buildings, on monuments, furniture, decorative and cabinet work and landscape architecture, it is proper to make a higher charge than above indicated.
3. The architect is entitled to compensation for articles purchased under his direction, even though not designed by him.
4. If an operation is conducted under separate contracts, rather than under a general contract, it is proper to charge a special fee in addition to the charges mentioned elsewhere in this schedule.
5. Where the architect is not otherwise retained, consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.
6. Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical and sanitary problems are of such a nature as to require the services of a specialist, the owner is to pay for such services. Chemical and mechanical tests and surveys, when required, are to be paid for by the owner.
7. Necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the owner.
8. If, after a definite scheme has been approved, changes in drawings, specifications or other documents are required by the owner; or if the architect be put to extra labor or expense by the delinquency or insolvency of a contractor, the architect shall be paid for such additional services and expense.
9. Payments to the architect are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), two-fifths additional, the remainder being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of service rendered. Until an actual estimate is received, charges are based upon the

proposed cost of the work, and payments received are on account of the entire fee.

10. In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is to be as follows: For preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; for preliminary studies, specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

11. The supervision of an architect (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction) means such inspection by the architect or his deputy, of work in studios and shops or a building or other work in process of erection, completion or alteration, as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in general conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions. He has authority to reject any part of the work which does not so conform and to order its removal and reconstruction. He has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, to order necessary changes, and to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications. On operations where a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction is required, the architect shall employ such assistance at the owner's expense.

12. Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect.

THE DEBATE.

THE PRESIDENT: Under the rules of order, the president cannot preside during the sitting of the committee of the whole and therefore requests Mr. Boyd to take the chair.

Thereupon Mr. Boyd took the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: There being no objection, we will take the schedule of charges up by items. The matter is therefore open for discussion. I will ask Mr. Day to read the schedule of charges item by item. At the conclusion of each item they will be given due consideration.

Thereupon Mr. Day read the schedule.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Day, in order that we may take this up in regular order, will you read paragraph No. 1? Discussion will take place on item 1 after it is read.

Mr. Day then read paragraph No. 1.

MR. GILBERT: I move its adoption.

MR. POST: I think we should begin a little earlier than this in the consideration of this document, which seems to be, as a whole, a very properly drawn one—a very excellent one for its purpose—but I think that it should be amended in the preamble, and I move that an amendment be made in the preamble by striking out the words, "usual and," leaving the preamble to read, "Professional practice of architects and schedule of proper minimum charges." I should like to offer that resolution, and then speak to the alteration. With regard to the rest of the entire document, it would receive my hearty support.

THE CHAIRMAN: If it is your pleasure then, we will take up the motion by Mr. Post, which has been seconded. Is there any discussion?

MR. POST: I should like to speak without discussion, if I am permitted to do so. We have been for some forty or fifty years—

MR. GILBERT (interrupting): Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the resolution. I can perhaps save time by saying that I understand Mr. Post to move the amendment by omitting the words "usual and." Is that correct?

MR. DAY: I having moved the adoption of the paragraph, which comprehends the original except Mr. Post's amendment.

MR. POST: Does that dispose of the thing, sir?

MR. DAY: That is for the Chair to determine.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is whether Mr. Post's amendment shall be adopted, striking out the words "usual and" in the heading of the schedule of charges.

MR. POST: My reasons for this, Mr. President, are very simple. We have been, from the time I was a small boy in the profession, struggling to get a proper recognition in the community, and in the courts of the land, so that we could sustain our business in naming a fair and adequate remuneration for our services. We differ in our position entirely from most all professional bodies, in the fact that we have no legal status as

*The total cost is to be interpreted as the cost of all materials and labor necessary to complete the work, plus contractors' profits and expenses, as such cost would be if all materials were new and all labor fully paid, at market prices current when the work was ordered.

practitioners. When a man thinks that his education is sufficiently completed he hangs up his shingle as an architect and practices. He is not admitted to practice by any authorized body, as are the doctors, and surgeons, and lawyers, and, consequently, he has no status in the courts, except the status that he is given by accepted customs and service. It has been my portion—good or bad—to be called into court quite frequently during very many years, to give expert testimony with regard to the value of architectural services, and I have been unable with a perfectly clear conscience to swear that 5 per cent. was not only the proper and adequate pay of the architect in this country, but that, as far as I knew, it obtained for generations throughout the civilized world. I think that—I want to say here, parenthetically, that I do not pretend to be a cheap architect; that my firm does not pretend to be a firm of cheap architects—that we propose to give a fair equivalent for our services wherever we can get them, and that we value our services as highly as other men do, and expect to charge as much for the work as we can conscientiously demand; and, as far as practicable, we are prepared to abide by any schedule that is adopted and in favor throughout the land. I would rather see the 6 per cent. made $7\frac{1}{2}$ than 6. I think it would be a more proper and adequate compensation for services under modern practice and regulations, but I do not think the Institute should place itself in the position of advocating the spirit of trade unionism by attempting to force rates by resolution. When the time comes when it becomes the recognized practice of the community to pay the architects of the communities in the United States of America 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or any other percentage, then let us change the schedule, and state that this is the dominant or prevailing practice; but I do not think that you could go into court, if some one was an expert, and if this schedule without that alteration in the caption is made, and swear that it is the usual and customary practice in America or in Europe to charge more than 5 per cent. for ordinary services under conditions of practice, and I should like to have the thing left in such a condition that when we get into court we can enforce our schedule without aspersions of trade unionism, which has been so constantly made not only by individuals, but by committees of Congress. I remind you, gentlemen, that when your committee three or four years ago—your committee on government architecture, of which I happened to be the chairman—called by appointment on the Hon. Joseph Cannon, we were greeted when we walked into the room with: "What are you, anyway? Are you an ordinary trade union, or are you amalgamated?" The discussion began in that way, and after that way, and after that we were treated with regular politeness—Mr. Mundie and myself—and I think we did some little measure of good. If the caption is altered by striking out the statement that this, at the present time, is the "most usual" practice, the remainder of this document would receive my support, with the exception that I would much rather see the commission made $7\frac{1}{2}$ than 5 or 6, and I think it would be a more fair, proper and just charge.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will therefore proceed to a vote, and Mr. Post's motion carries with it the acceptance of the heading down to paragraph 1, with the amendment which he proposes. Those in favor of Mr. Post's amendment will please say aye; contrary, no. The motion is adopted. We will now proceed to the consideration of item No. 1. Do you wish to speak upon item No. 1?

MR. FIELD: Gentlemen, I have considered the point raised by Mr. Post in connection with item No. 1, the charge of 6 per cent. I want to offer this for consideration—

THE CHAIRMAN (interrupting): We are proceeding to a consideration of item No. 1—

MR. CARRERE (interrupting): In order to bring the matter before the convention, I move the acceptance of item No. 1 as it is printed.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that item No. 1 be adopted as printed. I put that motion.

MR. FIELD: I have considered the point raised by Mr. Post in connection with item No. 1 of this schedule, and it seemed to me that there was a point which even the amendment of the title would hardly cover, and which might be covered by this amendment which I wish to offer. I offer it for the consideration of the convention as follows: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that this paragraph be amended by the addition of a foot note, as follows: For many years prior to 1908 the

minimum charge or favored charge in accordance with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects was 5 per cent. Owing to increasing complexity of construction, the charge (reading)—

Mr. Gilbert arose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gilbert, may I ask whether at the moment you are talking on the original motion to adopt item No. 1? It has not been seconded.

MR. GILBERT: As there has been no second to Mr. Litchfield's offer of an amendment, I understand that paragraph No. 1 is now before the convention, upon my motion for its adoption. It was seconded. I have no remarks to make. I hope the motion will prevail.

MR. KOHN: I wish to offer a suggestion in regard to that. I notice in the article proper the old wording, of course, is not included, and in place of the word "cost" are the words "total value," and that is supplemented at the bottom by this foot note, in which it says, "Usually the total value of the work is its cost, but in all cases where the cost and value are not the same, etc." Then it defines "total value." My suggestion is that the portion before the wording, "total value" at the latter end of that first line be omitted for this reason, that the cost is not considered here, and that mixes up the wording of the constitution schedule in such a way as might lead to complications, as I have very good reasons to know in my own practice.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you offer that as an amendment?

MR. YOUNG: In reference to the definition of "total value" of Mr. Kohn, it seems to me the whole value could be expressed and it would not complicate it with the word "cost," which in cases that have come to my knowledge have complicated the whole situation where the definition of the word "cost" was not accepted, as we know it, but it became a totally different thing, which was under the ruling of one distinct department of the government. Therefore, the value of this definition would not be altered if those words were stricken out, and it merely read, "The total value of the work is the value of all materials and labor necessary to complete it, plus contractors' profits and expenses, such value to be estimated as if the material were new and the labor fully paid, all at market prices when the work was ordered."

MR. DAY: The point that Mr. Young raises was one which did not escape the board's attention. The board gave very careful attention as to whether it wished to use the words, "usually the total value of the work is its cost, but in all cases where cost and value are not the same," or whether it would begin, as Mr. Young suggests, with the words, "the total value of the work is the value," etc. I perfectly see Mr. Young's point and consider it an important one, but it is felt, however, that merely to plunge the average client into the discussion of a definition of "value," when that definition applied to only one case in a hundred, or one case in a thousand, was unwise; they felt that for the average client it was wise to start right off and tell him that usually the total value is the cost. That finishes it up for him. He does not have to worry him about the definition; but in the exceptional cases where enforced labor is used, or old material employed, or new material that comes low priced into the owner's possession, we felt we had to have a definition, and we believe this definition fully covers all the cases. Nevertheless, we feel there is a little too much bandying of words, and we would propose, with the permission of this convention, to revise them so as to weed out some of those words, "value" and "cost."

MR. YOUNG: I would just add this: We define "value" as the "market value" which is readily ascertainable, but "cost" may mean anything—may be cost only, cost without any profit; it may mean the cost to the contractor, not to the owner; and if the word "cost" is used it should be defined as well, but, having been omitted in the first, I did not see any reason for inserting it in this. I thought the whole ground was covered by the word "value," which has been substituted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Day, have you an amendment to offer, then, changing the wording of the foot note?

MR. DAY: I have nothing to offer. I believe it would be wiser not to adopt the proposed amendment, but to leave the slight recording of this paragraph to the board, because the board feels that with just a little more time it can make a little clearer statement of this matter.

[To be continued]



LLOYD WARREN
PRESIDENT

L. E. JALLADE, SECRETARY
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CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 7, 1909

CLASS B, ORDER PROBLEM, AN AQUEDUCT

White, Galen.....	New York.....	Atelier Hornbostel.....	M.
Foster, M.....	"	Donn Barber M. Placed.....	M.
Grisey, Xavier, Jr.....	"	"	M. Placed.....
Mink, Charles.....	"	"	M.
Hellmuth, H. L.....	"	"	M.
Ashmead, John.....	"	Prevot.....	M.
Gander, Jos. J.....	"	"	M.
Fudji, Geo. E.....	"	Nelson.....	M.
Reinhard, Andrew L.....	"	Morris.....	M.
Pallesen, Richard.....	"	Metcalfe.....	M.
Wilson, H.....	Hoboken.....	"	M.
Messing, F.....	"	"	M.
Kochlin, C. F.....	New York.....	Taylor & Levi.....	M. Placed.....
Henshaw, G. F.....	"	G. B. Post & Sons.....	M.
Hoyt, B.....	"	"	M. Placed.....
Kritz, Otto W.....	Baltimore.....	"	M.
Winsing, H. L.....	"	"	M.
Thuman, F.....	"	"	M.
Seufert, Philip J.....	Chicago.....	Bennett.....	M.
Walker, F. G.....	Boston.....	Bos. Archi. Club.....	M.
Cook, Walter W.....	Washington, D.C.....	Wash. Archi. Club.....	M.
Moore, M. F.....	"	"	M.
Berman, F. J.....	"	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	M.
Adams, B. Bois.....	"	"	M.
Haller, Thos. E.....	"	"	M.
Hornung, Elmer E.....	"	"	M.
Hart, R. S.....	"	"	M.
Canfield, Walter.....	Youngstown, O.....	Owsley.....	M.
Cope, J. W.....	Philadelphia.....	T-Square Club.....	M.
Sweeney, Jas. P.....	"	"	M.
Mohrfield, Chas. A.....	"	"	M.
Graf, Hugh.....	St. Louis.....	Washington Univ.....	M.
Raguere, Thos. J.....	Pittsburg.....	Carnegie Tech.....	M.
Wallace, F. S.....	"	"	M.
Smith, Thos. E.....	"	"	M.
Hannen, Ivan H.....	"	"	M.
Rose, R. R.....	"	"	M.
Hatcher, E. J.....	"	"	M.
Scheuneman, Paul R.....	"	"	M.
McCook, R. S.....	"	"	M.
Rodgers, R. J.....	"	"	M.
Boyer, E. W.....	"	"	M. Placed.....
Moscau, R.....	"	"	M.
Gray, J. M.....	"	"	M. Placed.....
Griffith, E. F.....	"	"	M.
McCarty, W. A.....	"	"	M.
McNaughton, A.....	"	"	M.
Jones, M.....	"	"	M.
Persley, H.....	"	"	M.
Jacob, J. H.....	"	"	M.
Mewhinney, P. S.....	"	"	M.
Stonerod, E. D.....	"	"	M.
No Name.....	"	"	M.
Schmitt, T. M.....	"	"	M.
Kanzer, J. E.....	"	"	M.
Bolton, John D.....	"	"	M.
Hazelwood, R. N.....	"	"	M.
Gehron, W.....	"	"	M.
Stockwell, J. L.....	"	"	M.
Hay, Paul R.....	"	"	M.

JUDGMENT OF JANUARY 7, 1909

CLASS B, PLAN PROBLEM, A VILLA

Wright, R. M.....	New York.....	Atelier Donn Barber.....	1st M.
Hopkins, A. H.....	"	"	M.
Tatton, H.....	"	"	M.
Heps, Henry C.....	"	Hornbostel.....	M.
Hall, C. E.....	"	"	M.
Nicolas, R. A.....	"	"	M.
Young, C. B.....	"	"	M.
Biebigheiser, L. W.....	"	Thos. Nash.....	M.
Beck, Wm. J.....	"	Taylor & Son.....	M.
Barrett, Leo.....	"	Carl L. Otto.....	M.
Reed, E. H.....	Chicago.....	Bennett.....	M.
Bolton, Meade.....	Washington, D.C.....	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	M.

Stout, S. J.....	St. Louis.....	Atelier Wash. Univ.....	M.
Corubia, A.....	"	"	M.
Hauptle, F. W.....	Philadelphia.....	T-Square Club.....	M.
McGrail, A. H.....	"	"	M.
Dales, E. F.....	"	"	M.
Rich, H. E.....	"	"	1st M.
Hettel, J. N.....	"	"	M.
Porter, C. W.....	Washington, D.C.....	Wash. Archi. Club.....	M.
Critchlow, T. R.....	Pittsburg.....	Carnegie Tech.....	M.
Sterling, F. H.....	"	"	M.
Allison, D.....	"	"	M.
Burkhart, W. F.....	"	"	M.
Knox, E. A.....	"	"	M.
Smart, F. H.....	"	"	1st M.
Ihsen, O. H.....	"	"	M.
Israeli, E.....	"	"	M.
Jones, W. Jr.....	"	"	M.
Schoen, A. J.....	"	"	M.
Smith, B.....	"	"	1st M.

ILLUSTRATIONS

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM, WASHINGTON,
D. C., EWING & CHAPPELL, ARCHITECTS.

The Georgetown University Gymnasium is a brick, limestone and terra-cotta structure. There are two main floors with sloping running track and large room on the upper floor. In the basement are located the locker rooms, showers, University team rooms, visiting team rooms, and rooms for boxing, fencing, and rowing. It also contains trophy room and room for the Physical Director.

As the building is built in the angle of two hills, the entrance to the Gymnasium was placed to one side slightly above the level of the main athletic field. The entrance to the lower floor owing to the slope of the hill, is reached by using a few steps, thus making it easy for those coming in from the field to reach the team and locker rooms without going through the main room of the building.

The walls of the upper part of the building are brick throughout, the brick being exposed on the inside. In the lower story the walls are plastered. The trim in the lower story is of North Carolina pine, the trophy room excepted, this having cases and wainscoting of chestnut. The gymnasium proper is trimmed and wainscoted in oak. The gymnasium apparatus is so arranged that it can be swung back against the wall and the entire floor space can be used for basket-ball and other games.

RESIDENCE OF RICHARD E. FORREST, ESQ., CEDARHURST,
L. I., N. Y., EWING & CHAPPELL, ARCHITECTS.

The exterior is covered with hand riveted, thick butted shingles laid approximately eight inches to the weather.

Perhaps the most important point about the general layout is the location of the entrance at the rear of the building, so that the living room, dining room and smoking room will have the benefit of the best view and breezes. The kitchen and service rooms are located on the opposite side. This arrangement on the first floor gives a natural arrangement of the best bedrooms on the same side of the house on the floor above. The dining room is wainscoted as shown in the illustrations, and the reception room is treated in a somewhat formal manner.

The house is provided with electricity, and a hot water heating system with indirect stacks under the upper floors.

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An encouraging outlook in building field.

Desirability of contract between architect and client.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

House of Richard E. Forrest, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Gymnasium for Georgetown University, Washington.

Frontispiece:

Interior of Library, Hispanic Society of America, New York, N. Y.

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PROBABLY the most promising feature of the present building situation is the very noticeable and almost universal feeling of optimism among architects and builders throughout the country. Doubtless this feeling is amply justified. Not only has the New Year opened with a comparatively large amount of construction work in immediate prospect, but general conditions are such that it cannot be doubted a great deal more will develop in the not distant future. The cost of building has already increased appreciably beyond the prices that prevailed a few months ago. Further advances may be confidently expected. With every indication of an abundance of work during the coming year it is not reasonable to expect that prices will long remain even at their present level, which would seem cannot fail to attract investors. In fact a careful study of present conditions is almost certain to result in immediate action by the average investor who is prepared to take advantage of them. Under all the circumstances it would appear that a feeling of contentment with the present and confident hope for the year before us is more than warranted.

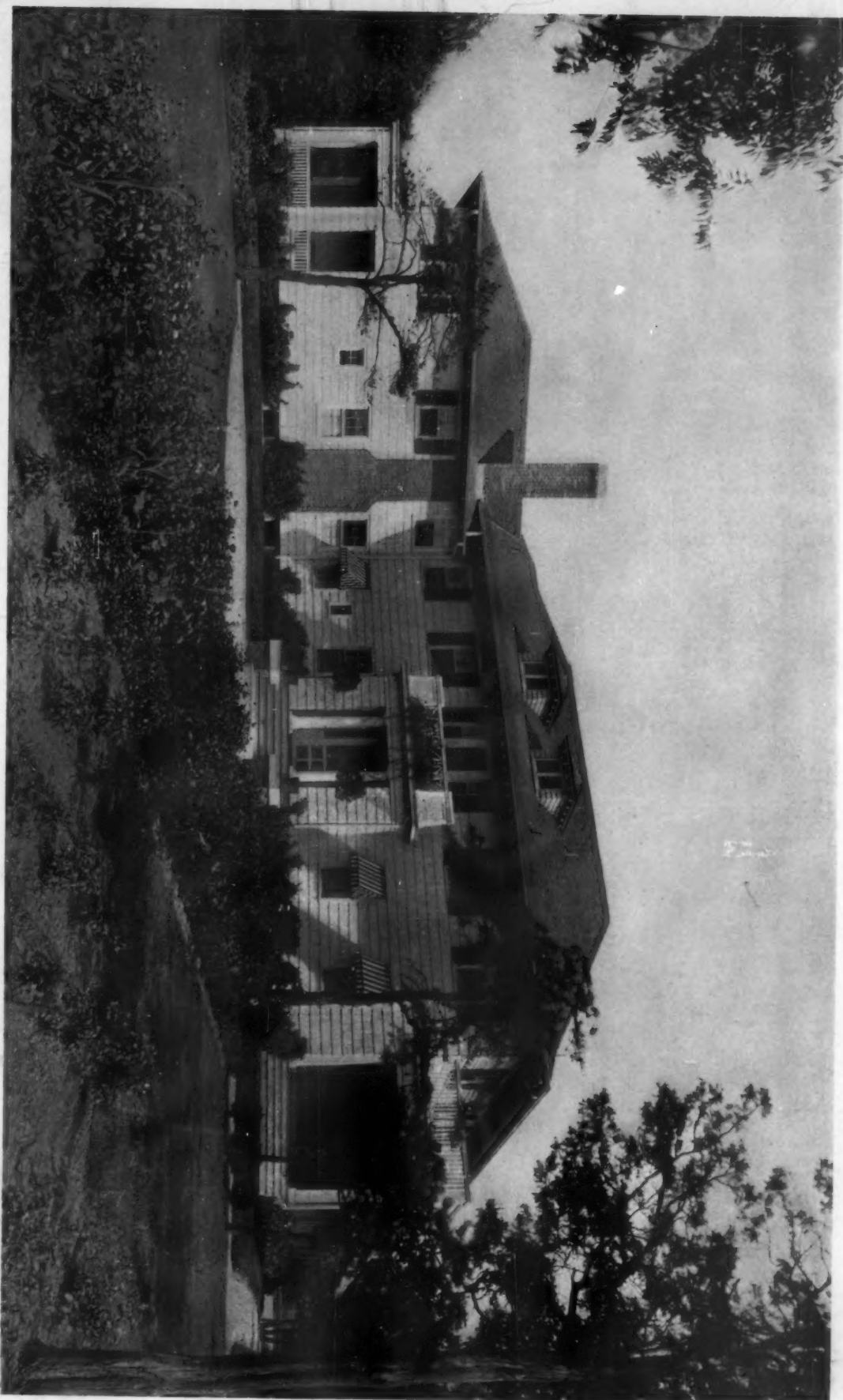
THE extreme desirability of devising some definite and specific form of contact that will commend itself to both architect and owner as providing the basis of an agreement which can be entered into by them with reasonable certainty of mutual benefit resulting, is a fact long realized by the majority of practicing architects. But while the demand for such a contract form is very apparent, the difficulties in the way of supplying it and securing its general use are no less so. The matter was carefully considered by the

delegates to the recent National Convention of the Institute, who, after considerable debate, declined to make any new recommendation. The feeling of the convention seemed to be accurately expressed by the president, when he stated that it was an extremely embarrassing thing to seem to question the right thinking of an owner at that critical stage when he offers the architect his confidence, and to ask him to enter into any lengthy contract that required submitting to his attorney.

UNDOUBTEDLY this describes the situation, but the reason for its existence is not entirely plain. The average owner would not consider for a moment entering into business relations involving the expenditure of even a few hundred dollars without executing a contract covering the minutest detail of the transaction. But if an architect, after being given a commission, presents a contract to the owner with a suggestion that something in the nature of an agreement might be desirable as a means of avoiding future misunderstandings, he appears not only to take giving offense, but to excite suspicion, and even risks considerable chance of losing the commission. Is the cause, lack of education on the part of owners? Or do the contracts when presented actually contain inequitable provisions, and display a tendency to one-sidedness? We have heard owners complain that their architect's scheme for carrying on an operation eliminated them effectually; that in fact they seemed to have no part nor right in the entire transaction except to honor the certificates issued by the architect. Under such circumstances we can readily imagine there might be some difficulty, and the securing of a contract containing such exceptional provisions would seem in truth to constitute a delicate piece of work. But if it is borne in mind that after all it is the owner's money being expended, which renders him an important, if not a large factor in the transaction, it would seem that it would not be impossible to propose an agreement that would contain those elements of reason and justice without which no contract can succeed, and containing which it will commend itself to any right thinking individual, except possibly in minor details. At present it is doubtful if architects have any form of contract with one-half of their clients. A New York firm of our acquaintance, doing an extensive business, recently stated that during the past seven years it had executed a contract with but one client. The results under such circumstances are inevitably unsatisfactory, especially in instances where for one reason or another the work is not carried out. One client will claim that the work done by the architect was voluntary; that it was never authorized. Another that it was done contingent upon approval. A third that while if he ever proceeded with the operation he would expect to compensate the architect, to do so in the meantime while the plans were of no use to him could not be considered. These and other abuses and considerations emphasize the need of some definite and equitable agreement between owner and architect. If, in fact, the character of the contracts proposed heretofore have been the cause of just objection on the part of owners, the sooner it is realized and correction is made the sooner the practice of architecture will be placed on a less hazardous footing.

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JANUARY 13, 1909

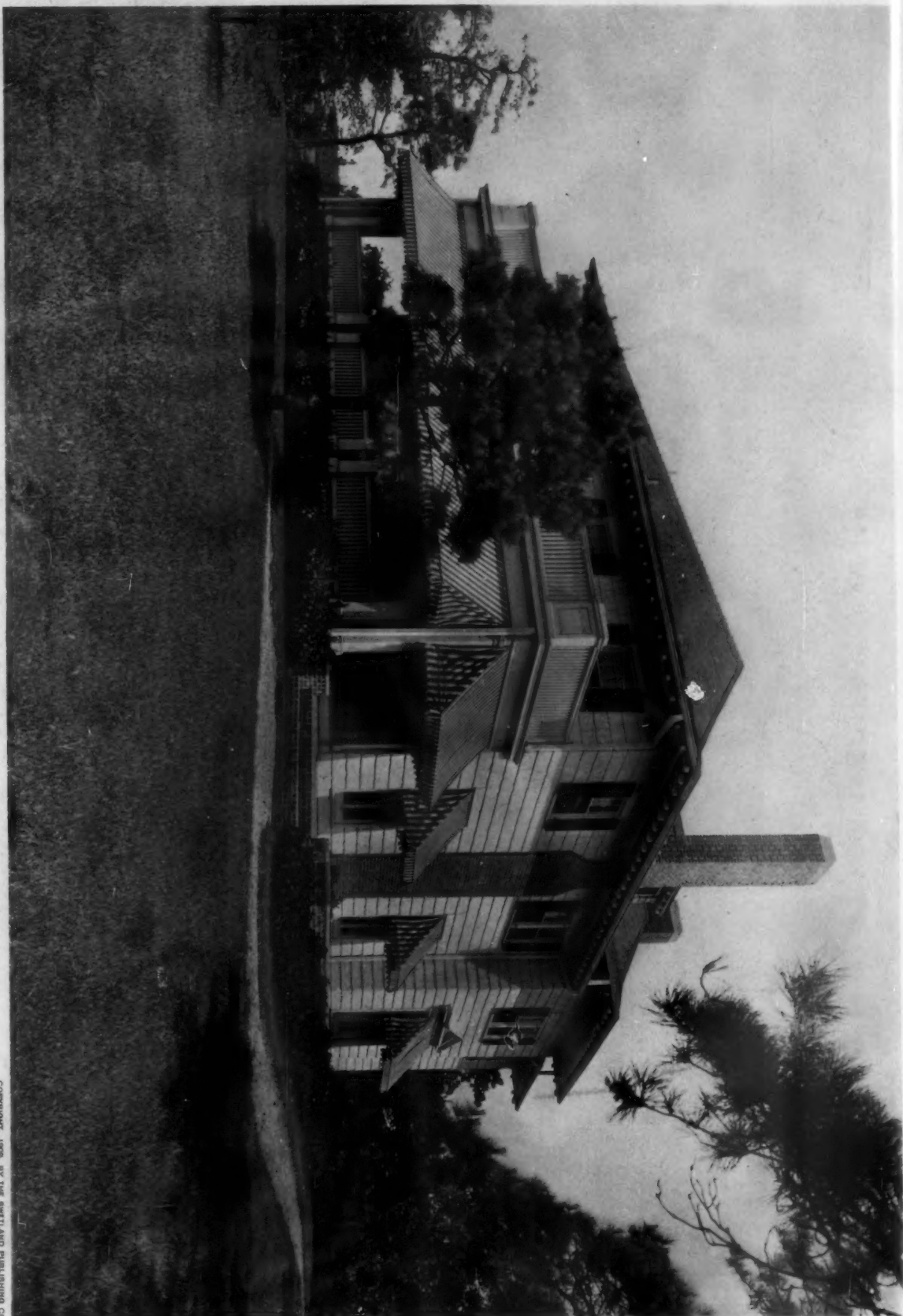


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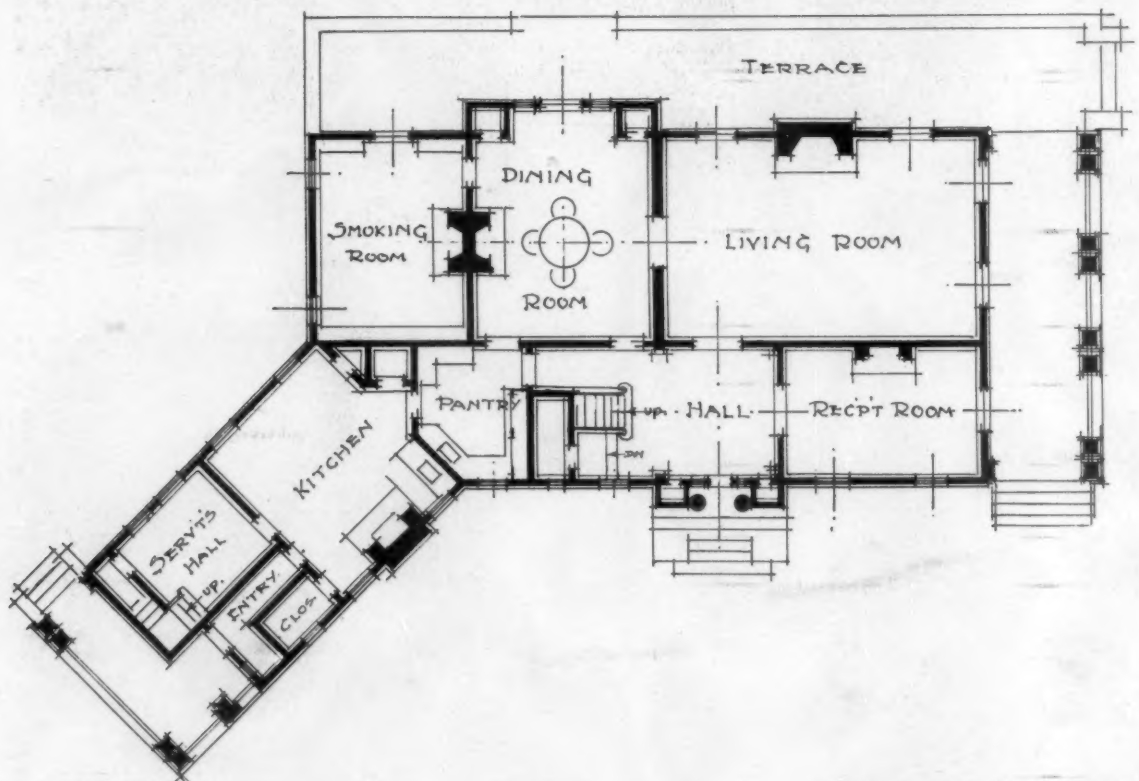
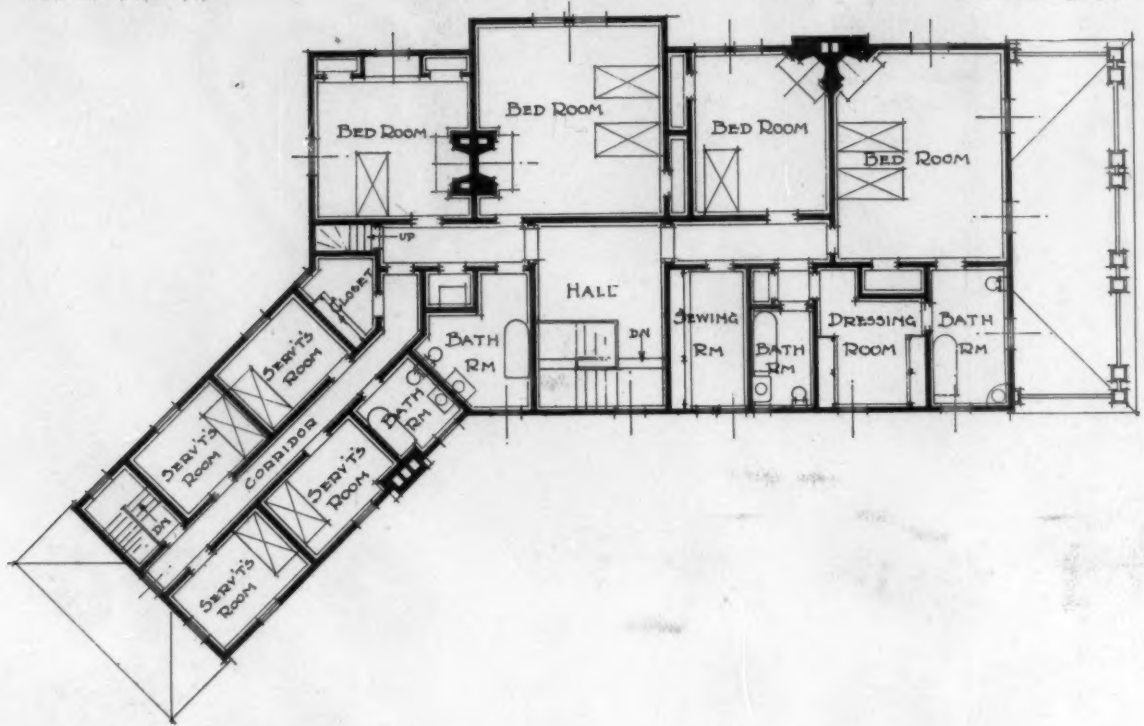


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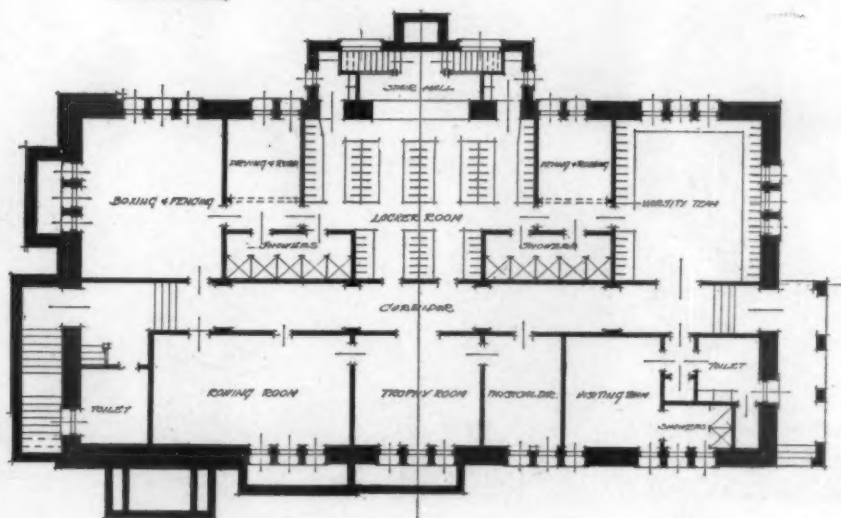
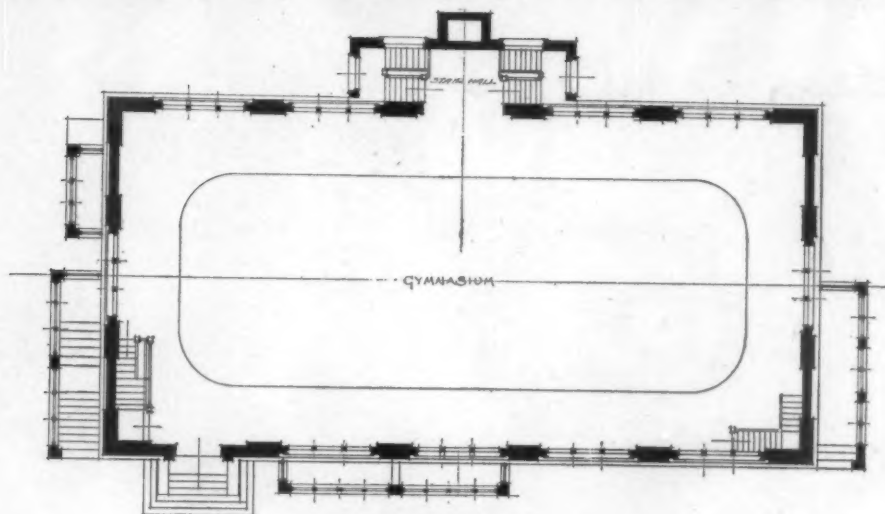
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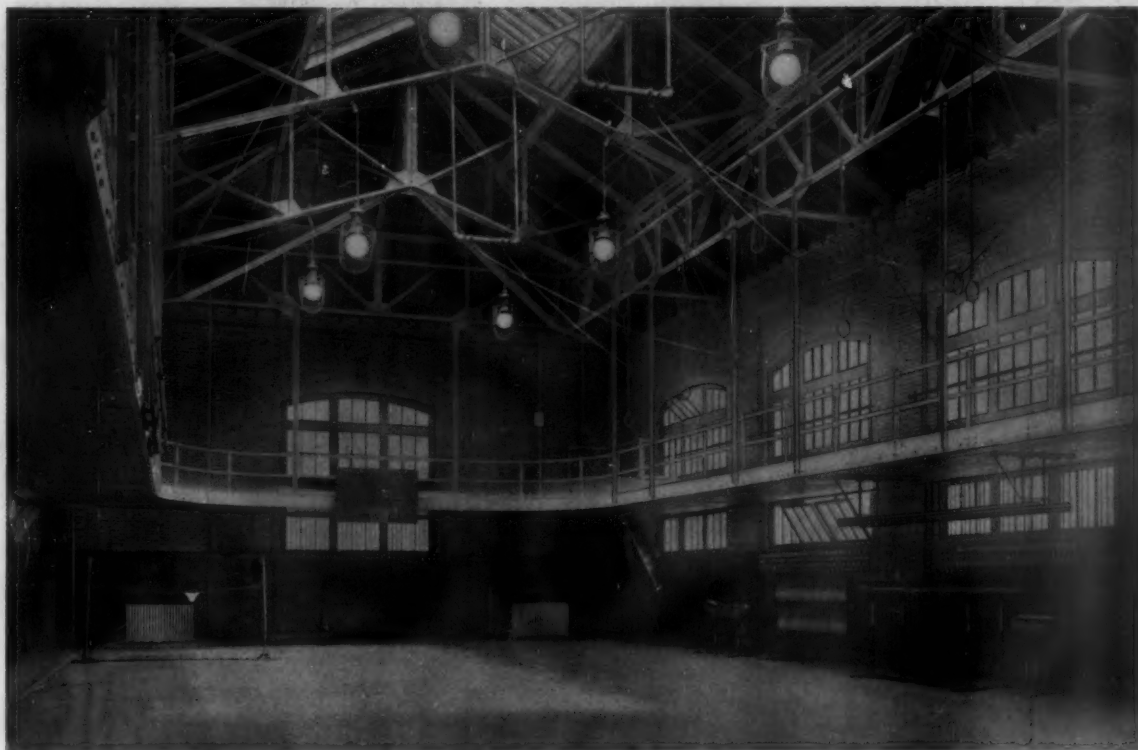


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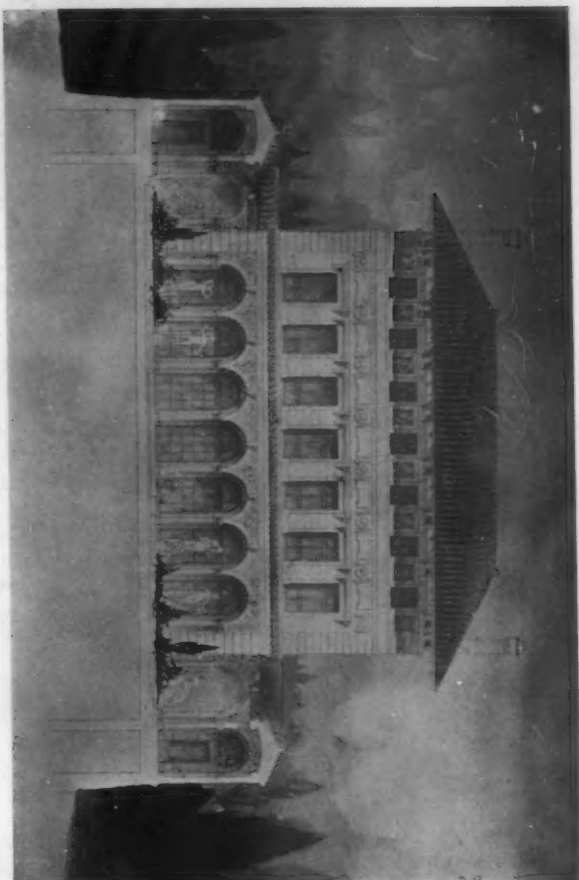
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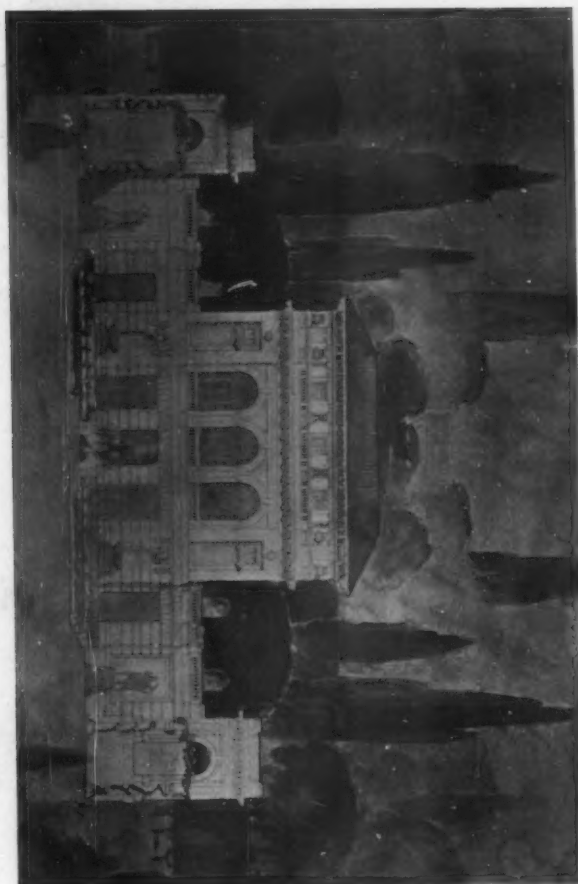
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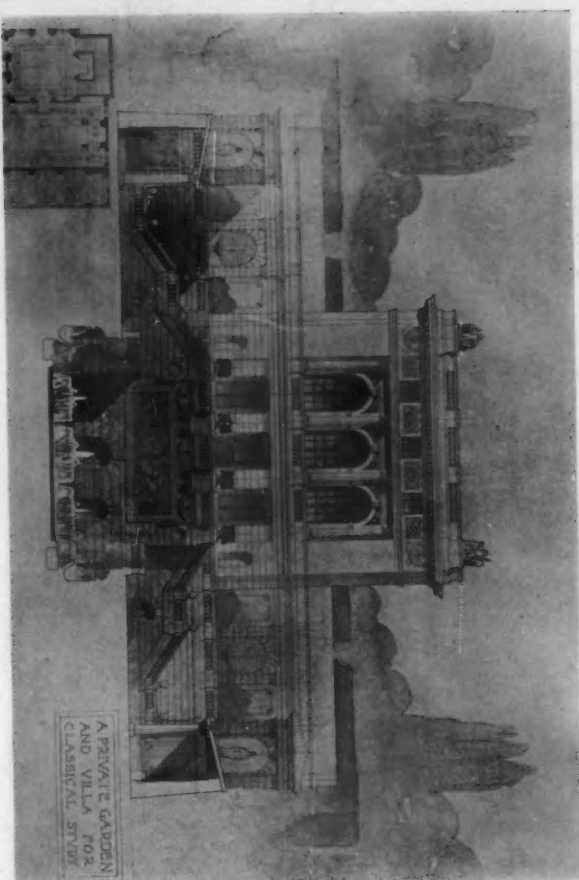
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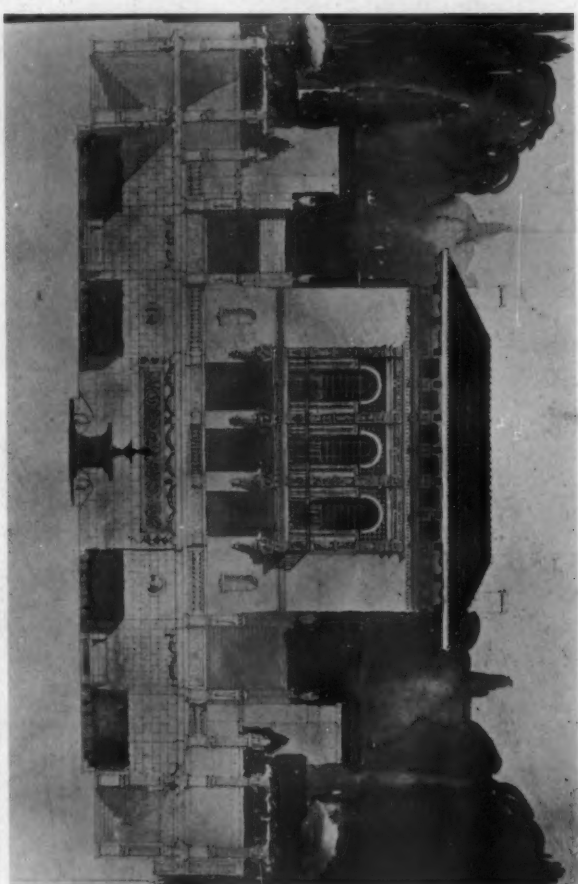
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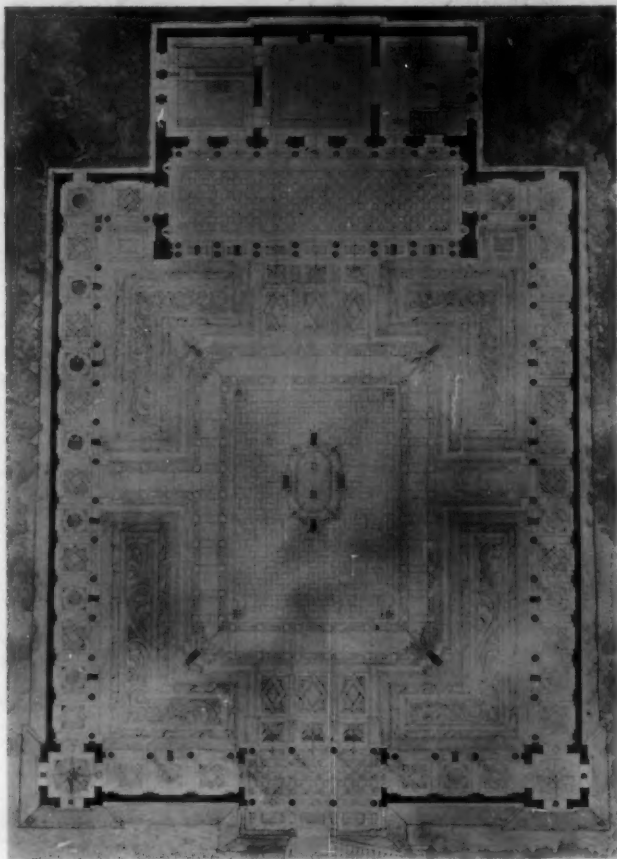


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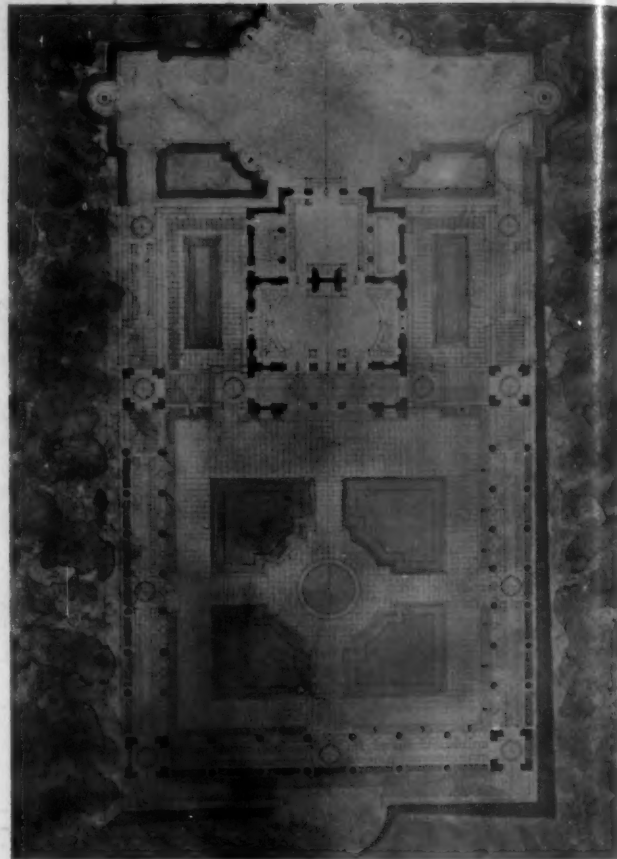
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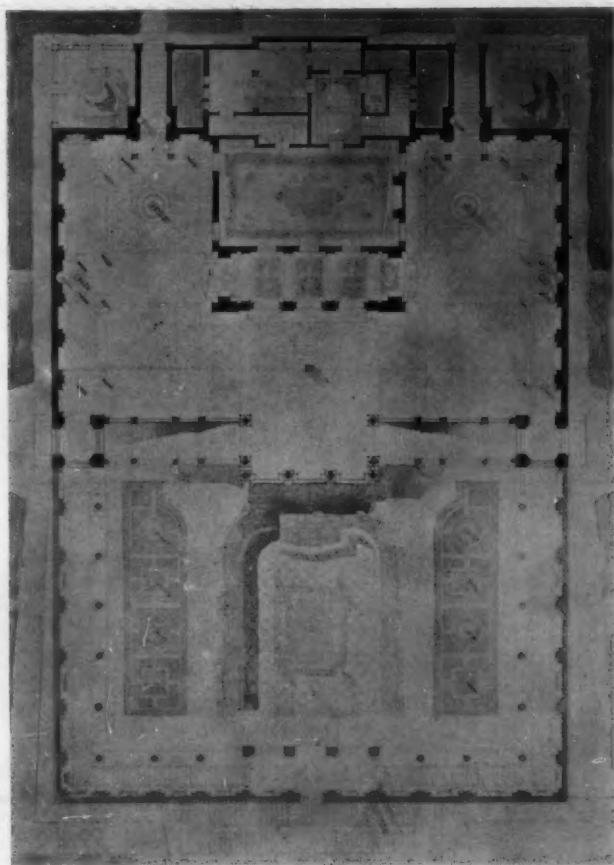
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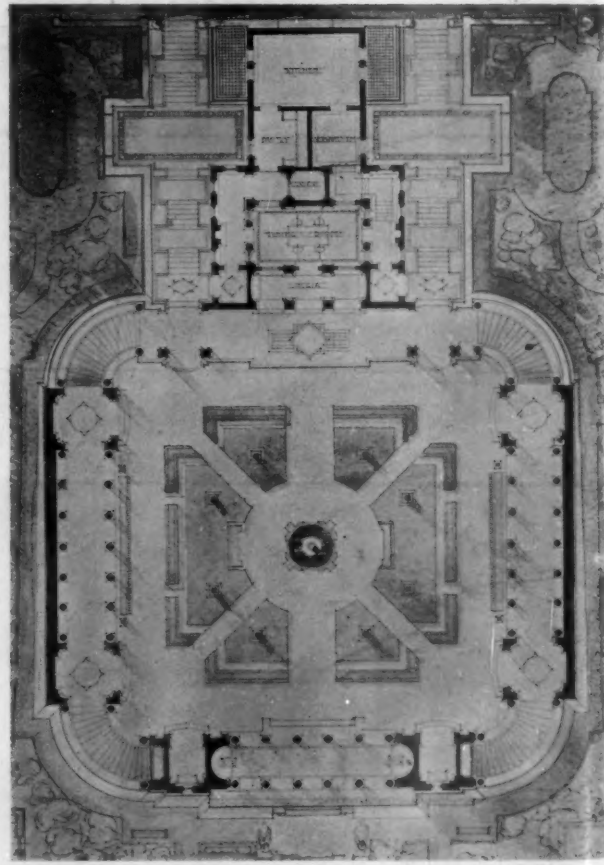
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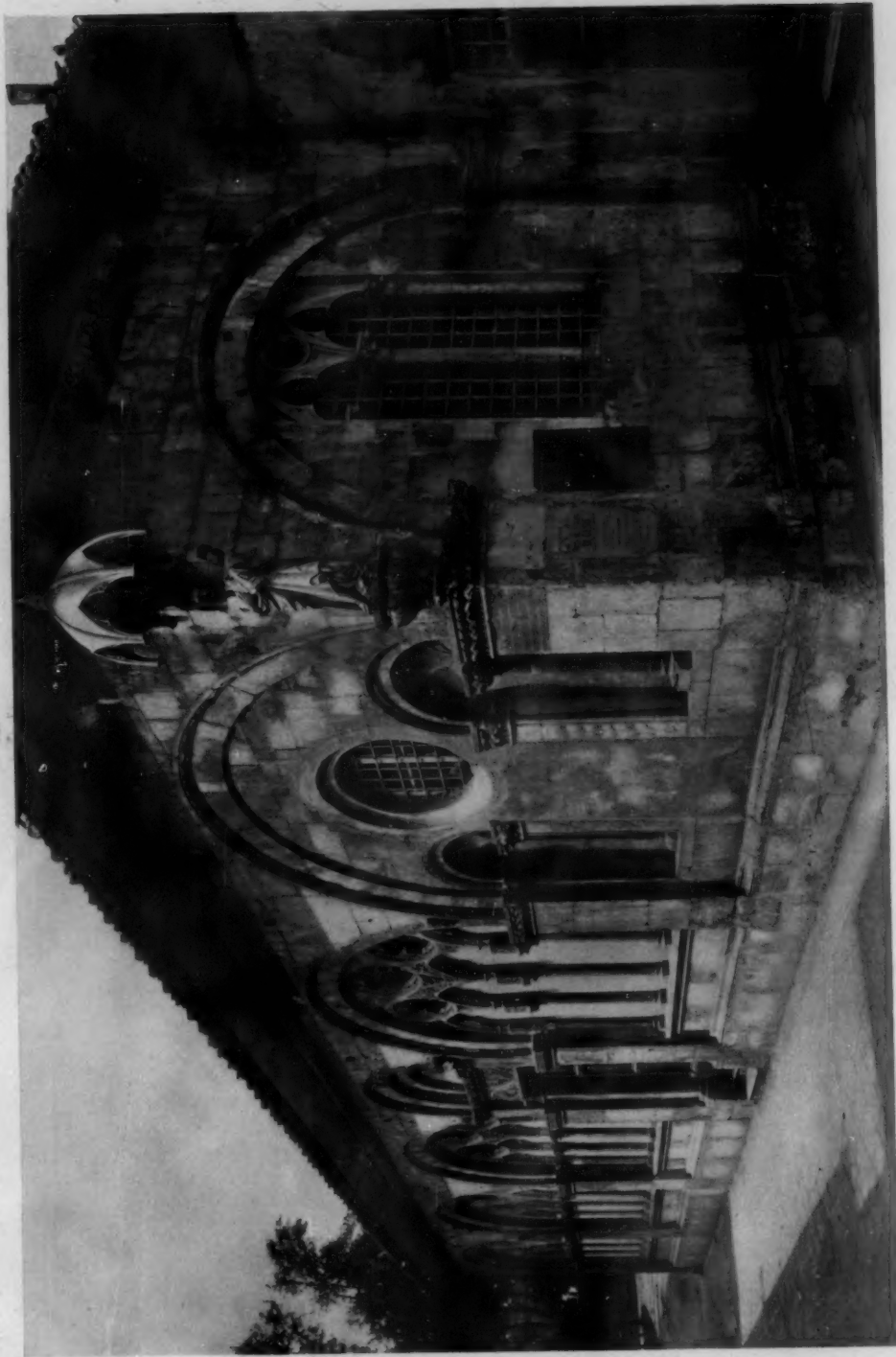
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