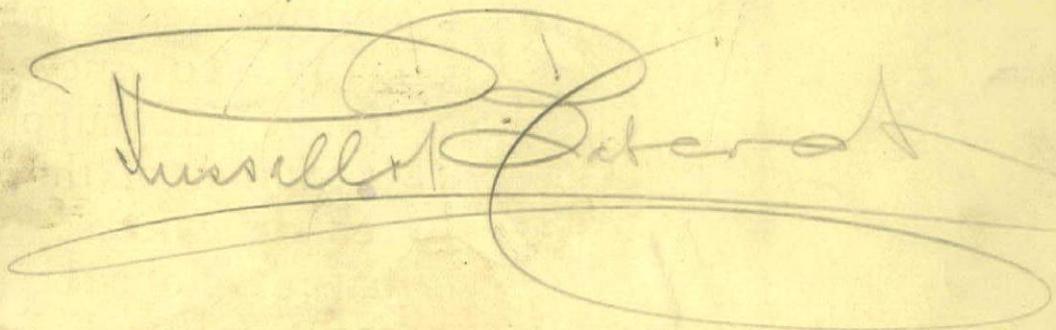


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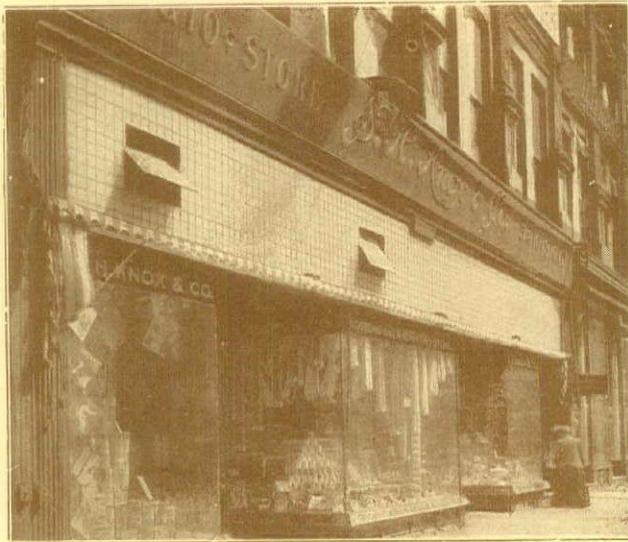
THIS ISSUE CONTAINS

AN ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK, WARREN &
WETMORE, ARCHITECTS—REPORT OF SECOND
DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION, A. I. A., REPORTS OF IMPORTANT
COMMITTEES, ETC., ETC. * * * *

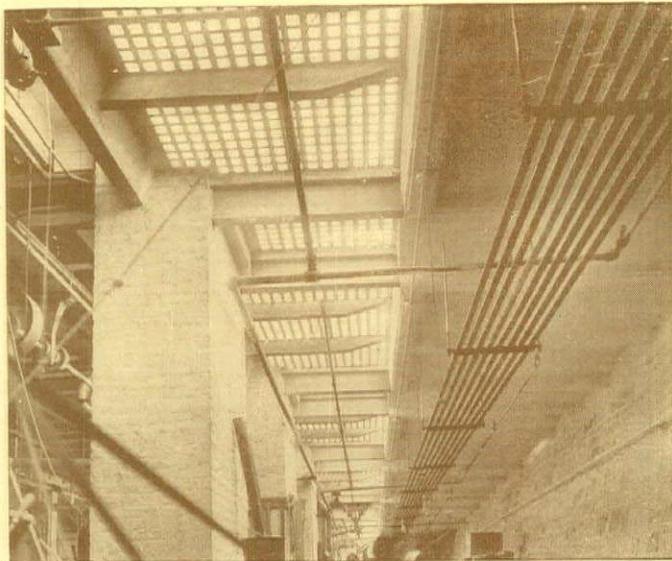
VOLUME XCIX

FEBRUARY 1, 1911

NUMBER 1832



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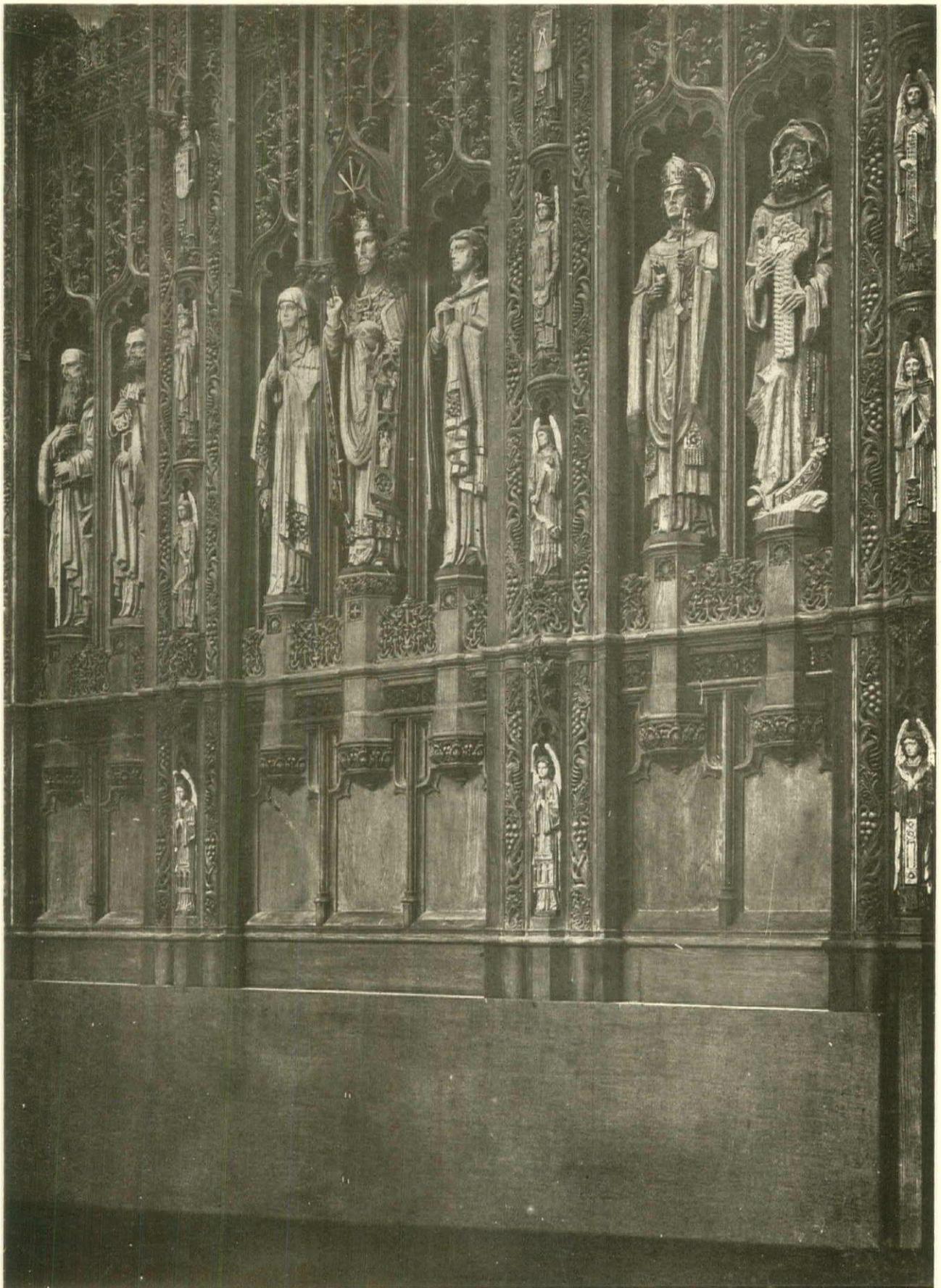
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DETAIL OF REREDOS.

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Vol. XCIX

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911

No. 1832



THE PALM COURT LOOKING TOWARD ENTRANCE TO DINING ROOM—VIEW IS TAKEN FROM BALCONY AT EAST END

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

WARREN & WETMORE. ARCHITECTS

NEW YORK'S most recent hotel, the Ritz-Carlton, offers nothing new except consummate good taste. Both inside and out only such styles were followed as necessitate severe, restrained treatment—early Georgian with, in places, a suggestion of the Empire and the Pompeiian that were the sources of Georgian. You look in vain for the ornate gilding, the sculpture, the frescoes, the imposing cut-glass chandeliers that are supposed to be the indispensable concomitants of successful hotel interiors; instead, you get the simple but far more costly interior of a refined home, for the Ritz-Carlton is, above all

things else, domestic. In its way it is absolutely without precedent in America.

Its fifteen stories are of harmonizing brick and limestone, the first four and the top being of the latter. The base boasts nothing more than a beautiful disposition of piers and openings, the same on all three façades, and nowhere disturbed by any incongruous stone motifs jutting out and depending on steel supports for their stability. Where this base runs into the tall brick shaft the two materials have been interestingly mingled to avoid too sharp a line of demarcation.

This plain brick shaft, with wide-muntined sash win-



DETAIL OF LOWER STORIES—MADISON AVENUE SIDE

dows that make it very house-like in spite of its great height, terminates in a one-storied treatment in stone, which in itself cannot be too highly praised. It is free, yet refined, and thoroughly in the period. But from a distance it is impossible to appreciate it. Moreover, as a top, it is too abrupt. An attempt has been made to help this out by using the crowning motif of so many Eighteenth Century English buildings—the urns and balustrade; but as the New York example is some three or four times the height of its prototypes such treatment is less pleasing. But, at any rate, it is probably preferable to the great projecting cornice so often resorted to; for, to get such a cornice into scale with the rest of the structure, it has to overshadow several stories and, furthermore, to mar the silhouette.

Entering the 46th street foyer, one immediately commands the palm room, the Madison avenue entrance, the various cloak-rooms, and the very attractive stairs to the café and grill below—the most animated spot in the hotel, since luncheon, afternoon teas and theatre suppers are served there. It is something of a relief to step into a hotel foyer where plain plaster walls greet the eye. The electric console here and the charming stair-rail—of excellent design and workmanship—show how much study was put into the details of this seemingly plain entrance. The combination of white-painted iron with the brass of the urns in the stair-railing is particularly commendable.

The cheerful palm room beyond has a decidedly out-of-doors feeling that has been produced without the assistance of tawdry artificial vines tied to lattice work, or electric lights hidden in bunches of grapes. Masses of palms and ferns are banked against the east end of the room, which end is merely a low screen dividing off

the Madison avenue foyer. Above this screen, as above a garden wall, the tops of other plants are visible. Partially roofing the foyer and a little higher than the screen is a balcony full of potted plants and enclosed in the same white iron and brass Georgian rail that is on the staircase. The screen is of unobtrusive bronze and mirror glass, that preserves the bigness of the room, and is low enough to suggest a conservatory beyond (rather than the strictly utilitarian hotel desk and elevators). All this foliage, along with the flower boxes at every window overlooking the palm room, gives a decided impression of a courtyard or patio.

But it is a room, nevertheless, simply treated with double, somewhat elongated pilasters and an entablature undecorated save for the bed-moulds. This latter arrangement is well studied, for the lights which are directly above the cornice mould obliterate all ornament that is not in shadow. Above the cornice is a balustrade spaced to correspond with the windows, thus contributing to the out-door effect. The ceiling of the palm room consists of innumerable panes of opaque, milky glass, held by metal muntins; over this whole surface a strong illumination is thrown by the many electric bulbs behind the cornice, with a result not unlike daylight. A strong leaning towards our own Colonial can be traced in the Madison avenue windows visible beyond the screen from the palm room, and also in the fan-like motif in the tympana at each end.

A raised dais at the west end of this room leads to the dining room—a dining room whose peculiar merit of charm rather than magnificence is not to be found in any other hotel. Architecturally it is unique. No impression of vastness is sought. On the contrary, owing to its shape and the scale of the ceiling, it hardly seems

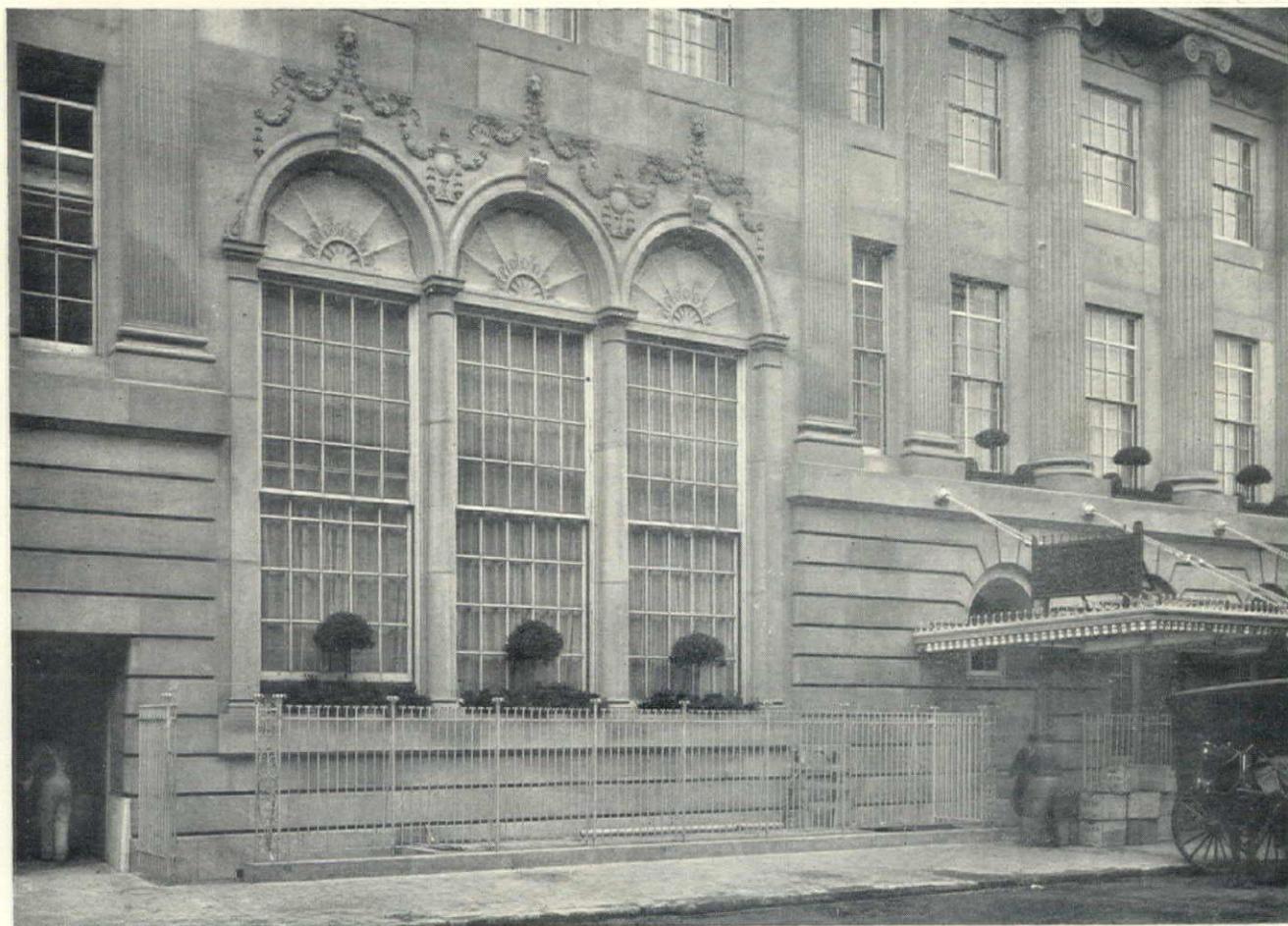
spacious enough to hold the two hundred and fifty people that can sit in it comfortably. Elliptical in plan, with an elliptically vaulted ceiling, and with symmetrical end alcoves lighted by three lofty windows (so admirably expressed on the façade), the room at once offers great decorative possibilities. These have been taken fullest advantage of. First is the exquisitely chaste white plaster ceiling, with its beautiful bas-relief as a center, and with just the right spotting of discs and axial accentuation—probably the finest Adam ceiling in the country. Certainly no hotel has such another, nor any private residence anything on so large a scale. Curiously enough, the ornament used in its composition runs the whole gamut from early Georgian and our own Colonial to late Greek revival, yet all most harmoniously worked into one style, and made radiant by concealed electric lights.

The gray-green walls here are unadorned, save for four large triplicate mirrors well-designed, and with some fine Wedgwood medallions so typical of the period. These mirrors occupy the four corresponding spaces between end alcoves and side doors, and the dull gold of their frames and of the torchons and swags surmounting them is the only gold in the whole hotel. Warm, grayish marble columns, spirally cut, and accentuating the entrance and the window alcoves, are the only other architectural treatments of this unique room, to whose elegance the rich old-rose tones of the hangings and the chairs add considerably. The only pity is that one cannot see it filled with guests in the costume of the

period—the paniered silken skirts, or the knee breeches and embroidered waistcoats, which along with the powdered hair made a late Eighteenth Century assemblage at the same time charming and distinguished.

This room is for formal dining; but the gossipy, more intimate eating place is the grill room downstairs. Here again the absence of showy chandeliers or side lights is striking; or, rather, the substitution for these of panes of ground glass in the soffit of the little cornice through which a light like daylight is diffused is striking. This illuminated cornice, so to speak, is helped in its work by bulbs behind an elliptical ribbed glass in the center of each heavy pier—altogether one of the best-studied pieces of lighting one could wish. The room is very large but, being divided into three parts by two rows of heavy piers with elliptical arches, it has a smaller, more cosy look. Its walls are of unstained oak, finely paneled to the height of the cornice mentioned—about 6 feet. Above, the plain plaster walls are roughly finished in imitation of Caen stone. On entering from the stair hall one is on a dais three steps above the main room, and before descending it is worth while to stop and examine the only hanging lights in the place, enclosed in two very beautiful alabaster bowls in antique relief. The same old-rose chairs and carpet as are in the main dining-room are here, also, and one is grateful for their quiet monotony.

The only other important public room is the smoking room, on the second floor, with windows looking down to 46th street on the one side and to the palm room



DETAIL OF LOWER STORY, 46TH STREET SIDE—MARQUISE AT RIGHT, OVER ENTRANCE TO RESTAURANT—RESTAURANT WINDOWS AT LEFT



THE PALM COURT—ENTRANCE TO DINING-ROOM

on the other. It is like most smoking rooms, furnished in dark wood and hangings; but the wood is here an admirable example of Elizabethan paneling, with the lower edge of each panel beveled, not moulded, just as it was in the old English handwork, and with the corner square cut in order to avoid the difficulties of the mitre joint. The oak is untreated and the ceiling that caves down at the sides to meet it is of a dull, leathery, mottled gold. This room has a few candle brackets, but the main lighting is concealed behind the paneling. There is a fine antique oak table in the center of the room, of the dimensions common to refectories, and with a well-worn foot rail. Also, this room contains the first of the many antique mantelpieces that were specially procured in London for the hotel, the use of which caused such consternation among the marble workers here.

Upstairs the private apartments are again in the delicate Eighteenth Century schemes. In fact, excepting the two paneled rooms mentioned, there is this unity throughout—even to the elevators with green glass fan lights in their ceilings and Wedgwood medallions in their walls. There are no Flemish rooms nor Turkish nor Louis XIV—desperate striving to suit every taste and pique every fancy. One taste only is appealed to—that of people who see no reason why a hotel atmosphere

should not be as refined as that of their own homes. The Ritz-Carlton stands for more than a piece of good architecture and a piece of good decoration. Designed by American architects for an English concern, it stands as a link between the best elements in two nations that were once one politically and are still one in their traditions.

The planning of this hotel is reminiscent of its prototype in London.

On the entresol floor has been grouped the bedrooms for servants to visiting guests, the barber shop and other utilities.

The ground floor plan is a most symmetrical one. As will be seen, the hotel entrance on Madison avenue brings the visitor directly into the office. Here the palm court and restaurant are screened, as shown in the illustrations. The elevator entrances at the left of the entrance have the same decorative treatment as the lobby screen, so that, when the elevator doors are closed, there is no suggestion of the elevators, which is in sharp contrast to the usual manner of treating this detail.

It will be further noted that the palm court and restaurant are reached directly from the Forty-sixth street entrance, from which lobby the entresol and grill room floors are accessible.

These features of plan tend to the quietness of effect and emphasize the good taste that is so marked in this hotel.

The dining-room, elliptical in shape, with the alcoves at either end, occupies the entire width of the plan.

The entrance to the restaurant through the palm court is a feature that may perhaps be criticized. It is unusual in hotel planning, but its successful handling cannot be too highly commended.

The typical floor plan, while following in the essentials of permissible expansion of rooms from a single apartment to a suite, differs somewhat in the placing of the bathrooms and water closets and wardrobe closets. Such of the bedrooms that have closets are provided with those of the wardrobe type, but the usual form of closet has been located off the foyers leading from the rooms to the corridors, and do not open directly into the bedrooms.

The foundation, which starts from a level of about fifty feet below the curb line, presents no important problems other than those generally present in buildings of this size.

We acknowledge the co-operation of the architects, and the management of the Ritz-Carlton, which has enabled us to prepare and present to the readers of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* the foregoing description and illustrations of this hotel.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

For several years this committee has devoted itself to the development of a working theory of architectural education; of a plan for a consistent scheme for such education; and of a general statement of the principles that should control our activities in this direction and form the goal of all our endeavors. This modest ambition was achieved and brought to a conclusion, to the satisfaction at least of the committee, in its report of last year, and, as was indicated in this same document, the committee of this year has now taken up the concrete and practical aspect of the case, beginning at the beginning, which is not the student, but the working draughtsman.

There is more of justification in this action than mere theory. This committee does not conceive that it possesses a mandate from the Institute to scrutinize too curiously the chosen methods of education followed by the several schools of architecture, nor to act as a censor or as an advocate. The most it is privileged to do is to obtain, if possible, from the Institute itself endorsement of the general principles it lays down; to bring these principles so fortified to the attention of the schools, and to leave the adjustment of any resulting difference to the individual and corporate conscience. In the case of the draughtsman, the ambitious office boy and the night school grind this inhibition does not exist. Their development is sporadic, their education casual, their resources small, or nil, while their only avowed friends, the club classes and ateliers, the night schools and correspondence schools and Y. M. C. A. courses, are so diverse in their nature and practices, so irresponsible in some cases and deficient in adequate direction in others that the boy himself is unable to distinguish the good, which is very notable, from the bad, which is, unfortunately, equally conspicuous.

Yet the testimony of nearly all architects is to the effect that from this very class come frequently the most efficient men, and this in spite of the great disadvantages under which they labor. To increase the few opportunities now offered; to assure efficient direction in place of a well-meaning incapacity; to round out the fine work now being done in drawing and design by such organizations as the Beaux-Arts Society, the Philadelphia T-Square Club and the Boston Architectural Club by equally authoritative training in history, mathematics and construction has been the object of the committee of this year.

Specifically an effort has been made to stretch what we know as "university extension" until it covers architectural education. Through its secretary, the committee put itself in communication with a number of the principal colleges and schools of architecture in America; it placed its case clearly before the authorities in charge of extension work and the professors of architecture, and in every case, without exception, it met with promise of co-operation that were conditioned only by financial or personal limitations. Briefly, the position assumed was that extension work for

architectural draughtsmen should be taken up wherever they existed in sufficient numbers and in the near vicinity of a college: that the courses should include drawing, design, history, mathematics and construction: that there should be no duplication of activity, but that whatever drawing and design were already being taught acceptably by other agencies these should be recognized, and, if possible, given some financial assistance: that the courses should be in the evening, that the fees should be nominal, and that wherever possible there should be co-ordination and parallelism of development in such subjects as design, construction and the history of architecture.

From the first Professor Egbert of Columbia University entered enthusiastically into the scheme of the committee, giving invaluable assistance at every point and finally establishing in a central locality in New York courses in applied mathematics, the history of architecture, construction, the elements of architecture, architectural drawing, shades and shadows, ancient architectural history and the history of architectural ornament. On October 22 there were seventy-three enrolled students, all engaged in active



THE PALM COURT—SHOWING BALCONY AND CIRCULAR SCREEN TO HOTEL LOBBY



DETAIL OF DECORATIONS IN DINING ROOM—THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

and enthusiastic work. On that date Professor Egbert reported: "We are entirely satisfied with the undertaking, feeling, however, disappointed that our expenses have been so high as to cause a loss in this department of extension teaching."

On inquiring into the matter, we found that much of the large expense was due to the rental and equipment of admirable rooms in the Engineering Societies Building, and that an increase of forty in the number of students would have made the venture self-supporting. We believe this increase can be effected next year by a little effort on the part of the architects—who, after all, are even more benefited than the draughtsmen themselves—and we shall recur to this matter a little later.

In Philadelphia the University of Pennsylvania has established extension courses in mathematics, including algebra, trigonometry and the mechanics of architecture; graphics, comprising descriptive geometry, shades and shadows and perspective: history, ancient, mediæval and renaissance, with historic ornament and construction, including stereotomy. This course will extend through two years, construction coming in the second year. The work is carried on in consultation with the local Chapter of the Institute and the T-Square Club; the registration is satisfactory and the results successful in the highest degree.

In Boston the work of giving this sort of instruction is being carried out this year, as it has been for the past ten or fifteen years by the Architectural Club, with no assistance, except some financial support by the Society of

Architects. Its courses are not modeled on the exact lines laid down by the committee, but are a continuation of the scheme that has been in operation, with variations, for some years, covering instruction in design in connection with the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and separate classes in construction, drawing from life, freehand drawing, history and French, together with preliminary course in drawing to fit the younger boys for entrance into the preliminary design problems of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. It is felt that the authorities in the architectural schools at Harvard and Technology are in cordial sympathy with the principles of extending university extension work to cover this field as outlined above, but owing to special conditions it was impossible for actual work to be begun this season. It is hoped that next year the work of the club will be supported by this sort of co-operation on the part of the organized educational agencies. The committee feels that, with work actively under way in New York and Philadelphia, and a prospect of improved conditions in Boston, a beginning has been made that should not be allowed to lapse, but should receive the hearty support of all architects, and be extended to Chicago, San Francisco and Detroit, and even to some of the smaller cities, where college faculties are available. The University of Michigan is making arrangements to establish in Detroit courses in design, construction and the history of architecture. The University of Ohio is interested and asking further information, and altogether the results, both in accomplishment and promise, are far beyond anything anticipated by the committee.

This much we have accomplished; the issue rests not with the committee, but with the architects. The universities and colleges have declared their interest,

and some of them have put the theories of the committee into practice; the work will continue if there is an adequate supply of men; this supply is dependent on the interest architects show in their assistants, on their realization that they owe them something besides their weekly wage and on their recognition of the fact that they themselves profit more than their draughtsmen through the increased efficiency that is the result of supplementary education. This committee desires to urge on all the members of the Institute the duty of a personal solicitude for the welfare of their employees and the necessity of urging all those who may lack the advantages of scholastic and professional training to take advantage of every educational opportunity that may be offered them both by local architectural clubs and extension courses when they exist. The day is gone by when the cold-blooded relationship of buyers and sellers of labor was all there was between architect and draughtsman, and instead is a new vision of the vital community of interest that holds them together. This new relationship is put into practical form whenever the architect makes it his business to interest himself in the education of his men, giving them every assistance toward and opportunity for obtaining every educational advantage that is at hand. This committee recommends to the Board of Directors the sending of a direct appeal to every member of the Institute to interest himself in the education of those of his assistants who need such education, and it urges further that the board bring the matter of extension courses in architectural education to the attention of the several

Chapters, that they may bring their influence to bear upon the schools and colleges within their territory toward the establishing of such courses wherever at present they do not exist.

Judging from the results already achieved and the interest that has been accorded in schools and colleges not as yet quite prepared to put in practical operation a plan that commands their avowed sympathy, the educational agencies now maintained by the schools of architecture and the independent classes are to be supplemented by a third, the extension courses for draughtsmen. The question at once arises whether some graded plan of study and some system of credits which will serve in a measure to standardize all extra-university study should not receive the formal endorsement of the Institute. This committee is of the opinion that such a course would be logical and is ultimately inevitable, but it is not prepared to indicate the general lines of such a plan of study or lay down the principles of such a scheme of credits, neither is it ready to suggest the agencies through which this scheme of standardization should be effected. The Architectural League put forth in November, 1909, precisely such a scheme of standardization, and is now engaged in working out the details and endeavoring to put the plan into operation: we believe it would be well to await the results of this effort, as there is no object in duplicating activities, though the Education Committee of next year should be ready to co-operate with the league in this particular direction.

This committee submits the results of its labors toward the establishment of university extension work for draughtsmen as its contribution to this year's work of the Institute, but it cannot be content with a mere statement of accomplished facts; it is impelled to go further and indicate the part this work—extended and improved—should play in the general policy of the Institute itself.

In the first place, we wish to emphasize with all possible earnestness the duty and the privilege all architects have to increase the efficiency and strengthen the future prospects of their men through all the educational opportunities that are offered them. The relation between the architect and the draughtsman is peculiarly intimate and susceptible of a degree of fellowship unusual in similar associations. This we all realize and the history of architectural practice in America is full of unforgettable instances that have made the lives of both employer and employed immeasurably richer than would have been possible under more formal or commercial relations. With the enormous increase of professional activity during the last decade some of us have tended to forget this in the press of unexampled responsibilities, while the multiplication of hitherto unthought-of educational agencies has served to release the architect from the responsibilities that lay on him before. Actually these things have increased that responsibility instead of minimizing it. Nothing can ever take the place of personal relations as the greatest educational agency in the world, while the very multiplicity of schools and classes and ateliers has created for the draughtsman the need for advice and assistance that did not exist before. There is much in the old "apprentice system" still in vogue in England which commends it, and for this very reason we had hoped to make a definite report on this matter as affecting the practice

of architecture in America, but we do not feel that our investigations have gone far enough. We are strongly impelled, however, to urge the members of the Institute to take that personal interest in their draughtsmen that can only mean so much to both parties to the contract; to urge upon those who need it the educational opportunities offered by the schools, classes and clubs in their vicinity, and to make possible, wherever they can, participation in their benefits. There are many great manufacturers in the United States who, in employing draughtsmen, stipulate that they themselves shall pay tuition for those same draughtsmen in evening schools where instruction is given on lines that will prove beneficial to the employees and therefore to the employers. Now it may be neither desirable, nor possible, for architects to go so far as to pay tuition fees, but at least they can support all local centers of instruction, bring them to the attention of their draughtsmen, urge their use, advise as between one another, and as to the respective value for each individual case of the several classes and offer all possible assistance in the matter of opportunity of times and hours to those who wish to better their own conditions and the service they render their employer by continuing the education that, for a well-rounded man, must be coterminous with his life.

In the second place, we wish to lay down a general principle that should govern the educational work of the Institute and all other architectural organizations in America, offering it not for blind acceptance, but for discussion.



THE DINING-ROOM, LOOKING NORTHWEST, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE ADAM'S CEILING—
THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK



THE DINING-ROOM, LOOKING TOWARD THE ENTRANCE FROM THE PALM COURT—
THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

The ultimate object of the Institute, as we understand it, is to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the members of the profession, to raise ever higher the standard of their work, to exalt the profession itself and the Institute, which is architecture in corporate form, to a point where it is recognized by the public at large as equally august with the other learned professions and equally able to act and speak with authority and finality. The advance toward this ideal since the Institute came into being is almost unexampled, and for a large part of this the credit belongs to the Institute itself. The very wonderful work must go on, and will go on, but a concrete and definite object is desirable as the natural end to which we are tending. Is not this the establishing of the American Institute of Architects on a solid basis where it will be recognized on all hands as the final judge of the efficiency of its members, where membership will mean, ipso facto, the right to practise and where the license of the State will be simply the official endorsement of a man "admitted to practise" by his peers?

At present in some States any man can practise as an architect if he can pay for his sign; in others he submits his artistic, educational and practical qualifications to a political board of judges, the standards varying as between State and State, the judicial ability of the board as between one politician and another. We do not condemn the State licensing system, we simply assert that it is an indifferent substitute for a more competent licensing power that at present has insufficient recognition—the Institute itself. In Germany, where bureaucracy is remarkably vigorous, State licensing is imperative, but our kinship is more close with England and France, and there the architectural profession as a whole is pretty well recognized as the power that is competent to judge of the efficiency of its members. In England membership in the R. I. B. A. is practically a sine qua non for any practitioner; in France, while membership in the Société Centrale is perhaps not quite so essential, it is, nevertheless, the greatest guarantee of an architect's ability. The American Institute of Architects should hold the same position here, and when it does the question of State licensing will take care of itself—for it will no longer be necessary.

Now it seems to us that one reason why the Institute

does not comprise in its membership every competent architect in the United States, every architect who is fit to practice architecture, is that the student and the draughtsman do not early enough realize toward the profession as a whole. A few eminent men not practicing for themselves are admitted to membership in the Institute when they have reached mature years, but the rank and file are either isolated units without friends and without companions, or they are members of voluntary associations of draftsmen, by draughtsmen, for draughtsmen. The result is that both in school and in the office they know nothing of the Institute except as a vague and more or less august assemblage of elderly practitioners from whom they are severed by the entire diameter of being and the self-closing door of the private office. They grow up sufficient unto themselves, and membership in the Institute, when it is achieved through the initiative of one already of the elect, comes as something of a

shock, not as the inevitable accomplishment of destiny.

This we believe to be wrong and we are convinced that the solution of many difficulties lies in catching the student or the draughtsman young and bringing him up in some form of close contact with the Institute so that when he comes to practise membership therein will seem as inevitable to him as the painting of his name on an office door.

Granting the justice of this argument, the solution is, we admit, not wholly conspicuous: there seem three alternatives. First, the creation of a series of "minor orders" in the Institute itself, "probationer" for all students at the very outset of their educational work, "student" when they take up actual work, and from this grade advancement would be to that of a regular member of the Institute. Second, some form of alliance with the Architectural League whereby it becomes the junior branch of the Institute carrying on, under proper direction, the educational and training functions of the Institute, membership in the league becoming practically compulsory for all students and draughtsmen. Third, the opening of the local Chapters to students and draughtsmen. Fourth, the opening of the local Chapters to students and draughtsmen through similar grades of junior membership, the local affiliation giving no rights and privileges in the national body, but leading inevitably to it.

Each of these schemes has its advocate in this committee, but no one of them is able as yet to convince the others of the superior virtue of his plan; moreover, the question is so far-reaching it seems to us to demand discussion by the convention rather than the formulating of a specific solution by a committee and its possible acceptance without mature debate. As a committee we are, however, so convinced of the prime necessity of establishing some form of relationship at the earliest possible moment between the Institute and the students and draughtsmen that we ask for some consideration of the three schemes already outlined.

As for the first project, the opening of the Institute itself to the widest junior membership, the idea of its advocates is that the moment a boy joins the architectural club of his college or town he should be enrolled as a "probationer" of the Institute, paying a very nominal fee. His

(Continued on page 54)

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The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York.

Frontispiece:

Reredos, St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich.

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

THE Ritz-Carlton Hotel, illustrated in this issue, constitutes such a radical departure from the generally accepted type of hotels in this country as to merit more than passing attention. To our minds there is little doubt but that the influence of this latest example on hotel architecture in New York and, in fact, throughout America, will be marked. It is with no thought of belittling the achievements of others along this particular line of work that we voice our conviction that the architects of the Ritz-Carlton have rendered conspicuous service to their profession, as well as to the country at large. They have pointed out the way to better things, in a direction where guidance was much needed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT printed in its issue of January 25, just one week following the date of the opening of the American Institute of Architects' Annual Convention in San Francisco, a summary of the first day's proceedings. Further reports are contained in this number, which it is felt will be of interest and value to the profession.

It is a satisfaction to be able to place thus promptly before the members who were unable to attend a more or less detailed account of what transpired in this distant city, but it is still more gratifying to note by these early reports that apparently the success of this convention surpassed that of any of its predecessors.

The thoughtful reader will detect in every utterance, whether made in debate or the more deliberative reports, an underlying seriousness and an unselfish effort to advance the general good.

To make specific reference to the more important measures advocated in the various committee reports would exceed our present space. It will probably suffice, for the time being at least, to make a general acknowledgment of the large measure of accomplish-

ment, the very dignified attitude of this convention, and to call attention to the obligation that is due the men who have taken so much time from the arduous duties of professional practice in order to devote it to the good of the profession.

It is earnestly hoped that every member of the profession will read and digest the various reports and accounts of the proceedings as published, and do his part to sustain those in whose hands the architectural destinies of this country largely rest.

The very flattering references to the assembled delegates in the daily press and the importance which is attached to the deliberations of the convention bespeak a recognition of a body that is doing much in the upbuilding and bettering of conditions in America.

Western hospitality is proverbial, but our friends and brethren on the coast have so beautifully expressed the finer meanings of a cordial welcome as to evoke a sentiment of gratitude which is sincere and will be lasting.

The selection of San Francisco as the Convention city was a happy one. As we have taken previous occasion to remark, it not only afforded many delegates an opportunity to visit and study a section of the country with which they were not previously familiar, but it also made possible the study of a comparatively new city constructed, in so far as the exigencies of the situation would permit, in accordance with modern practice both as regards methods and materials.

VALUE OF TECHNICAL EXHIBITIONS

THAT exhibitions of various building materials and appliances have in general resulted in large benefit both to the industries that have promoted them and the building world at large is undeniable. Their great value as educational factors cannot be gainsaid. The recent Cement Show in New York furnishes a fine illustration. Architects and engineers from all sections of the country journeyed to this city to view the exhibition and study the progress of the industry as shown by models and machinery. There was also evidenced a very broad and general interest on the part of the public, which, while naturally relying upon professional advice and direction for technical application and use, nevertheless thronged the exhibition in search of general information. No one can doubt the advantage of providing the means for this educational work. Manufacturers themselves learned from each other and many an architect realized that he had never before appreciated fully the possibilities of the materials shown, or perhaps thoroughly understood the reasons for many things made plain by the wonderfully complete and accurate presentations. In contemplating the matter the question naturally arises, Why do not those interested in the sale and use of other building materials of wide application make use of similar educational methods? For example who can doubt that an exhibition of clay products would prove of absorbing interest to the technical man as well as the general public, if made sufficiently comprehensive, and of very great value to the industry? As a matter of fact there is hardly a question but that this particular industry has somewhat neglected to avail of educational means readily at hand. No exhibitions

of importance have been held. With few exceptions the various branches of the industry have been sparing of publicity even in quarters that practically control the destinies of clay products. Publicity is educational in its effect. This country's progress and development are due almost entirely to its broad educational methods. A business or an industry that neglects to educate those upon whom its success largely depends, by keeping them fully informed not only as to the properties and possibilities of its product, but also concerning the progress and development of the art, business or industry cannot reasonably hope to keep pace with the march of events. Only the greatest intrinsic merit will account for survival at all under a policy of self-sufficiency and assumed complete knowledge on the part of those interested under conditions that obtain to-day. There is little satisfaction or profit in only surviving or existing. A growth at least in proportion to the growth of the country is essential to a healthy life. A growth equal

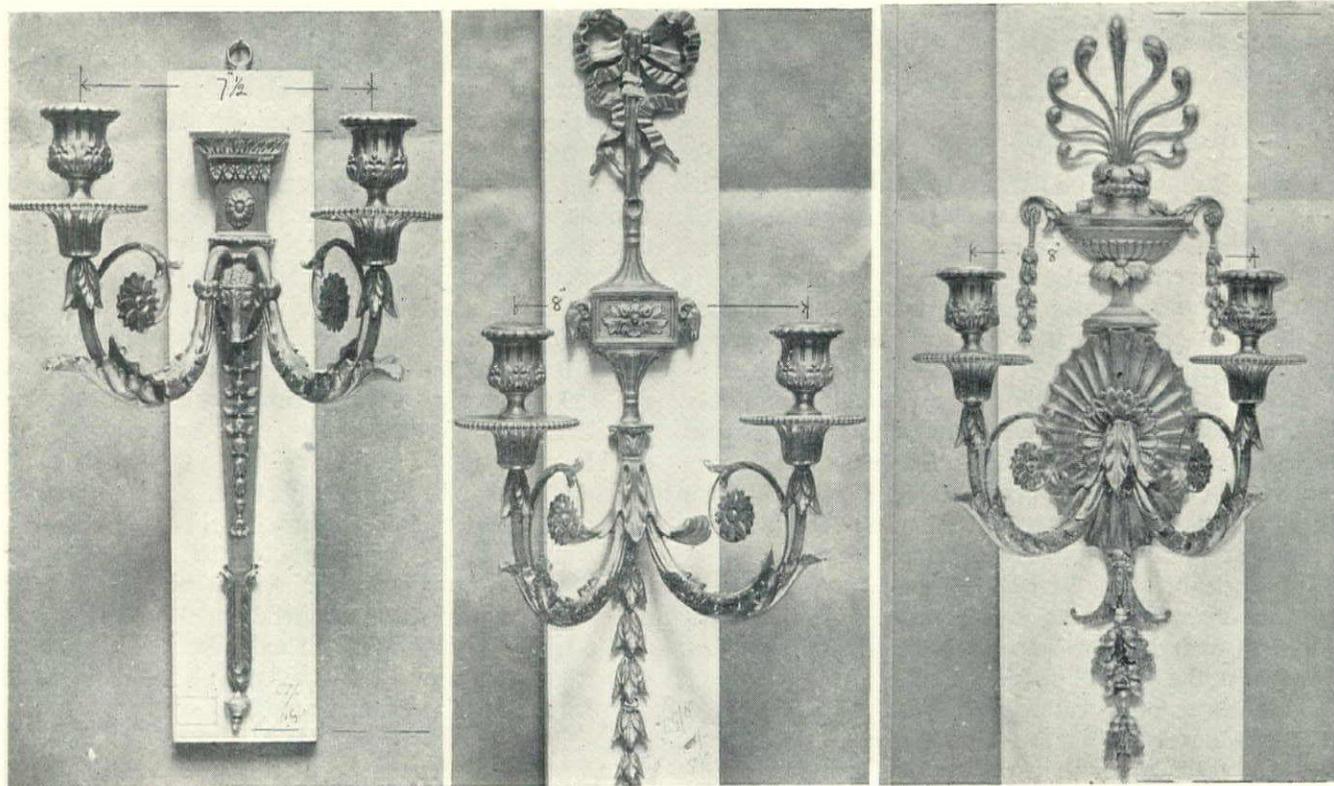
to that of a rival industry is essential to a feeling of satisfaction or even comfort on the part of the thoughtful man engaged in any business enterprise. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" may be good philosophy, but it is a poor business motto. Plans for the future occupy the minds of the most brilliant man in every successful business organization. It is to be hoped that the Clay Products industries will not only decide to hold a mammoth exhibition annually, to which will be admitted every allied interest, but will supplement it with an educational campaign that will at least furnish complete and detailed information of a reliable nature to those who have almost daily use for it. The matter appears to be of the greatest importance. Perhaps the approaching convention of the Brickmaker's Association, to be held in Louisville, will afford an opportunity to launch the movement. To neglect such an opportunity at this juncture would be cause for keenest regrets.

Report of Committee on Education

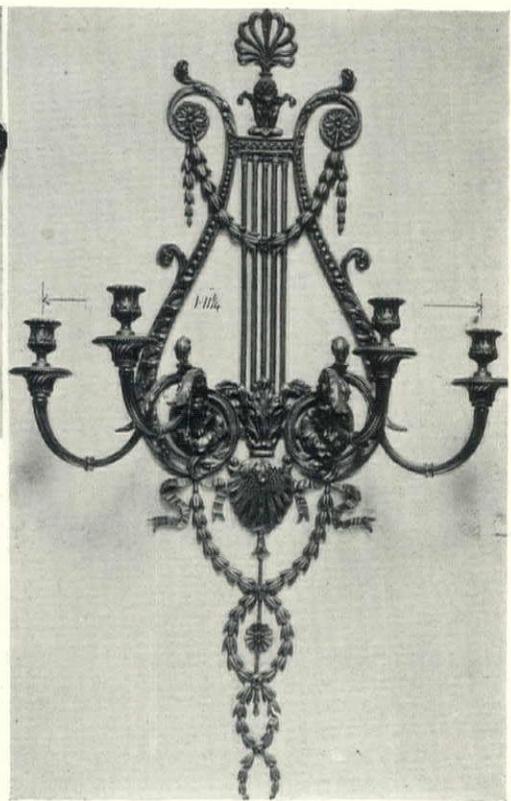
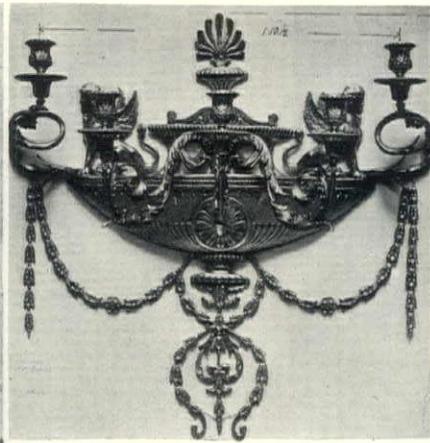
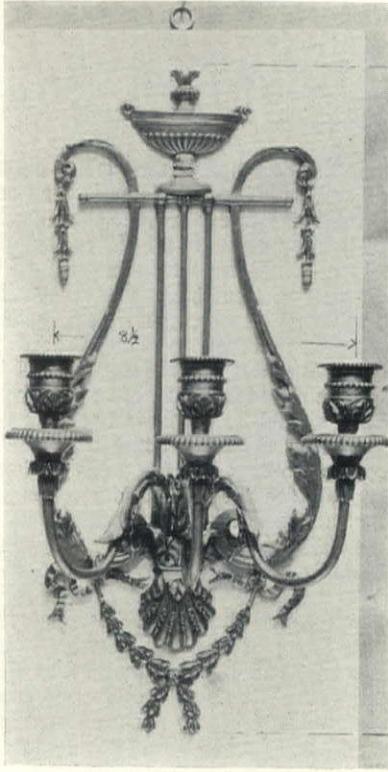
(Continued from page 52)

name would appear in the necessarily very mutable membership lists of the Institute, he would be taught through his college or club the influence of the Institute and the ethical aspect of the profession, as well as its artistic and practical sides. Many names would be dropped from the Institute lists from time to time, whether through abandonment of an architectural career by a probationer or through his failure, after a certain time, to present himself for advancement to the next highest rank of student. This latter grade would be open to those who had graduated from a school of architecture or could present a certificate of definite work accomplished in a club or atelier or office. From the rank of student advancement would be to the grade of member of the Institute.

The second plan aims at the same end of bringing students and draughtsmen into closer association with the organized profession at the very outset of their career, but its upholders advocate a graded membership in a great junior society bearing a similar relation to the Institute as the Architectural Association does to the R. I. B. A. This would relieve the Institute of a vast amount of clerical work inevitable under the first scheme, putting it on the junior society. The Architectural League of America might be a possible nucleus for such a society, but were it to become this it would, of course, have to be radically reorganized, ceasing to be a federation of clubs and becoming an organization where membership was open to individuals only. It would be self-governing, but as it would naturally have assigned to it all the educational functions of the Institute, its administration of these would be under the direction of the Committee on Education of



DETAILS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES—PHOTOGRAPHS OF ORIGINAL DESIGNS—THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK



DETAILS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING
FIXTURES

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ORIGINAL
DESIGNS

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL,
NEW YORK

the Institute, acting with the mandate of the Board of Directors.

The third scheme finds its prototype in the Boston Society of Architects, which has a dual personality, since it is also a Chapter of the Institute. All the local members of the Institute are members of the Boston Society of Architects, but not all the members of the society are members of the Institute. About half the roll of the Boston Society is made up of junior members, who are supposed to be draughtsmen, though some of them on becoming full-fledged architects are a little dilatory in asking to be advanced to full membership. The monthly meetings are open to all, but only regular members can vote or hold office, though they can speak and serve on committees. The monthly attendance varies between forty and one hundred, and frequently half those present are junior members.

We believe the fact that the Boston Chapter has always been one of the largest and most active, and was actually, until a few years ago, the largest in America, only recently having been passed by New York, is due to this far-sighted policy of admitting draughtsmen, even though these were not, and could not be, members of the Institute. Should it be considered unwise to accept either of the two plans already described, we would urge on the several Chapters serious consideration of the policy of admitting non-members of the Institute, and particularly draughtsmen, to junior membership. When such junior organizations as the T-Square Club and the Boston Architectural Club exist side by side with the Chapters classes of membership corresponding to the probationer and the apprentice named above would not be necessary, but even here we are of the opinion that closer contact between the two organizations would be both possible and desirable. Particularly we would urge that at one meeting each year the junior society should be entertained by the senior, and that such a meeting should be devoted to consideration of the ethical aspects of the profession and the significance and importance of the paramount authority over all architectural practitioners—the Institute.

In conclusion, we beg to emphasize once more the keynote of our report: the solidarity of the architectural profession, architects, draughtsmen and students; the com-

munity of interests that binds them together rather as fellow-workers than as employers and employed; the necessity of unending education and the duty of each architect to see that his men get enough of it and of the right kind; the need of establishing an intimate bond between the Institute and every student and draughtsman at the very beginning of his career; the bringing into membership with the Institute of every decent and honorable practitioner in the United States, and finally the raising of the Institute itself to a point where it will command, where now it only deserves, universal recognition as the authoritative and definitive expression of the architectural profession in the United States.

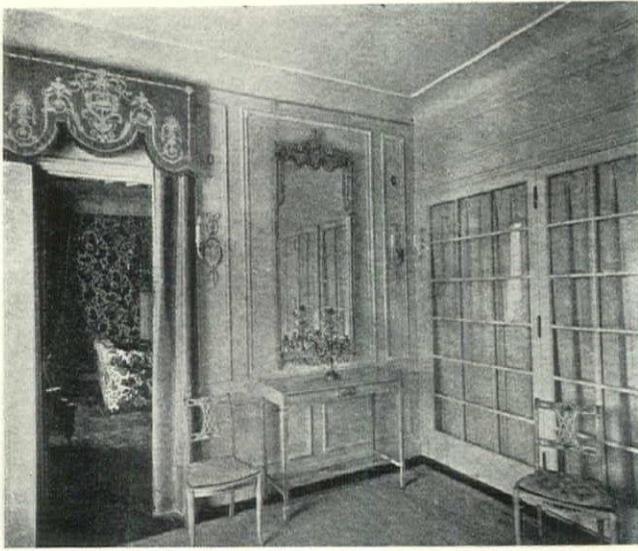
New Jersey has the honor already of recognizing the Institute as a power competent to judge of the ability of its members, and under the licensing law in that State a license to practise is issued to any member of the Institute without examination or other scrutiny. This is as it should be; all we ask is that the other sovereign Commonwealths of the Union grant the same recognition, and that the Institute itself becomes the inevitable goal of every practitioner until every competent and right-minded architect is enrolled on its lists of membership, and none others. When this time arrives, as soon it must, State licensing will become unnecessary and the American Institute of Architects will have achieved the exalted and universally recognized position that belongs to it by right, by reason of its history, its standards and its personnel.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1911

The Committee of the American Institute of Architects on the Conservation of Natural Resources has the honor to report as follows:

That a wide and increasingly active interest in the subject exists among the officers and members of the Institute. The committee believes that few, if any, of the great national organizations touch the subject of conservation at so many points, or are more vitally interested in its wise and efficient progress, or can be more directly helpful in the application of the prin-



A ROOM IN THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

ciples of conservation in a great series of important industries.

The construction of modern buildings either for residential or business purposes involves the use in one form or another of practically the entire list of materials included under the general understanding of the term the "natural resources" of the country, excepting only agricultural land and food stuffs; and, in common with all other thinking citizens, the architects realize that the continued prosperity of the building interests is in the long run dependent upon the wise use of these resources. Exact statistics of the great building industry of the country are not obtainable, but somewhat extended inquiry recently made led to an approximate estimate of the amount of money expended upon buildings in the United States per annum at an average of not less than one thousand millions of dollars, practically all of which passes under the hands of the architects in the specifications of materials to be used and in certification as to quality and cost.

Among the materials used are metals, including iron and its various products in rolled steel, sheet metal, pipe, castings, machinery, etc., copper, lead, graphite, zinc, nickel, silver and even gold. Lumber in enormous quantities and of all kinds. Clay products, such as brick, terra cotta, roofing tiles, drain tiles, floor tiles and porcelain. Stone, including granite, marble, limestone, sandstone and other quarry products. Cement, lime, sand, glass, oils, gums, hemp, bitumen, asphalt, asbestos, barytes and many other materials, woven cotton, linen, wool and other fibers. The use of coal and water power and above all that greatest of all resources of the nation, the labor of man, both skilled and unskilled. The above but briefly suggests the variety and extent of the interests represented in modern building. Therefore, the profession of architecture represented by the American Institute of Architects has a most real interest in this great topic, and can and does wield a very potent influence upon the use of the products of mine, quarry, factory and field. It has been stated with a large measure of truth that if the architects will study the economic use of lumber and specify or permit the use of short lengths, such as 2-foot and 4-foot lengths as against 13-foot and 14-foot lengths, where such are structurally permissible, one-quarter of the lumber cut per annum could be saved, without lessening the amount of labor used in building. If the architects specify concrete to the exclusion of steel, the steel market is affected; if brick or clay products, the cement market is affected; if copper or sheet iron, or lead, or tile, or slate, or pitch, or even thatched straw for roofing instead of shingles, the number of shingles used is correspondingly reduced. It is obvious that if the architects will substitute clay products, concrete or steel for lumber now used in building no more effective method of conserving our lumber supply could be devised.

Materials used in building are not necessarily lost to the future, however. On the contrary, a certain class of materials, such as steel and other metals, are thus preserved though

temporarily withdrawn from use. Who shall say that other needs and other customs of building of a future time will not be as different from ours as ours are from those of former times, and it is not wholly fantastic to prophesy that the skyscrapers of to-day may not become the iron mines of to-morrow.

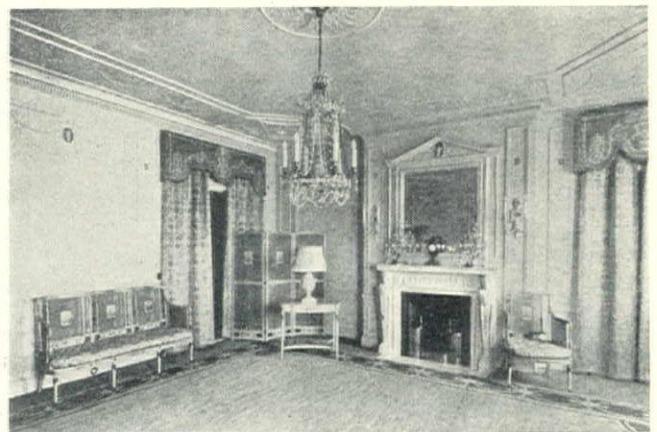
The architects are only indirectly employers of labor, but as such they can more fairly, and with less self interest than any other class, observe the conditions under which labor in the building trades is employed. Your committee believes that the great annual losses by reason of accidents to men engaged in the building trades are largely preventable. That the strict enforcement of laws governing the construction of scaffolding, hoisting apparatus, derricks and other machinery used in quarrying, manufacturing and building should be passed where they do not exist, and should be rigorously enforced everywhere. That mechanics and laborers should be taught not to take unnecessary risks and should suffer their fair share of blame if they do. But they should be encouraged by the public authorities in all reasonable demands for the opportunity to pursue their avocations without unnecessary hazard to life and limb.

The architects believe in the conservation of buildings once they are erected, and to this end that fireproof construction should be adopted wherever possible. In all American cities to-day fire is a constant menace, and the annual loss from this cause both in life and property is appalling. The strict enforcement of wise building laws will largely prevent this loss, but some concession in taxation to those erecting fireproof buildings might be found feasible, whereby a premium would be made to these owners of buildings who contribute to the greater safety of life and property by erecting fireproof structures, or, on the other hand, an increase of taxation might be made on those erecting buildings which endanger the lives and property of their neighbors and whose flimsy structures make necessary the present large public expenditure for fire department service in our cities.

This committee, in common with those who have from the beginning promoted the cause of conservation, believes in the use of our natural resources, not in their abuse; in their equitable distribution and development in the hands of the people or in the hands of the Government, not in locking them up in the hands of a few. That if corporate capital can develop them better than individual capital, then that it should be so done only under restrictions that will safeguard the interests of the people and be subject to governmental control and limitation, while at the same time giving the capital engaged absolute assurance of protection, security and reasonable profit.

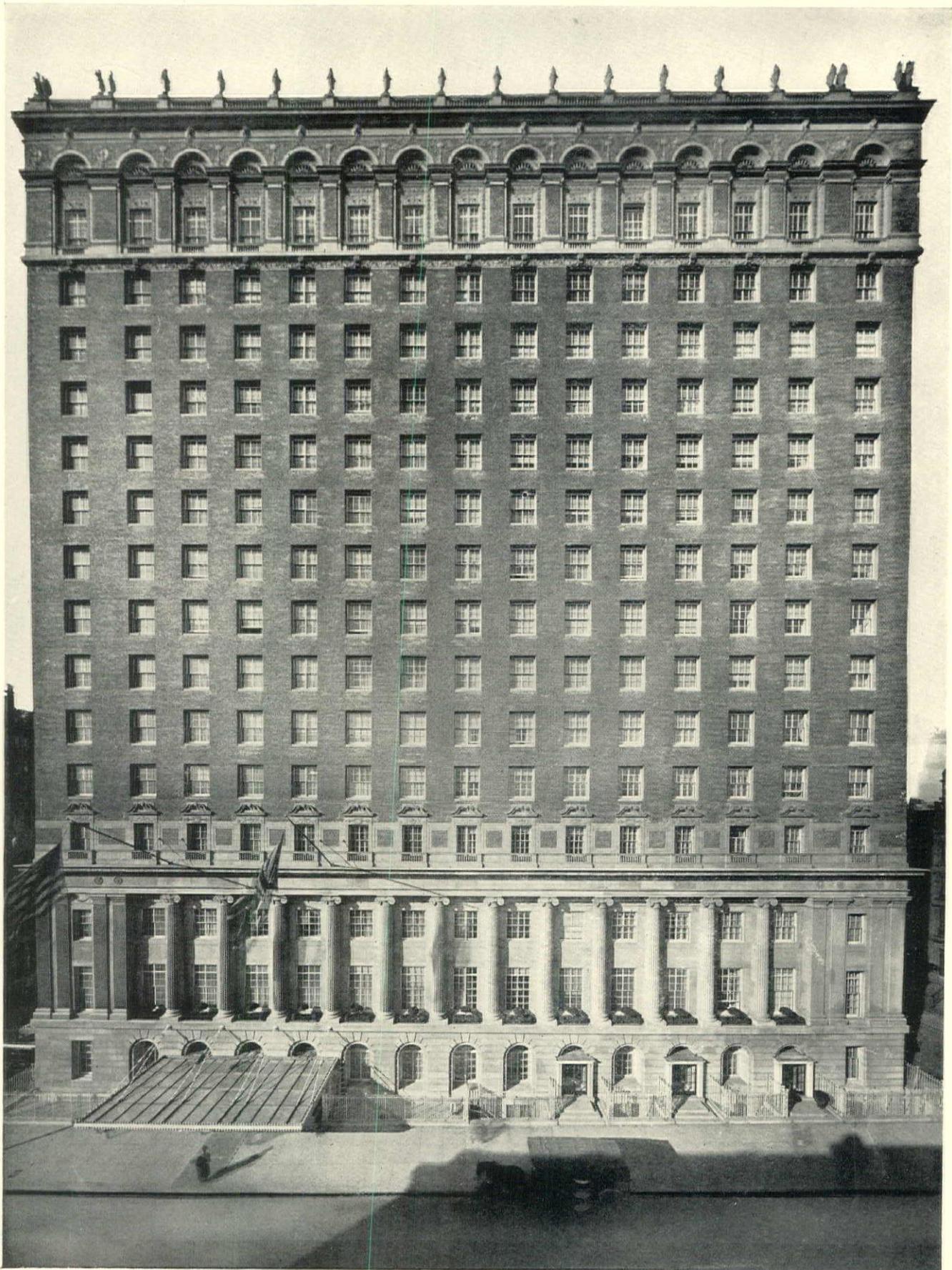
This committee believes that use does not mean waste or loss nor does it mean that reckless spendthrift policy which would squander in a generation, or less, the vast natural resources of this nation, or permit these resources to be monopolized.

The American Institute of Architects is heartily in sympathy with the principle of the conservation of our natural resources and will do its part to advance these principles.



A ROOM IN THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL





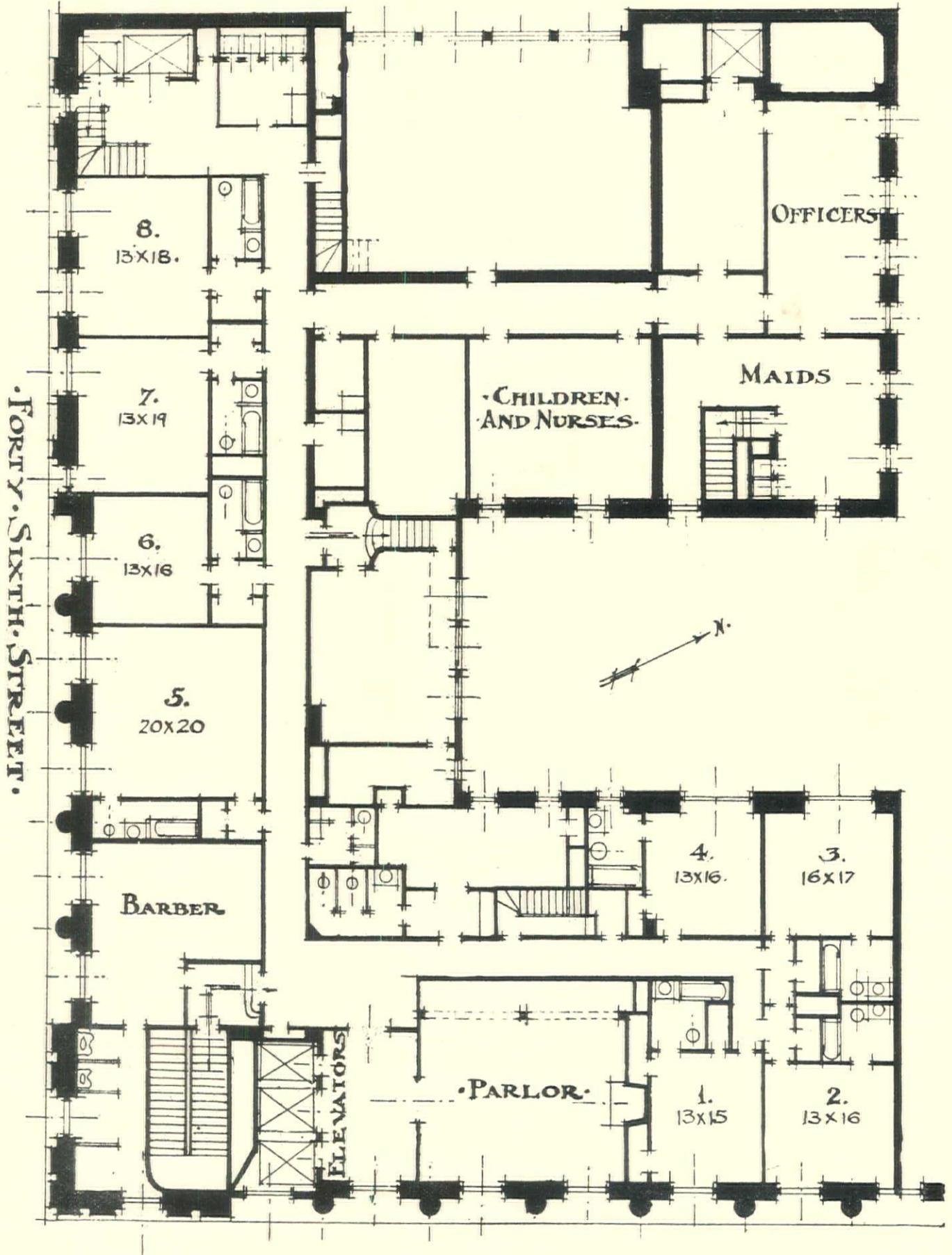
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THE MADISON AVENUE FACADE

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

WARREN & WETMORE, Architects





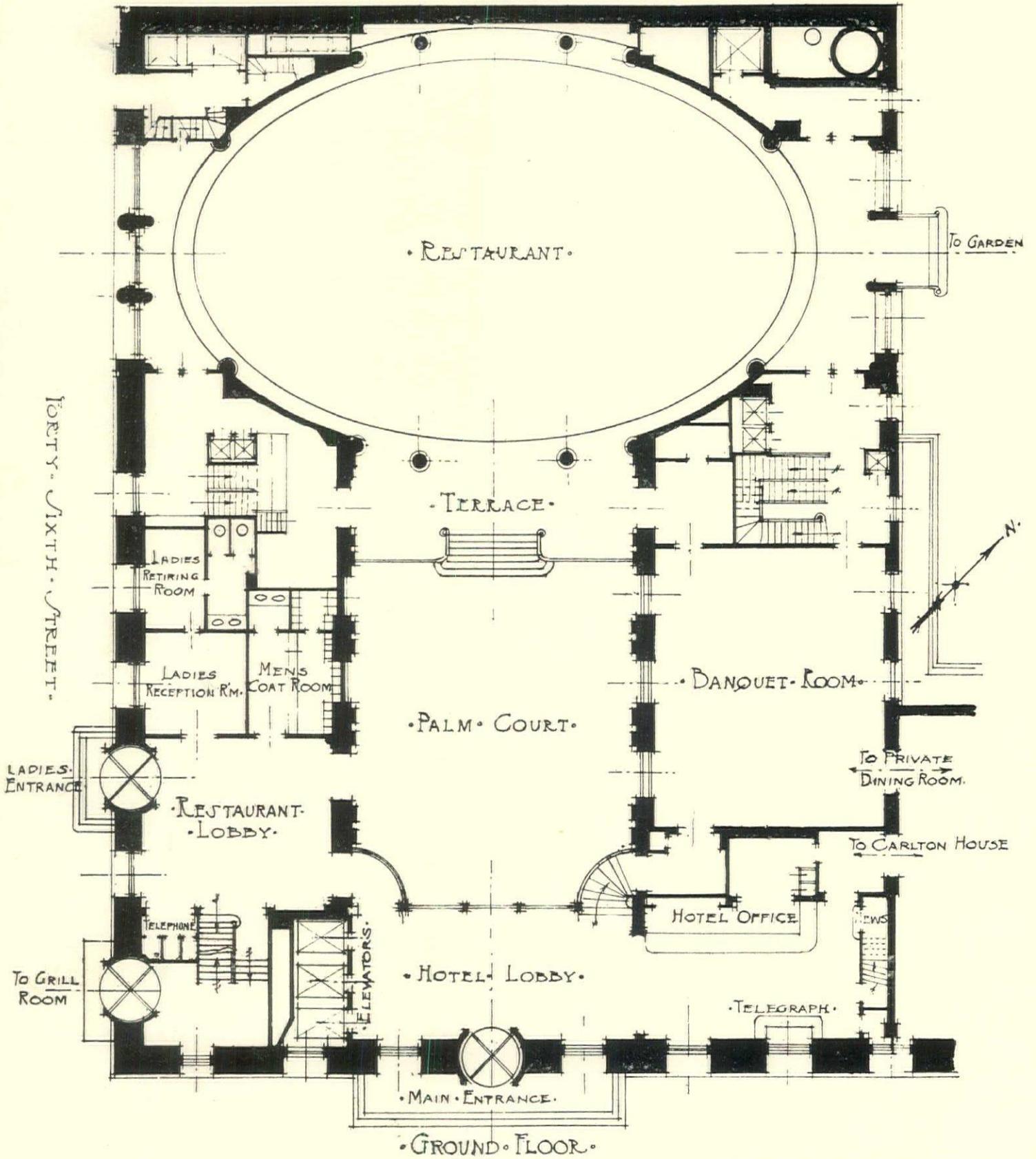
ENTRESOL FLOOR PLAN

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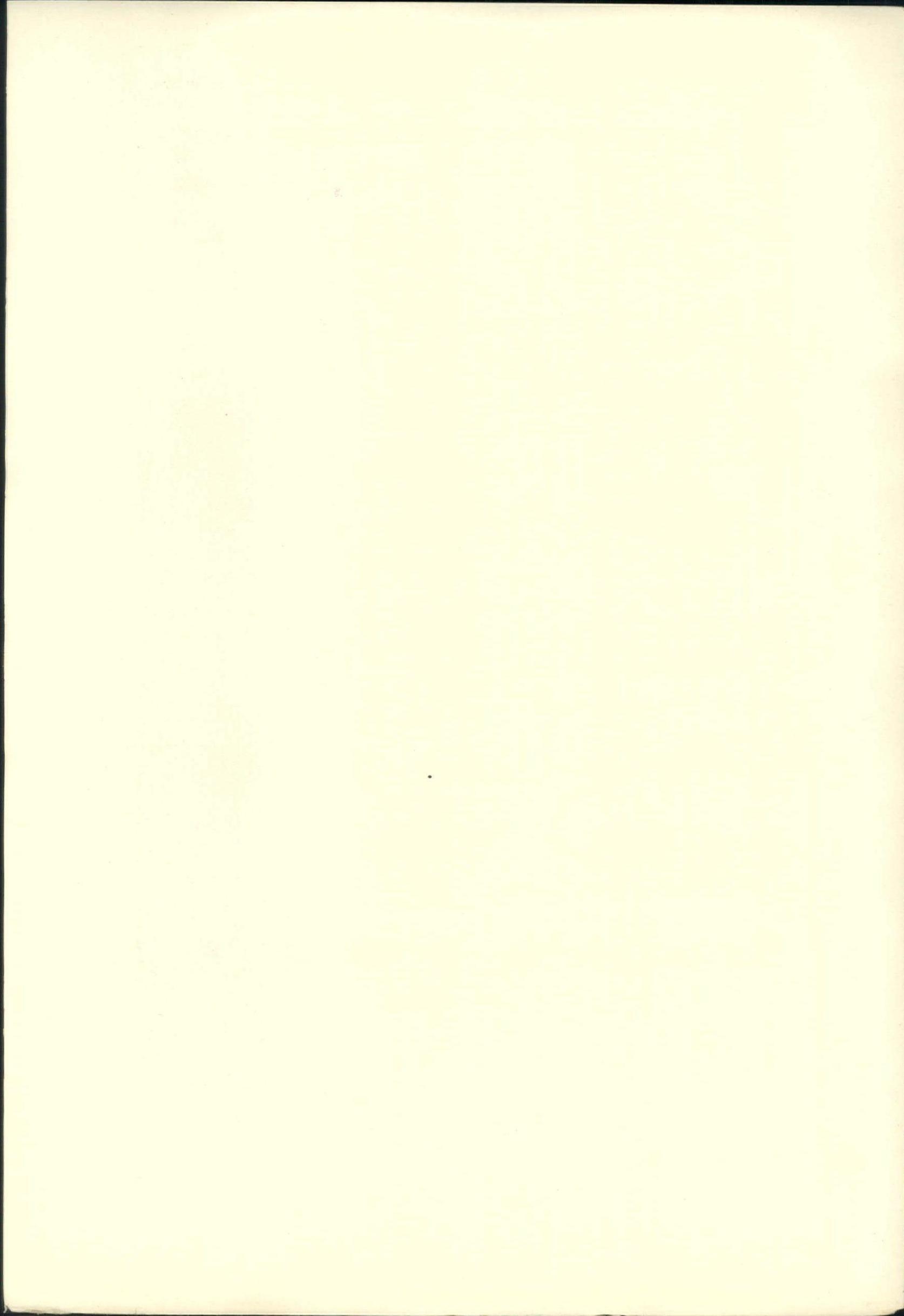


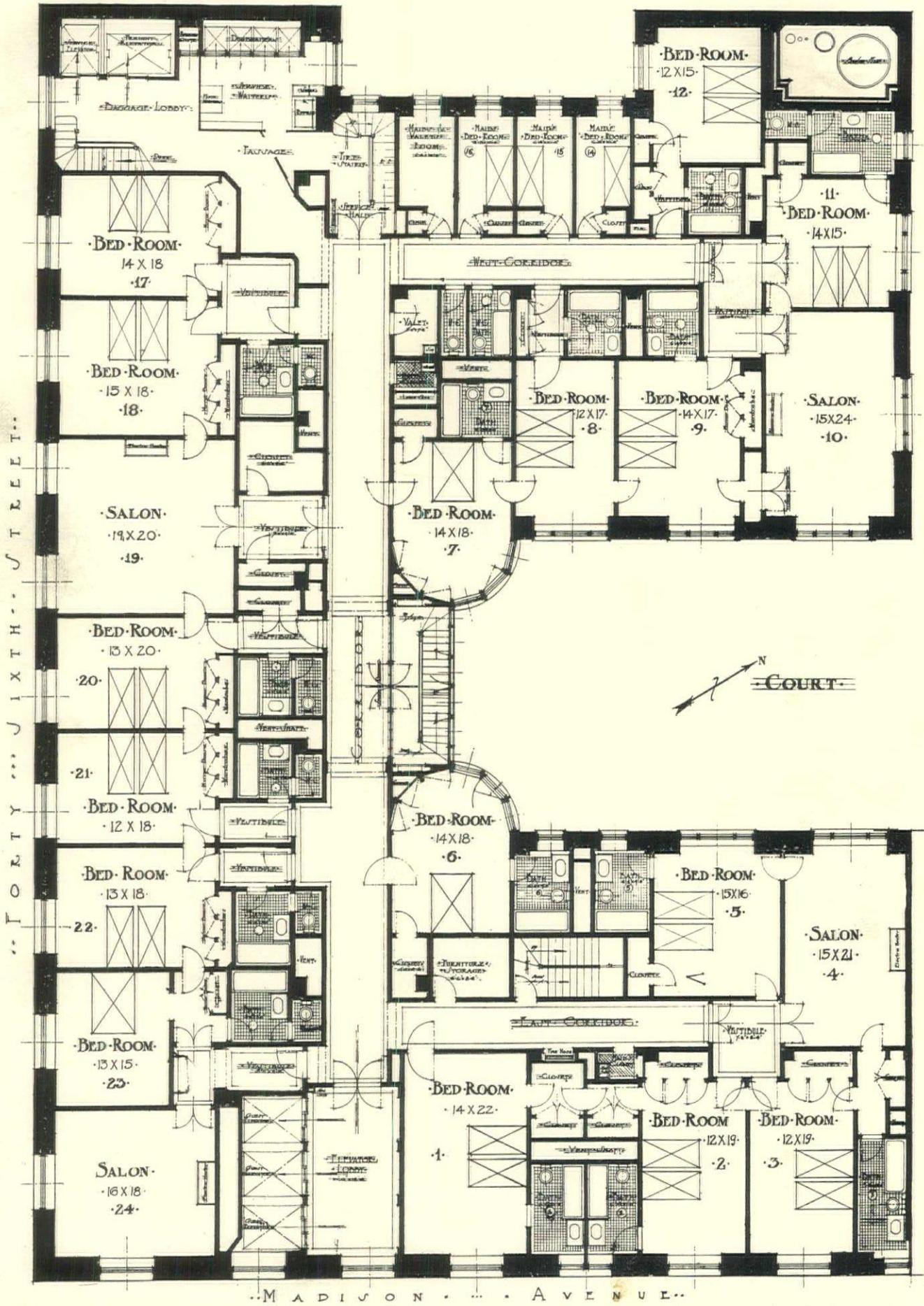
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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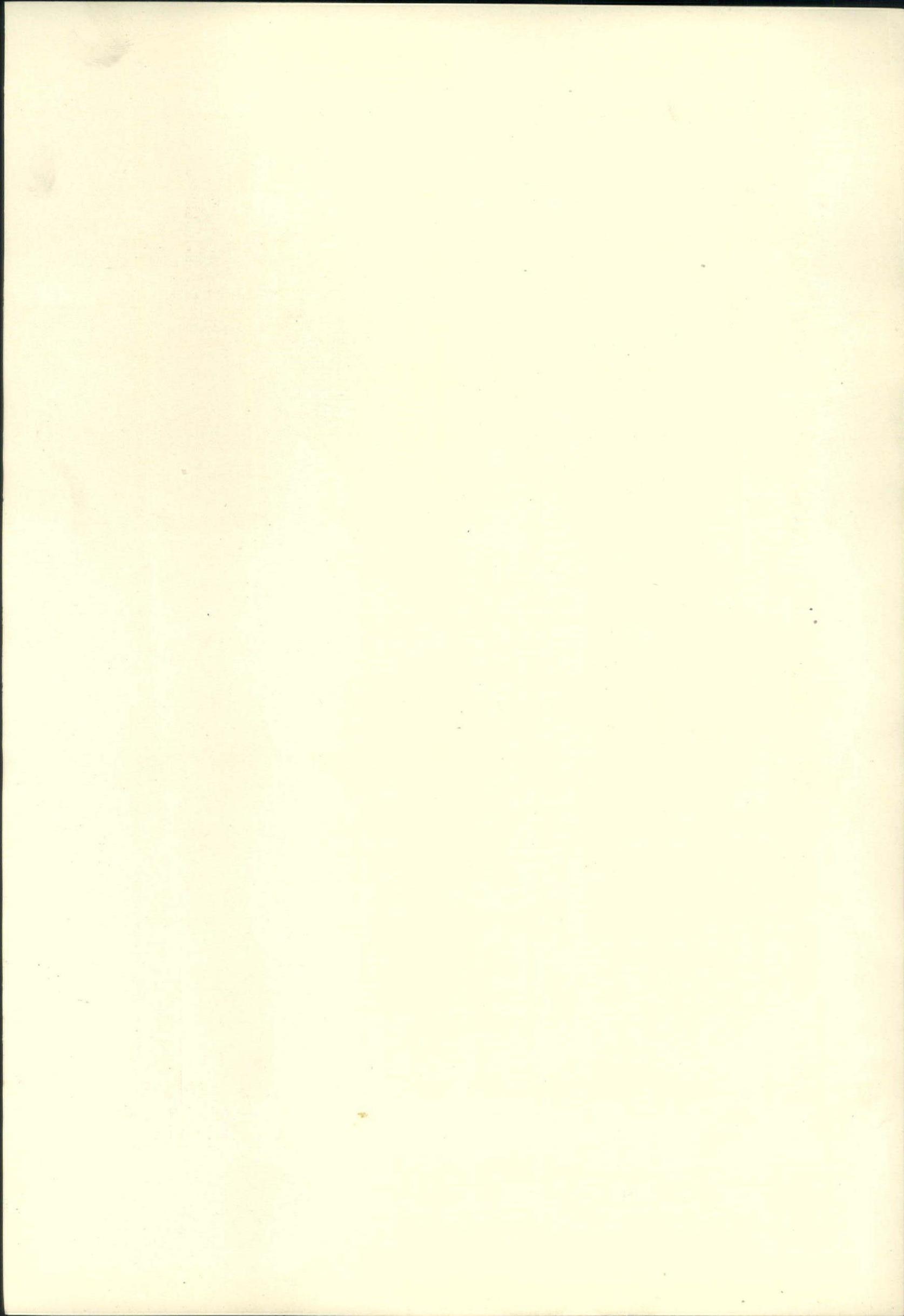
MADISON AVENUE

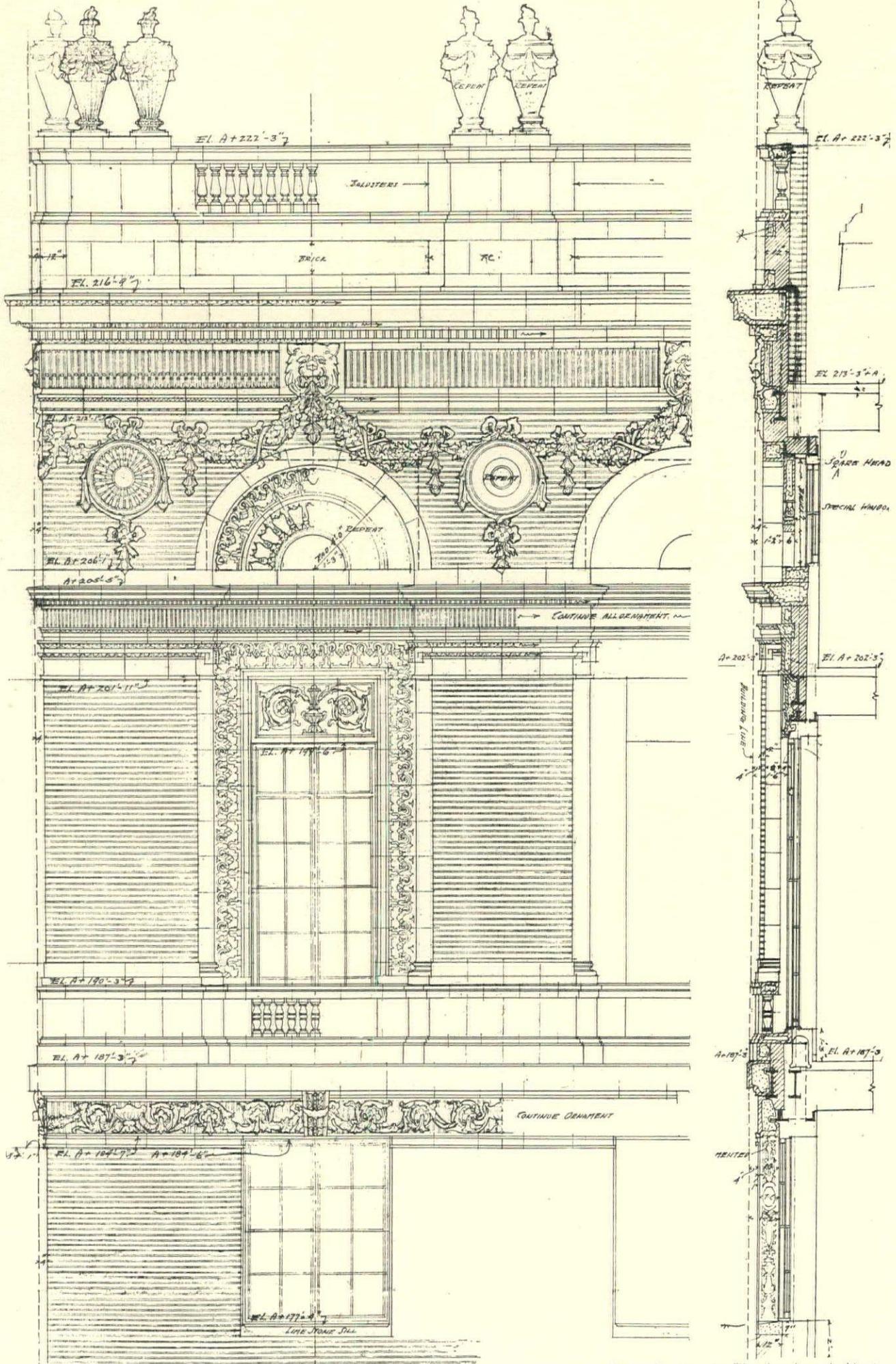
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

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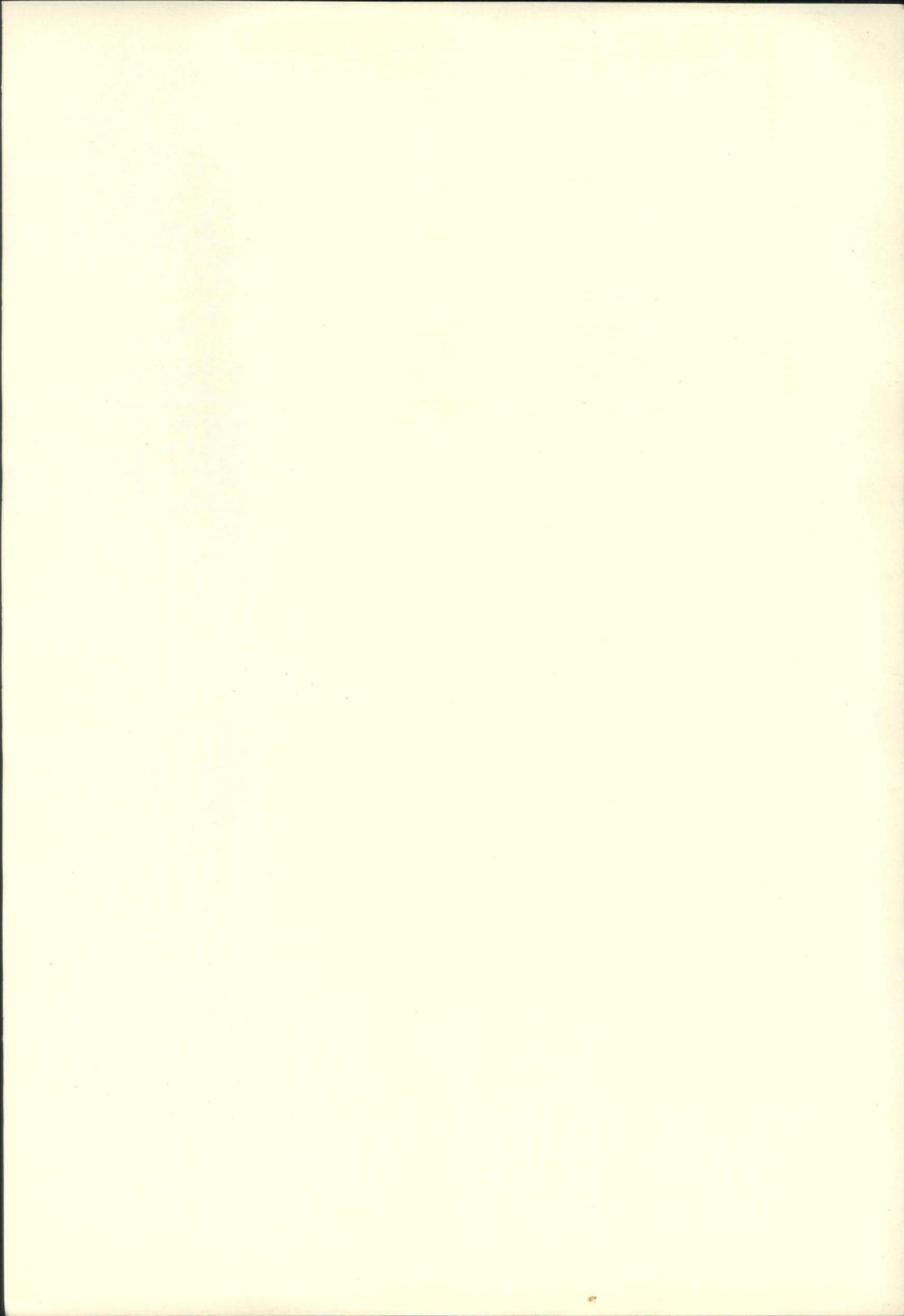


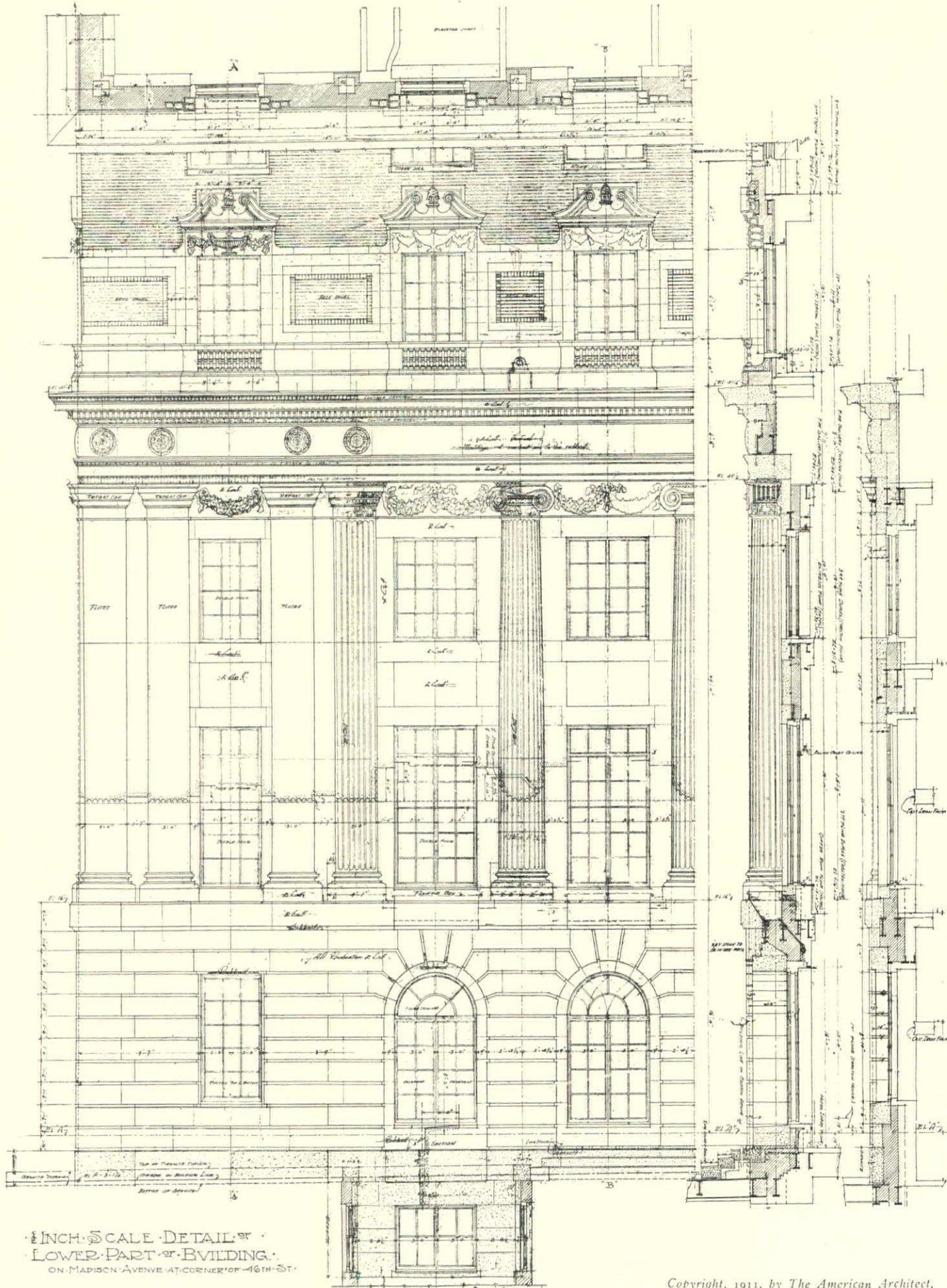
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DETAIL OF CORNER OF UPPER PART OF BUILDING AT MADISON AVENUE AND 46TH STREET

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

WARREN & WETMORE, Architects

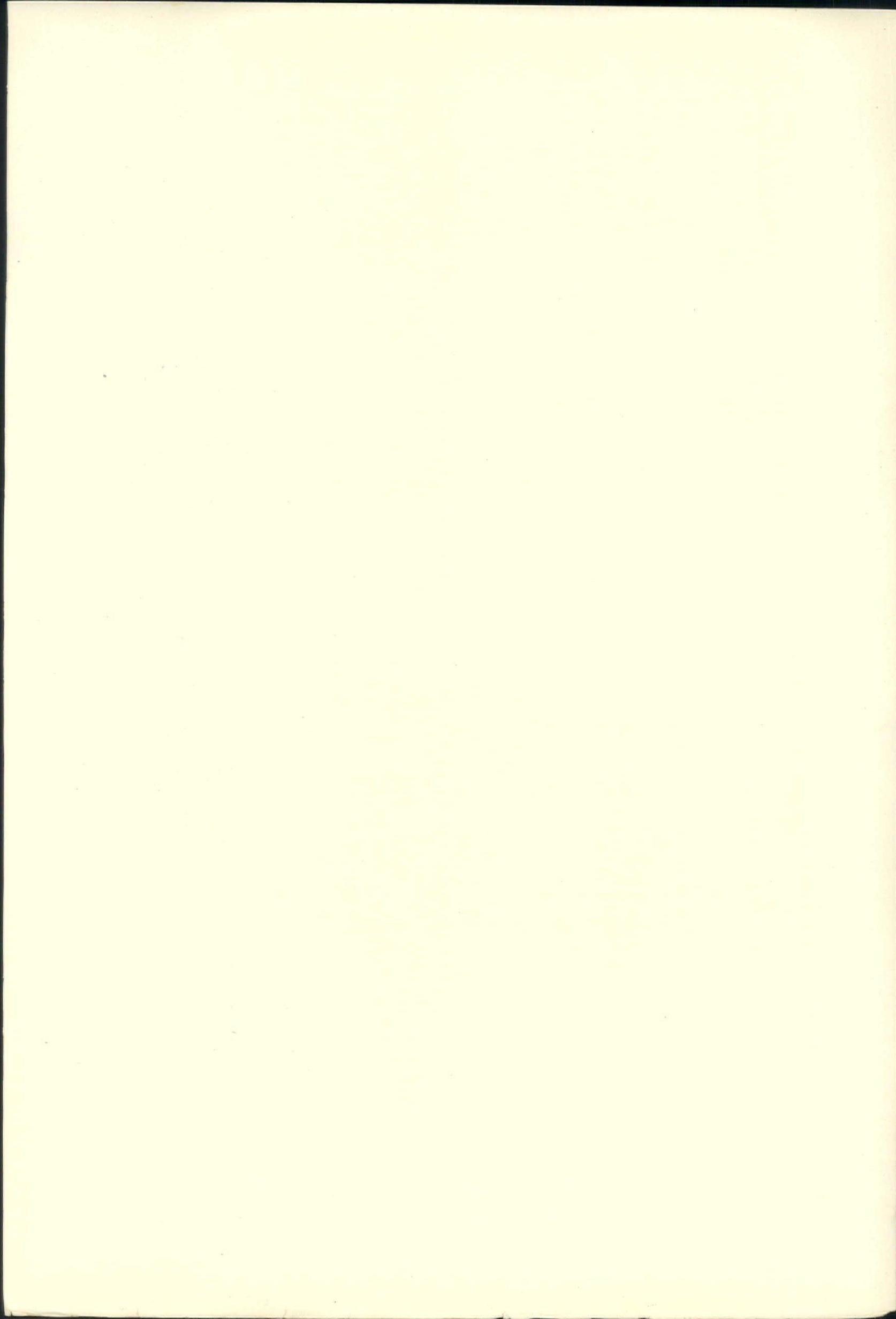


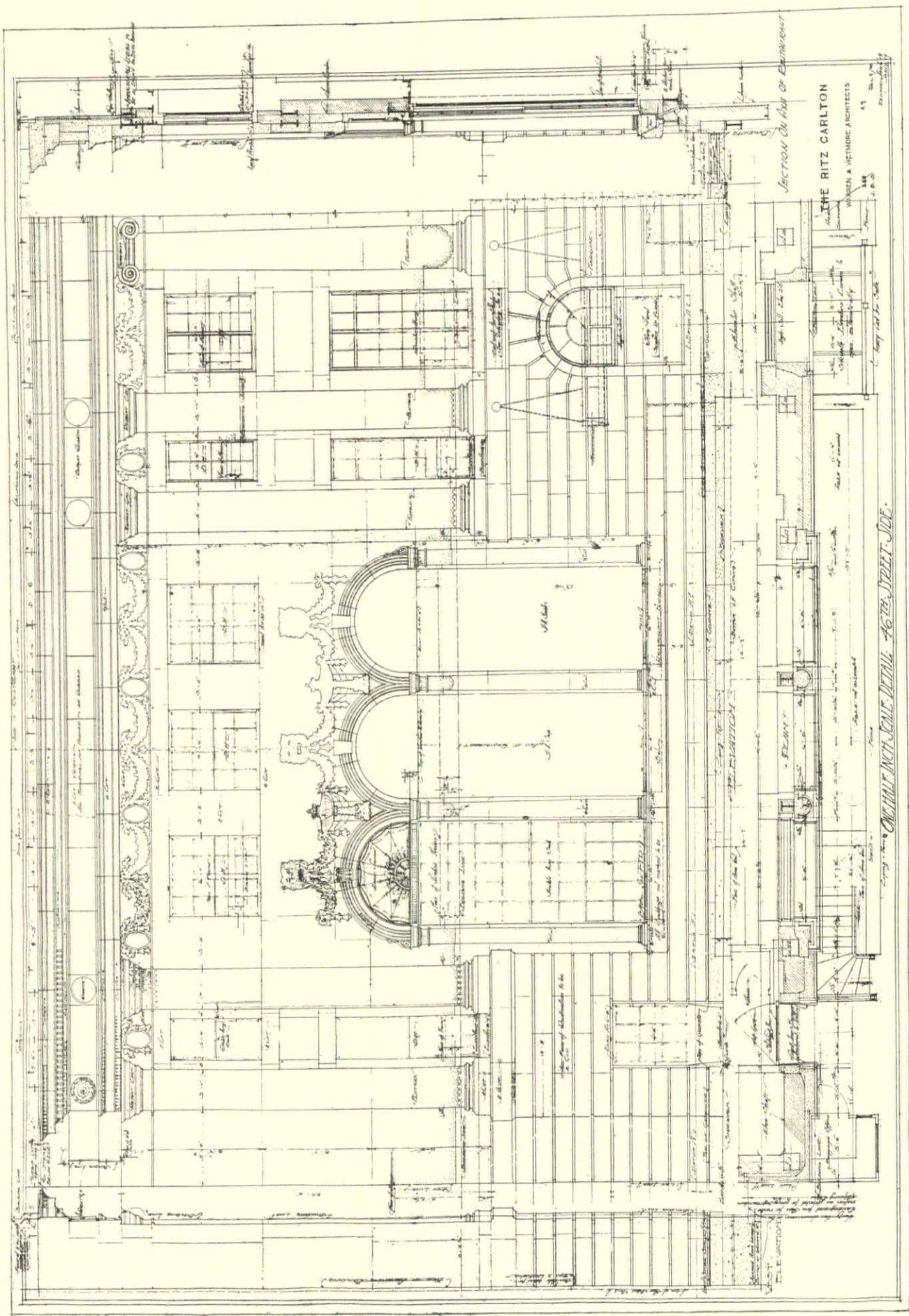


DETAIL OF LOWER PART OF BUILDING ON MADISON AVENUE

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

WARREN & WETMORE, Architects



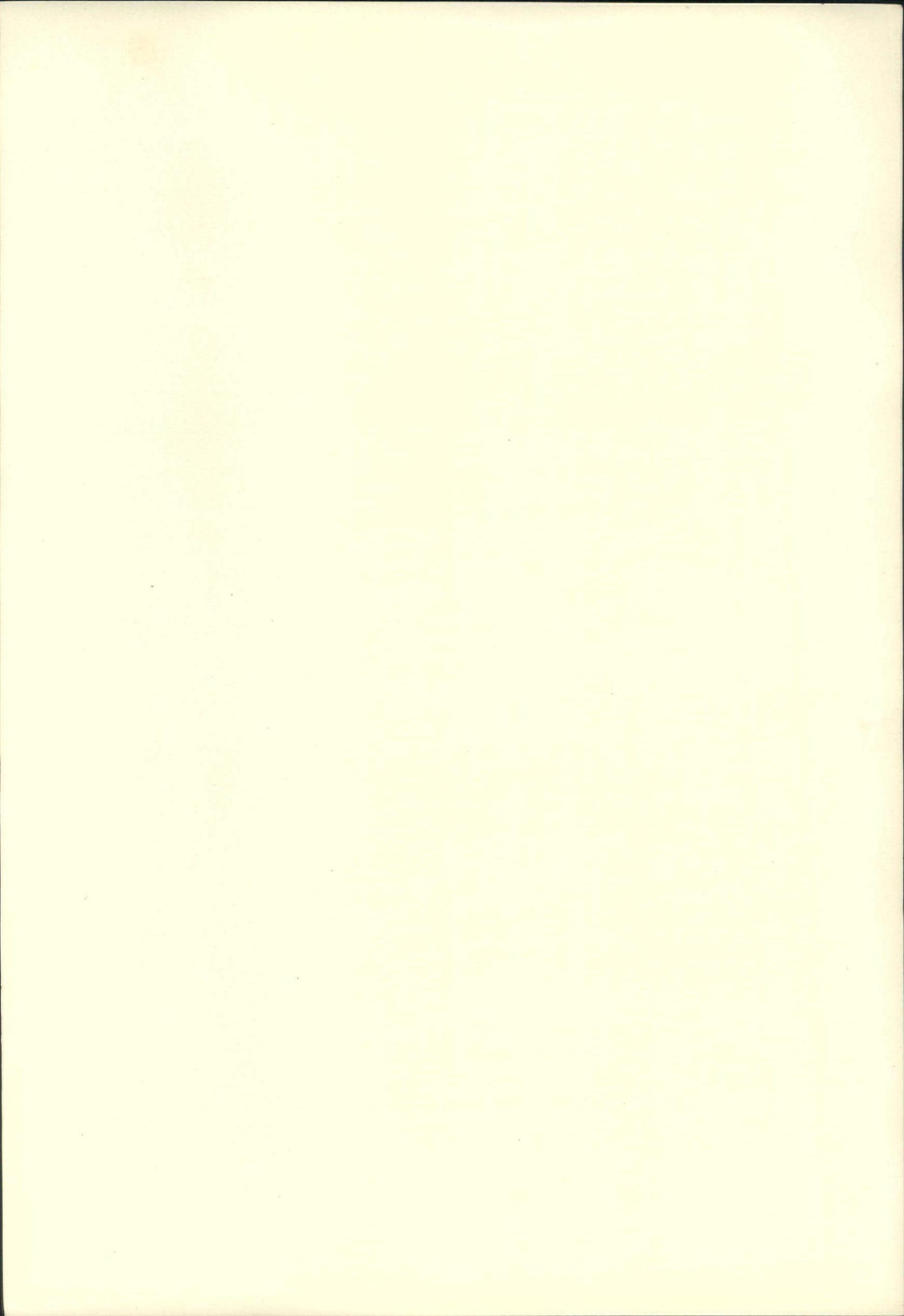


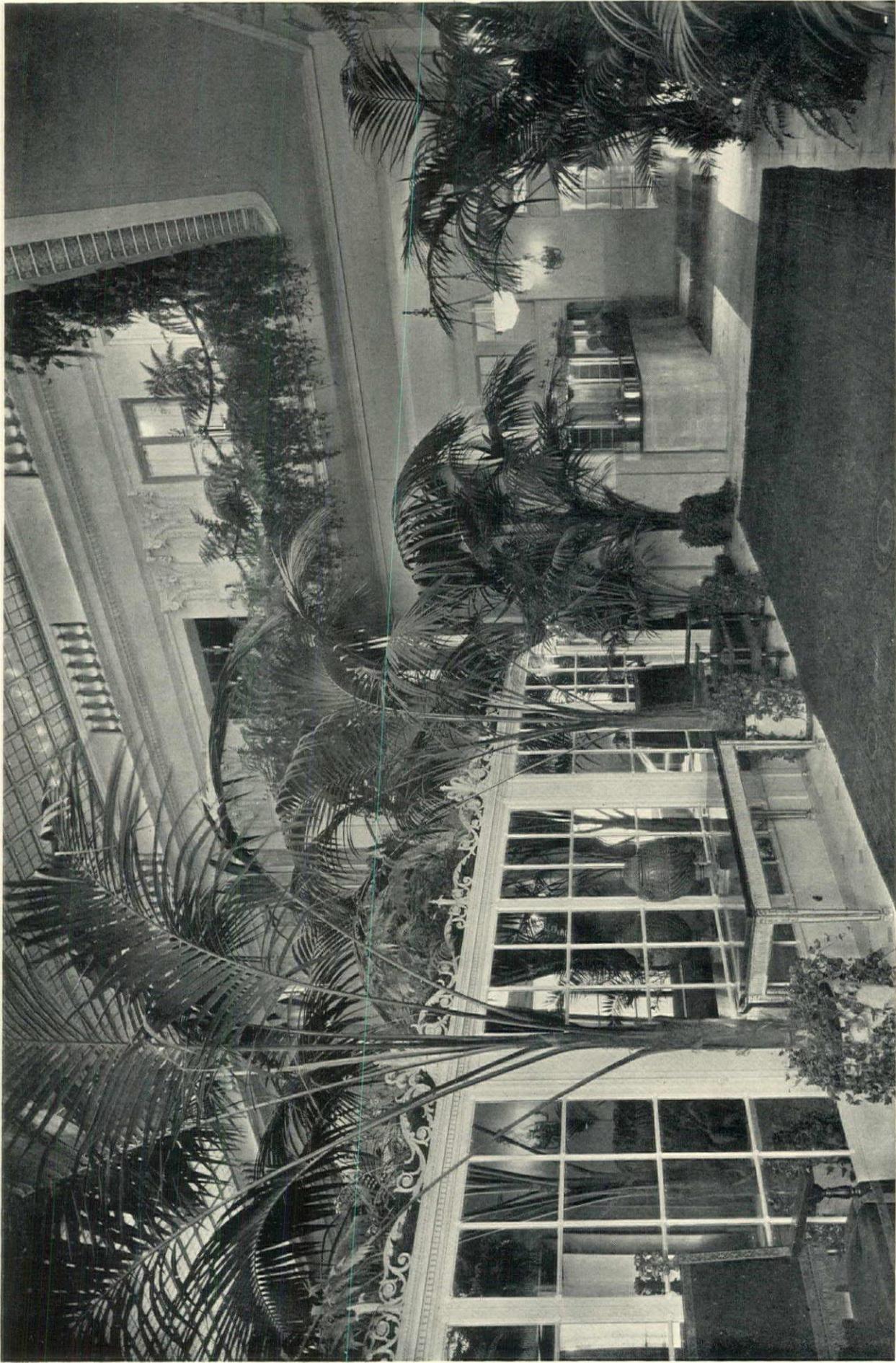
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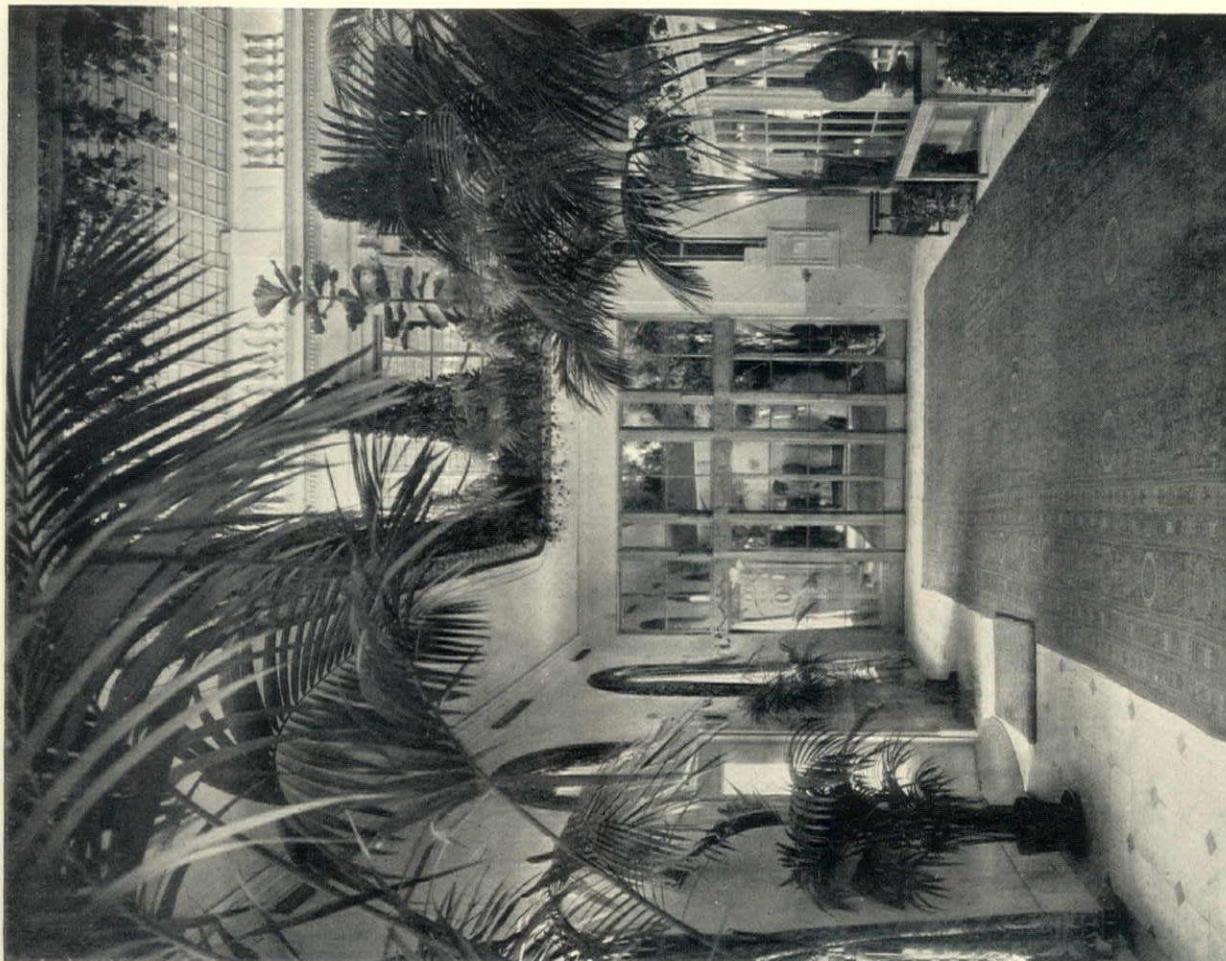
THE LOBBY ON MADISON AVENUE LOOKING TOWARD OFFICE

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

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LOOKING ACROSS GALLERY AT EAST END OF PALM COURT, AND DOWN TO ENTRANCE LOBBY



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LOOKING TOWARD ELEVATOR GATES—ENTRANCE LOBBY

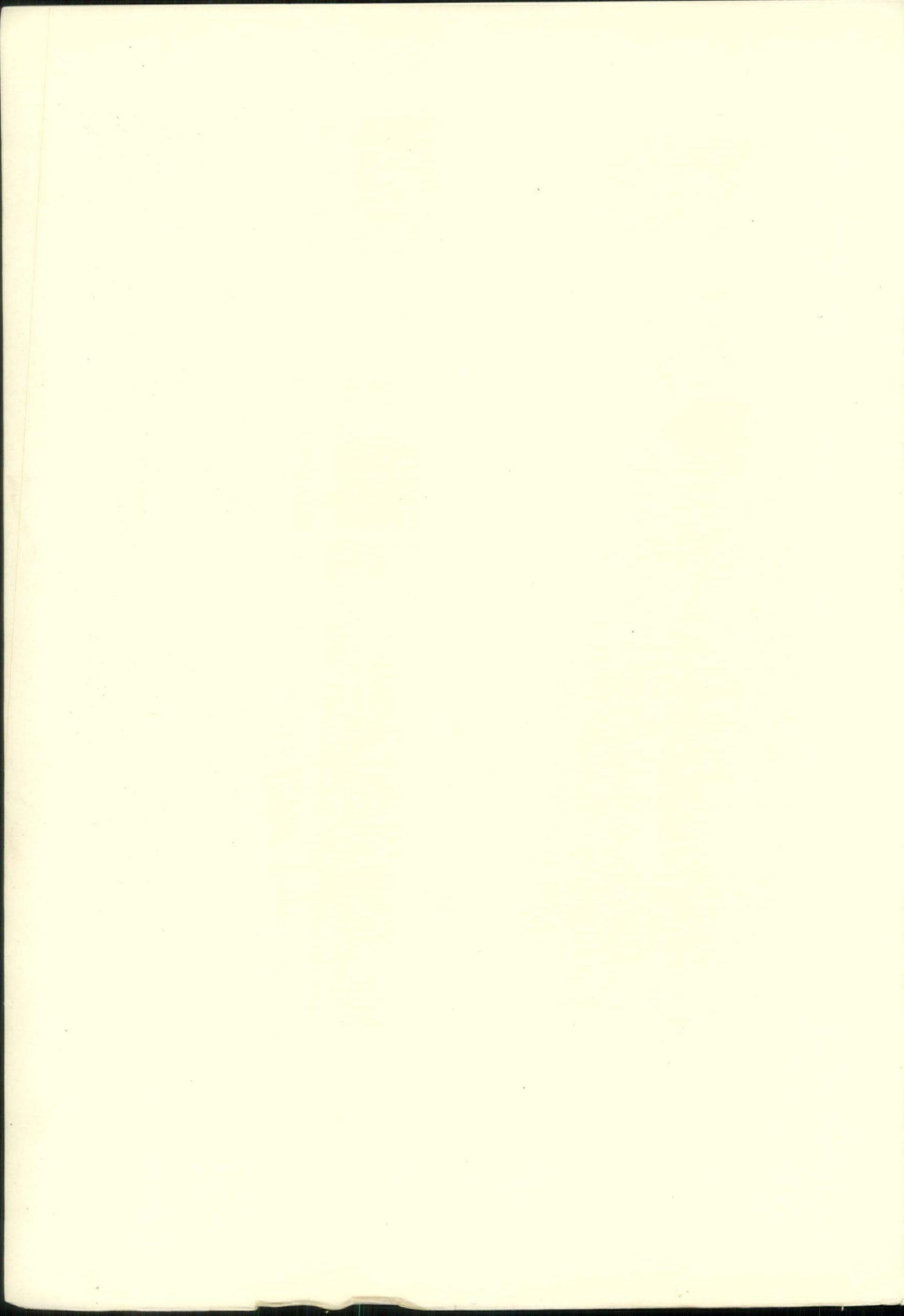
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THE PALM COURT AND ENTRANCE TO DINING ROOM
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DETAIL OF NORTH WALL IN PALM COURT

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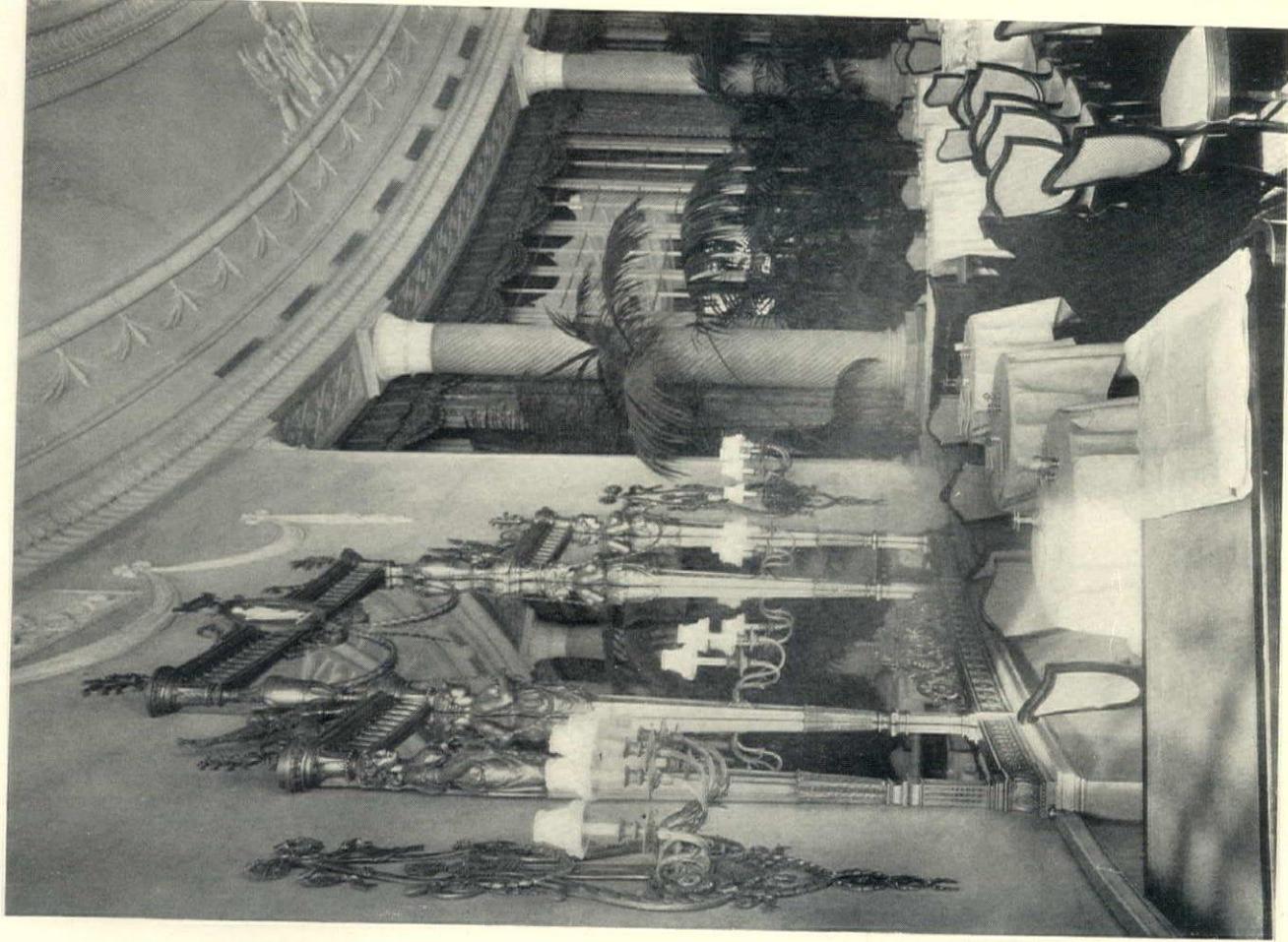


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THE DINING ROOM

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DETAILS IN DINING ROOM

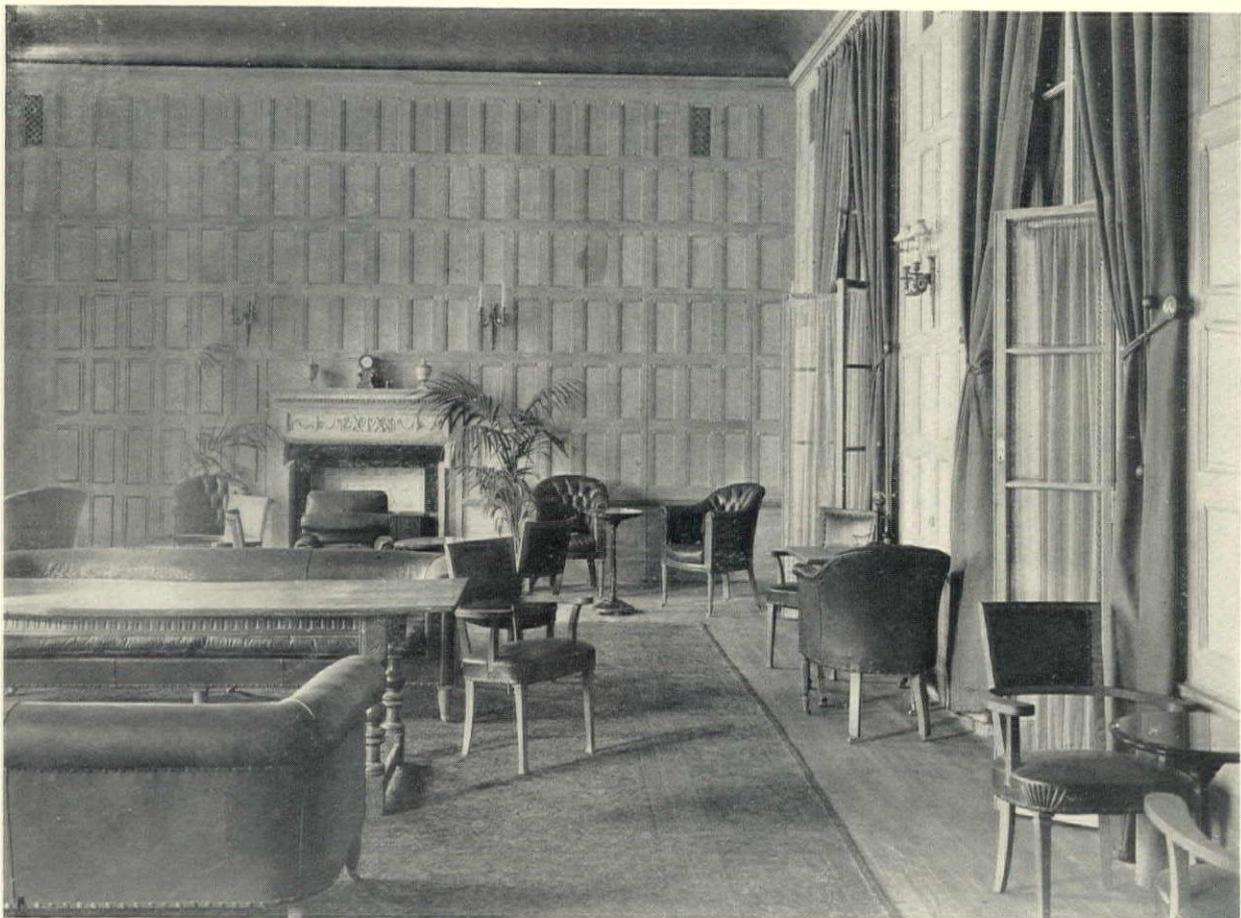
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THE GRILL ROOM ON LOWER FLOOR—KITCHEN IS ON THIS FLOOR AT LEFT

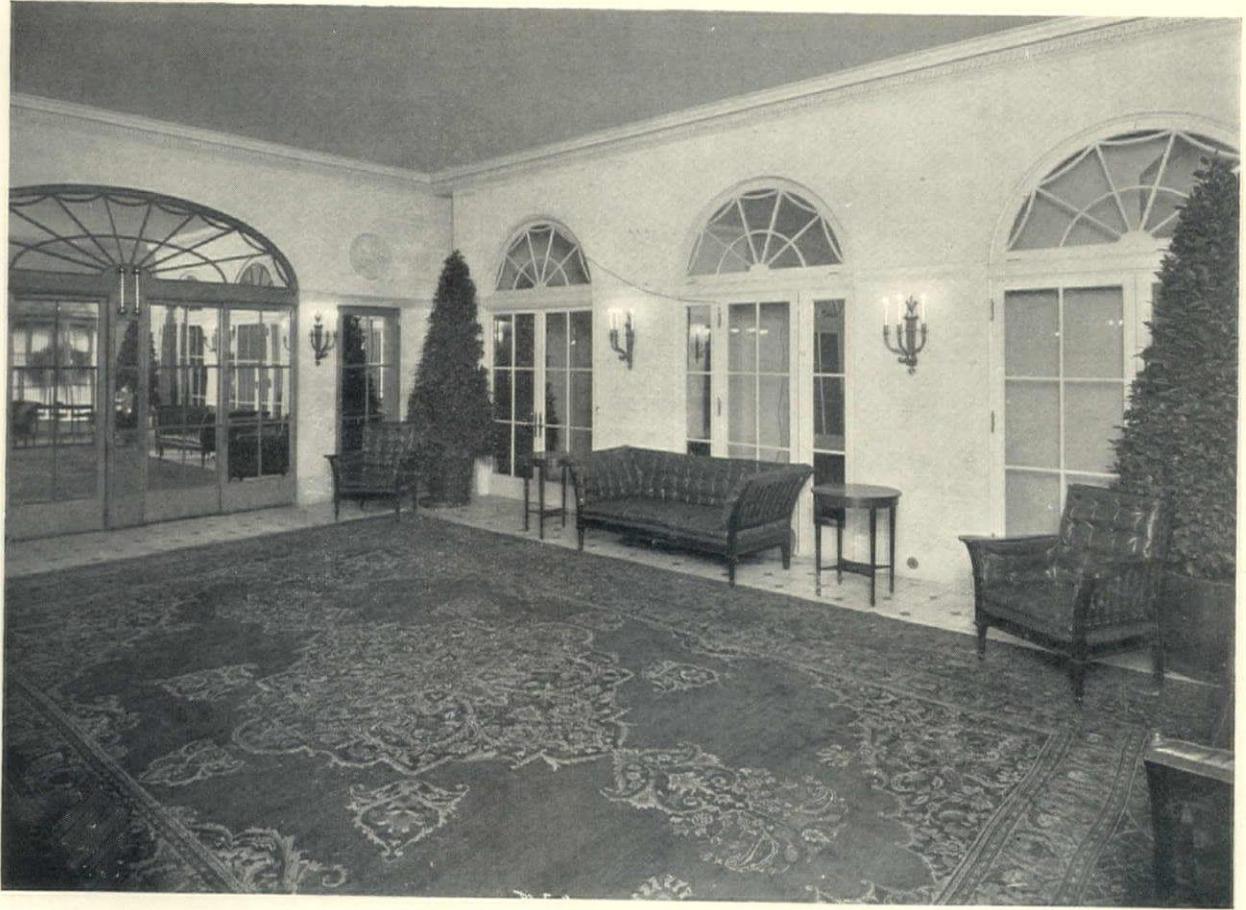


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SMOKING ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR—WINDOWS AT RIGHT OVERLOOK THE PALM COURT—AT LEFT
(NOT SHOWN IN PICTURE), TO 46TH STREET

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A RECEPTION ROOM



FORTY-SIXTH STREET ENTRANCE LOBBY

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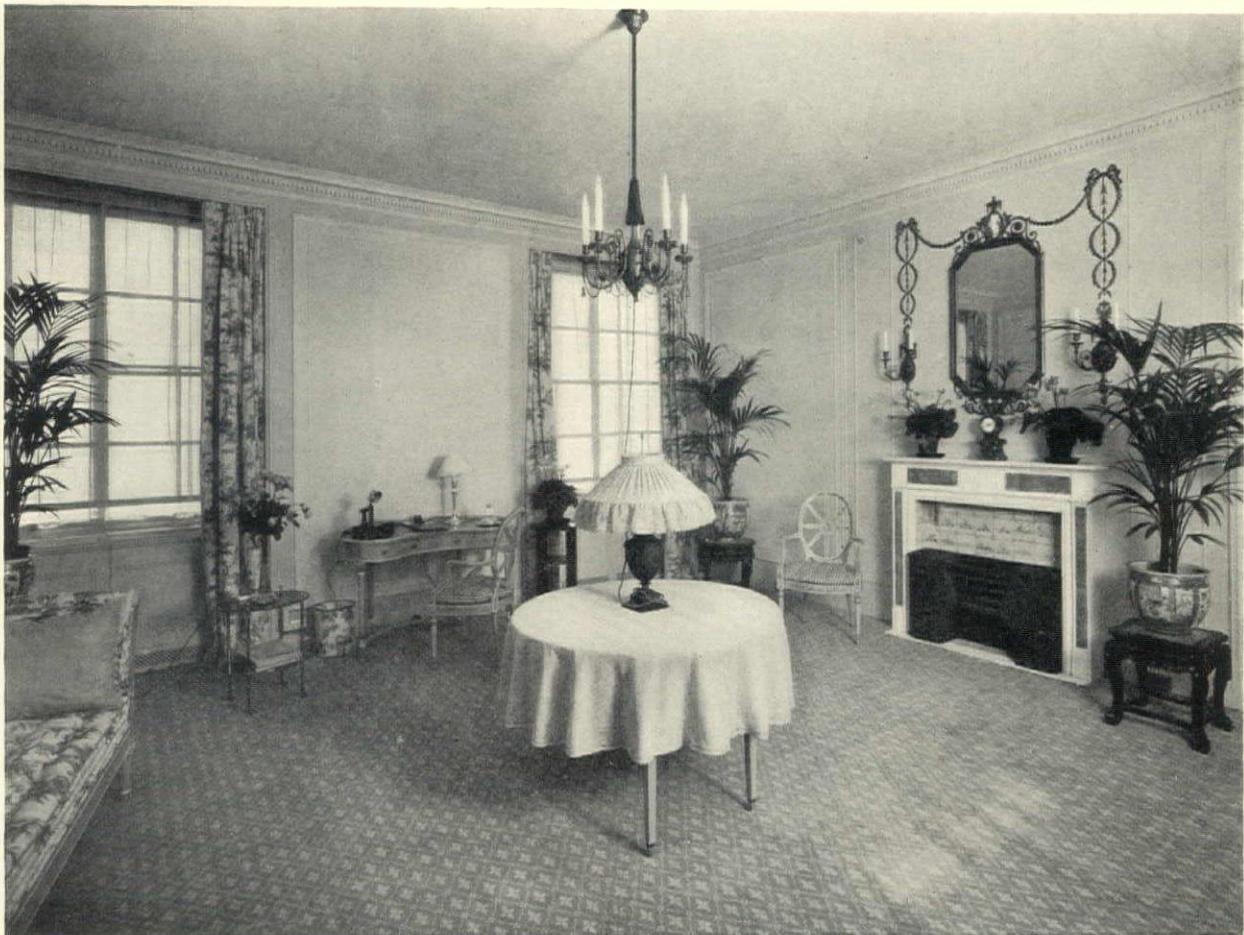
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THE BANQUET ROOM



A TYPICAL SALON

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SUMMARY OF SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY 18, 1911

The convention of the American Institute of Architects was called to order in the second day's session at the Fairmont by President Irving K. Pond.

A telegram was received from former President Cass Gilbert reading as follows:

"Congratulations and best wishes to forty-fourth convention, to President Pond and to our hosts, the Pacific Coast Chapters. Sincerely regret am not there. May I counsel conservative action, postponement of experimental legislation or amendment of Bylaws under which Institute has thriven. Hope purchase adjoining Octagon will be approved without using sinking fund. I have experienced the hospitality of San Francisco, there is nothing better. Give them my love."

Harry B. Wheelock, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, filed the report of that body, showing that there were fifty-seven delegates present in person and thirty-five by proxy, making a voting power of ninety-two.

C. Grant La Farge, chairman of the Committee on the Presidents Address, reported a general concurrence in the president's views and proposed amendments. The schedule of charges or compensation was referred to the board of directors for report at the next convention.

A resolution authorizing the Chapters to appoint committees to take canvasses for suitable additional membership was adopted.

Mr. C. A. Ziegler, vice-chairman of the Committee on Chapters, reported as follows:

"Your committee, in studying the synopsis of Chapter reports prepared by the Secretary of the Institute for the year 1910, finds evidence of unusual activity among the majority of the Chapters. In addition to the usual routine work considerable effort seems to have been made to bring the Chapters into closer relation with the various municipal and State authorities and in some cases with excellent results.

"In the Boston Chapter a committee was appointed to make an inventory of works of art in private collections in Boston and vicinity, and a record of buildings of unusual interest, which will be of great value to the laymen as well as to the profession.

"In New York an earnest protest of the Chapter has probably saved the City Hall (one of New York's historic monuments) from being dwarfed by the proposed new court house, which it was proposed to erect on the City Hall site.

"In Philadelphia the Chapters' Committee on the "Preservation of Historic Monuments" has persuaded the municipal authorities that the successful restoration of historic buildings can best be obtained through co-operation with the Chapter, and the Mayor of this city has appointed the Chapters' committee to restore Congress Hall, one of the most important of the State House group in Independence Square, and has placed the city photographer at the disposal of this committee for the purpose of photographing any other buildings in the city desired by the committee.

"In addition to this the committee has also been authorized to design the lamp standards for the lighting of Independence Square.

"In the late trial of the architect for the State Capitol building at Harrisburg the Attorney-General of the State called upon the Chapter for expert testimony to refute statements made by the defense concerning the practice of architecture, which statements, if permitted to stand unchallenged, would have seriously injured the profession in the eyes of the public.

"Subsequently five architects from the Chapter testified in rebuttal and the verdict was in favor of the State.

"The Washington State Chapter has urged the appointment of a municipal plans commission and has had one of its members appointed to this commission.

"The Michigan Chapter is founding a school of design in Detroit and expects to have in hand very shortly the funds necessary for this purpose.

"In a number of cities the municipal authorities have called upon the Chapters of the Institute for assistance in revising the building laws.

"Your committee believes much prestige has been gained by the profession through the efforts of the Chapters to render assistance to the various State and municipal authorities, and strongly recommends that all the Chapters of the Institute be urged to offer assistance to the municipal authorities in their respective cities in all matters pertaining to architectural work.

"We believe that this course of procedure will create a favorable impression in the lay mind, whereas criticism by the Institute or the Chapters of architectural work after it has been done by the various municipalities results, in most cases, in criticism of the profession by the laymen.

"Your committee also recommends that all Chapters of the Institute be urged to appoint committees for the 'Preservation of Historic Buildings.' We believe this to be particularly important in the East, where the old Colonial landmarks are rapidly disappearing.

"In most of the larger Eastern cities historical societies have been organized, and although these societies fully appreciate the excellence of some of the old Colonial work they have not the ability nor the facilities for restoring or making a proper record of the buildings from an architectural standpoint.

"These societies would welcome the co-operation of the chapters and the result would be an asset of the laymen as well as to the profession.

"At the 40th anniversary dinner given by the Philadelphia Chapter on November 11, 1910, Mr. Joseph Pennell, a guest of the Chapter upon that occasion, made such an eloquent plea for the preservation of the old Colonial work in Philadelphia (which is rapidly disappearing) that the Chapter instructed its Committee on the Preservation of Historical Monuments to co-operate with the historical societies of the city for the purpose of providing funds for an exhaustive survey of all the Colonial buildings in that vicinity.

"Plans have been formulated for the carrying out of this project and the work will be started immediately.

"We note with pleasure the increase in Chapter membership, 193 members having been elected during the past year. Boston leads with 237 members, but New York has a larger number of Institute members.

"A majority of the Chapters who have made reports to this convention have recorded resolutions adopting the new code governing competitions.

"In all successful organizations every effort is made to increase the efficiency of the unit, and our committee recommends that during the coming year every opportunity be seized upon to increase the activities of the Chapters, so that the reports of 1911 may show a record of work accomplished that has not been equaled before."

C. A. Ziegler, of the Committee on Chapters, reported that the Chapters in various cities had done much good in acting as experts in municipal and other work. The committee strongly recommended that the Chapters render the municipalities all possible assistance in architectural work.

D. Everett Waid, of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report approving and indorsing a resolution by the San Francisco Chapter recommending the appointment of a municipal commission for the developing of plans for public improvements on generally harmonious lines.

The resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Chapter were printed in our issue of January 25.



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF DELEGATES TO FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

La Farge enthusiastically indorsed the action of the San Francisco Chapter as being in harmony with the ideas of advanced civilization.

Willis Polk, of the local Chapter, expressed appreciation of the indorsement indicated in the enthusiasm of the members and asked for an expression by the Institute.

A delegate from Minneapolis told of the great benefits that had resulted from the co-operation of that municipality and the local Chapter.

Secretary Glenn Brown told of the experience of a municipal commission in Washington, D. C. Its moral force was so great that nothing had been done in that city architecturally except in conformity with the plan submitted by the commission.

The following resolution was adopted, a rising vote being had to show the enthusiasm of the Institute in its action:

"WHEREAS the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has brought to the notice of this convention for its approval or condemnation a resolution recommending the creation in San Francisco of a municipal commission for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan for municipal betterment along practical and economical lines; and whereas, such a recommendation to the people of San Francisco by the San Francisco Chapter is in conformity with the highest aims of the Institute and would, if adopted, be of great benefit to the city, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention hereby approves and indorses the above-referred-to action of the San Francisco Chapter."

The code of competitions, which prohibits competition, except after the indorsement of the plan by the Institute, was the subject of recurring debates. It was first indorsed in the report of the Committee on Board of Directors, of which Burton L. Fenner is chairman.

Howard Hoppin, of Rhode Island, said that he had been sent here to protest against the mandatory provisions of the code. He thought that before these provisions were enforced the directors of the Institute should consult with the local chapter that was interested.

President Pond assured the objecting member that such was the intention, so far as he could speak with authority.

Again the subject came up in another report recommending that the code of competition be maintained and the directors and committees proceed on the lines it lays down.

Willis Polk, of this city, said that while he did not believe in competition it seemed to him there was some merit in Rhode Island's protest that the mandatory provisions took the matters out of the hands of the Chapters. He thought that the latter should be considered.

William Mooser, of San Francisco, said that while he was opposed to competition he had come instructed by his Chapter against the mandatory provisions.

The Rhode Island delegate said that one reason for objecting to the mandatory provisions was that they required the submission of the plans to an expert adviser. He believed that owners are better judges of what they want than expert advisers.

The code of competitions as recommended, opposing competition and favoring direct employment, was adopted.

Proposed amendments of the by-laws were considered, but little progress had been made when the convention adjourned for the day.

The board of directors was requested to appoint a Committee on Registration to secure legislation that will not only provide for registration, but obviate the necessity of architects registering in each State in which they may be employed.

The Committee on Education favored the higher education of the employees or staffs of architects, and recommended the bringing of the whole architectural body into the Institute.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to so apportion the budget as to bring the expenditures within the annual appropriation.

Robert D. Kohn, of the Committee on Reports of Special Committees, recommended the continuation of the Committee on Conservation, so important is that subject. A Committee on Fire Protection, to work with the National Fire Association, was also recommended.

The subject of the reorganization of the office in Washington and the separating of the office of secretary and treasurer was referred to the directors for further consideration.

Following the business meeting of the morning in San Francisco the architects crossed the bay and viewed the interesting points of Oakland as guests of Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Lunch was had at the Key Route Inn, where the representatives of the Oakland organization met the delegates.

On account of the fact that Mayor Mott is out of town, and because the executive officers of the Chamber of Commerce were changed to-day, A. A. Denison, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the architects in the name of the city of Oakland. He told the representatives of the recent rapid growth of the city and its advancement along architectural lines. He also made mention of the contemplated municipal auditorium and the plans of the city toward the beautification of Oakland.

Superintendent J. W. McClymonds, of the Oakland schools, spoke on the school architecture of the city and of the plans for the proposed high school buildings.

Following the luncheon the delegates were taken in automobiles about Oakland. The first point visited was the business section, where the business buildings were inspected. Next the new Bankers' Hotel, now in course of construction, was visited, then the path lay around Lake Merritt and the residence section of the city and then to Berkeley.

In the afternoon the Institute assembled in the Greek Theater of the University of California. Owing to the lateness of the delegates in arriving at the meeting place, the session resolved itself into the welcoming of the visiting architects to the University campus on the part of the president of the State University.

Acknowledgment is made to the San Francisco *Chronicle* and other San Francisco dailies, from which much of the foregoing material has been secured to supplement the report of our special correspondent at the convention.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY 17-20, 1911

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The fact that the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects is about to enter upon its deliberations in this great city of the Coast carries with it an implication of the age and the wide geographical importance of this body, which has its permanent headquarters in the nation's capital city. The simplest statement to be made concerning the Institute is that it has been in existence for more than fifty years and embraces in its membership practising architects throughout the broad extent of the United States. Another simple statement, and just as little liable to be questioned, is that the Institute's service of fifty-three years has been honorable and that in its membership is represented the highest type of practitioner in a given community. That is the proud record, the fact of which is recognized within the Institute, though its real significance be not altogether comprehended in the profession and by the laity.

On three phases of the Institute's intimate concern I propose to dwell at this time. These phases embrace (1) certain of the Institute's relations to the building public as represented by the client; (2) the Institute's attitude as affecting the profession; and (3) the family relations within the Institute. The first and second affect the public; the third is more intimate. Matters bearing upon these three phases are to be discussed and legislated upon during the convention, hence the President's especial interest in them at this time.

The Institute has a large life, an ever-widening circle of influence which brings it into intimate relations with affairs of national, municipal and civic import, and every move of the Institute in this field, I believe, has been altruistic in its spirit and entirely unselfish in its nature, though ulterior motives have been ascribed to it by those who knew, or might have known, better. The Institute has elevated its own standards and increased its own stature and incidentally that of the profession by setting up the standards it is endeavoring to reach. The ideals and achievements of the Institute were set before the architects of this city and of the Coast a little over a year ago by my illustrious predecessor in office, Mr. Cass Gilbert, and with a power of fervor and fluency given to but few men. Though the sound of his voice has hardly died away and his words are yet a living memory, I am in no way relieved of my responsibility of restating certain principles and dwelling upon certain ideals at this time.

I touch firstly upon that phase which embraces the Institute's relation to the client, that is, that portion of the general public which comes into direct business contact with the architect. It is a fairly safe proposition that one may question the sincerity, if one grants the intelligence, of him who imputes to the Institute ulterior motives. In most cases it is safe to question the honesty as well as the sincerity of him who imputes such motives to the Institute. However, recriminations are futile; more is to be gained by frank statement and argument, and, indeed, reaffirmation of principles will vitalize the profession and enlighten the laity.

It is the province of the Institute to deal broadly and in detail with the principles underlying the science of building

and the ideals underlying the art of design. To these is added by the very character of the work the necessity of taking cognizance of the ethics of business, for the Institute, like the architect, cannot to-day, even if it would, sit aloof from intimate contact with the mighty current of commercial endeavor, but must be a factor in the great world of affairs. Commercial instinct gives way in the Institute to business idealism, but this strengthens rather than weakens the business capacity of the high-minded practitioner. A frank recognition of fact, just here, can do no harm; not all of the high-minded practitioners in this country are enrolled in the Institute's membership, though all would find a congenial atmosphere here. There are to be found now and again within the Institute body members who are not high-minded practitioners, though their number is at any time very small, and the possibility of their accomplishing injury to the Institute very slight. The most high-minded may at times make mistakes in judgment, that is but human, but the consensus of judgment within the Institute may be relied upon ever to raise the standard of ideals. It is this very certainty which gives the Institute its acknowledged standing and authority in the community, for high standing and wide authority it has in spite of the fact (or is it because of the fact?) that its membership includes less than one-fifth of the number of the so-called practising architects in the United States. The Institute would gladly welcome to its fold every high-minded practitioner of the art of architecture. The Institute desires within its ranks no one who is not willing to make sacrifices for the good, not of the Institute, but of the profession.

The officers of the Institute are urged constantly to widen the bounds and to take in every practitioner in the country upon the idea that there is strength in numbers. This is a most mistaken idea, for, while numbers may add avoirdupois, it is moral stamina which counts in the initiation and inculcation of ideals. It is not the policy of the Institute to marry a man to reform him—the man must be formed and well formed when he presents himself. The Institute seeks the man of ideals and seeks to aid him in the advancement of his ideals. No loyal member is in any sense coerced, but upholds the standards of the Institute because he recognizes in them a concrete and definite presentment of his own personal ideals of the ethics of practice. Not every man is born, Minerva-like, full-armed, but has to gain his equipment and ideals by increments through such avenues of experience and such educational agencies as may exist about him. Among these avenues and agencies are schools, ateliers, draughtsmen's clubs, architectural leagues, architects' business associations and the like, and the Institute encourages the formation and fosters the existence of all such agencies, knowing well that they are developing men of moral fibre and professional strength who later will seek to associate themselves with the Institute body. The work of the Institute is such that it requires within its ranks men of the finest moral fibre and such men only. I have known in more than one instance of a man of subnormal ethical sense and of questionable ethical practice to seek or to urge an affiliation with the Institute because of the prestige such affiliation would insure. The Institute does not want

him. It is more concerned in elevating the standards of professional ethics and in unfurling the banners of beauty than in giving social standing or professional prestige to any individual, however worthy he may be. Nevertheless, as I have had occasion to say recently, the mere fact of the existence of the American Institute of Architects is an asset to any practising architect in the United States, and raises his social and professional status, whether he be a member of the organization or not. It was a realization of what the Institute really means to the profession and to the individual which led me personally, as it has led many another man, to associate myself with it and lend such assistance as I might. The Institute represents a moral principle and that principle is just as valid at the poles as it is at the equator, is just as vital at long. 5 deg. E. of Washington as at long. 47 deg. W. of Washington, and it appeals with just the same force to the man of one locality as of another. When the principle for which the Institute stands is generally accepted and generally acted upon in our relations with our fellow-men the American Institute of Architects will need no longer to be a militant standard bearer but will become a purely social organization. I imagine, however, that it will be some time before the Institute will be free to stack its banners in a museum case.

The first great principle upon which the Institute stands is that of justness and fairness in so far as it is given to man to realize these seeming abstractions. In the Code of Ethics, in the Competition Code, in the cognizance it takes of all professional activities, the Institute stands for fair play as between man and man, absolute frankness and fairness of dealing between architects in their professional relations, absolute integrity and fairness in the dealings between architect and client and between client and architect. The Code of Ethics, formulated only a few years ago, was but a clear statement of certain principles of conduct and of professional practice which had been the inner guide of the best men of the profession for years and had been more or less nebulous always in the minds of many of the others. The Competition Code, although a more recent expression, deals with a matter which has been long upon the Institute's horizon, and is of equal value to the public and the architect. The competition exists for the benefit of the client primarily, almost exclusively. It is that he may get a good plan, or, what is better, discover the architect peculiarly fitted to handle the problem; or it is that the client may conform to law; or it is that the client may relieve himself of the responsibility of choice, or that he may give the commission to a favorite under the pretext of fair play. In any case the competition is to the direct advantage of the client, and only incidentally to the advantage of the individual architect. It is to the material disadvantage of the competing architects unless they be paid individually the value of their time. If the owner is sincere in instituting his competition he will find the paid competition to be logical and of economic advantage, as it will put him in the possession of special powers which will be of the highest assistance to him in the materialization of his schemes, and for the possession of which he may well afford to pay something beyond, a great deal beyond, the recognized minimum value which the Institute places upon such services. No fair-minded man, or corporation, or community which is seeking to gain the highest architectural service for itself can logically object to having its competition hedged about by such conditions as will guarantee fairness and justice, and it is only such conditions that the Institute seeks to suggest. Out of its vast experience the Institute has succeeded in formulating a code which will effect the desired result, and with slight modification will be made susceptible of general application.

As ex-officio member I have been in close touch with the work of the various committees during the past year, and I want to speak right here a word in praise of the loyalty and devotion of the members of this committee representation. The Standing Committee on Competitions and especially its Chairman, Mr. Frank Miles Day, and its temporary Chairman, Mr. Carrère, acting in Mr. Day's absence, have carried a burden of work with a courage and tact and devotion to its interests which entitle them to the deepest gratitude of the Institute.

One resolution of instruction offered, enthusiastically re-

ceived and immediately adopted at the last convention brought into activity not only the Standing Committee on Competitions, but also the Committee on Practice and finally the Judiciary Committee; and this leads me to remark upon the disciplinary function of the Institute. I am now in no way voicing the opinion of any committee, nor in any way presaging its actions, but am expressing my own idea as to the Institute's proper stand at the present time. There are cases when it is absolutely necessary for the Institute to act upon disciplinary lines, and in those cases the committees and the board will accept the unpleasant responsibility placed upon them; but the Institute is not a disciplinary machine heartlessly overriding sincere and self-respecting members. The Institute cannot afford to be a soulless martinet insisting on the pound of flesh, but it must recognize in every instance the desire on the part of the member to do the right and just thing, and also recognize those surrounding conditions which seem at times almost to make an infraction of rules necessary in a given case. The American Institute of Architects can find little cause for discipline when there does not inhere in the action a wrong or an unfairness toward a fellow-man. Where, as for instance, in this Competition Code, lines still remain to be tested disciplinary force must move slowly; yet even here there have been infractions which cannot pass unnoticed.

One of the mandates of the Competition Code which has seemed to work a hardship is that involving an acceptance of the Institute's schedule of charges. If every member of the Institute felt way down in his heart that the Institute's schedule was perfectly logical, or that a flat charge in all cases of six per cent or any per cent was absolutely just, this mandate would impose no hardship in its application; but the schedule of charges is like the tariff; everybody knows that it is unjust, yet everybody dreads to meddle with it for fear of upsetting established conditions. A logical tariff does not apply the same rate to all articles, but discriminates between articles of necessity and of luxury, articles of educational value and articles which will degrade, articles which will bring moral and æsthetic pleasure and articles which will inflict moral and spiritual wounds. A logical schedule of charges will differentiate between buildings which are merely of structural import and call for the most part for the application of the merely ordinary methods of construction and those which call into play all the physical and spiritual resources, all of the material and æsthetic capabilities of the architect. Any generally stated percentage of the commercial value might distinctly overpay the architect in one case and even more certainly underpay him in another. In my opinion to be logical and just a schedule of rates must take cognizance of types of building and must consider the range of values within those types. I shall suggest a careful study of this subject of schedules by the board, not with the idea of upsetting the present status, but with the idea that the board shall present at some future (not too future) convention a logical solution of the question. This suggestion is made hesitatingly and with a full knowledge of the work which might be entailed upon some loyal and already overworked member of the Institute. The Institute's schedule should express the just minimum which the work of men fitted to be members of the Institute should command, and this work is in the nature of things of higher quality than the average produced outside of Institute membership. This is why, referring again to competitions, it imposes no hardship on one instituting a competition for a work which demands the highest professional skill in its production to demand that he pay the recognized, just and equitable minimum Institute rates.

The report of the Committee on Education will set clearly before you the Institute's interest in the younger man who falls outside of the narrower range of client and professional brother, and will so illumine the subject that I need comment no further, but may, with a recognition of the value of the work of this committee, pass from a consideration of those phases which mark the Institute's attitude toward the public and the profession to a discussion of that more intimate phase which concerns the Institute body.

The convention of 1909 instructed the board to study the situation and to prepare and issue amendments to the constitution and by-laws looking toward a clarification of the defi-

tion of Honorary and Corresponding membership, and also toward placing Associates on a more dignified basis. While the matter was under consideration, the work up to that time having been done entirely by correspondence, a constitutional amendment was issued, which, while it was recognized as not an altogether happy solution, would still serve to bring the subject legally before the convention. After a full and careful discussion the board in meeting assembled reshaped the constitutional amendment and formulated by-laws which are in harmony with the revised form as issued to the Institute membership. As your President was perhaps more intimately concerned than any other one person in the present scheme of formulation, he may be pardoned for offering a word in explanation.

In the first place and affecting the form of constitutional amendment first proposed, the board reaffirmed the belief that the American Institute of Architects is and should continue to be the foremost professional body in the United States. Hence the board unanimously decided to establish or consider outside of the Honorary class no membership which was not purely architectural; that in the Honorary class should be included the laity embracing non-professional men who had with distinction ministered to the art of architecture and such practitioners in the closely allied arts of sculpture and painting as might have demonstrated in prescribed manner their fitness to enjoy the privilege; that the Honorary Corresponding class should be what its name implies and admit hereafter only practising architects of distinction who are not eligible to regular membership.

The suggested change in nomenclature as touching Associates affects the Institute body more deeply, and perhaps more deeply than is apparent on the surface. Its original proposer, whether an individual or an impulse, may or may not have appreciated its real significance. It means a breaking away from tradition; it means a more exalted state in the whole Institute body. The idea which underlies this suggested change is virtually another expression of that movement which three years ago made possible three Associate members on the Board of Directors. That idea was somewhat confused, as it embodied the notion that these three were to represent the Associate membership on the board—as if there were any interest or ideal attaching to Associateship which does not attach to Fellowship, or to Fellowship which does not attach to Associateship, as Associateship was coming to be understood. But the real notion which that movement expressed, and which is more clearly expressed in the proposed suggestion, is that of homogeneity and of equal responsibility as affecting the ideals of the Institute. The tradition of which this proposed amendment effectually disposes is one that is recognized in the Royal Institute of British Architects, and which has existed, though not so clearly recognized, in our own Institute, namely, that Associates are of a class *associated with*, but not *of* the real Institute, which is composed of Fellows. The enactment of these proposed amendments will mean that the members comprise the American Institute, and that Fellows are members who are chosen to that rank because of some notable professional achievement. It does not vitiate the logic of all this that the officers are to be chosen from among the Fellows, for the initiative and direction may well be in the hands of those of the broadest experience and the highest achievement. The service of a man to his profession must be considered in the creation of a Fellow, and the membership should guard Fellowship jealously and see to it that no unworthy candidate enters that high estate. I feel that in passing these amendments virtually as recommended by the board the Institute will strengthen itself within itself and before the public.

The day may come when the Institute will have an income sufficient to its need. I hope it will. As it is, the work of the committees, which is becoming ever more important, necessary and far-reaching, is handicapped by lack of necessary funds. Without the increase in the dues effected last year the Institute would have been utterly unable to accomplish anything of this season's work. An unexpected obligation handed down from a previous administration, the heavy work entailed upon the Standing Committee on Competitions, the holding of the convention at a point so far distant from headquarters, the setting aside of a sum which can not be touched except by

legislative enactment—all, however necessary and desirable, have caused the Institute to realize the advantages of a sufficient income. The membership should be larger, and appeal should be made systematically to every high-minded practitioner in the country, but to such only. Your President recommends that in each Chapter a committee be appointed to canvass the situation within its jurisdiction, to labor with acceptable material for membership and to report the names and addresses of such to the Secretary of the Institute; and further, that a Chapter, in building up its membership, shall admit to no class such as would not be acceptable members of the Institute, and subscribe to and uphold its doctrines.

For a number of years the board has had under consideration the subject of organizing the business methods of the Institute and placing the business office upon a modern basis. The increasing activities of the Institute seem to demand this. The lack of funds has always entered to chill the ardor of the board. With the increased dues it was hoped that a method of accomplishment might be found. A committee was appointed in the board to study reorganization and to canvass the matter of Institute publications and the possibilities of a larger return accruing therefrom. This committee reported to the board a scheme of reorganization which met with very general approval, and that it might have power to act formulated an amendment to the constitution and by-laws which covered the field up to that time studied.

While I personally am strongly in favor of the scheme reported and outlined in the proposed amendments, yet I realize that the whole project needs further study, especially along the lines of Institute publications, and recommend that the by-laws be not considered in the convention, but that the subject be referred back to the board with instructions to further study the situation and report at a future convention.

It was easy to see how the finances of the Institute might be augmented if we were to consider for a moment lowering our professional dignity and resorting to commercial methods. The possibility, or rather the impossibility, of greater augmenting of our membership has already been referred to. The publications as at present carried on are income producing and by the solicitation of advertisements might be made productive of much higher income; but the Institute cannot afford to place itself in the position of a commercial agency asking advertisements. The publications must be made valuable as a method of information and intercommunication within the Institute. They must be made to contain material of such intrinsic worth that they will be in demand by the members of the Institute and by the profession at large. Then such advertisers as desire to appeal to all practitioners of high rank will value the publications as a means of communication with the profession. But the publications must be put on such a plane that they will commend themselves, and no advertisement must be sought because the publication is an Institute publication. That has always been and must continue to be the Institute's policy, and I take occasion here to thank those advertisers who know this policy and whose advertisements appear so regularly on our pages.

It was absolutely impossible for me to conclude this address without some slight reference to that paramount ideal which colors and sways the entire range of architectural being, that ideal upon which and for which the Institute really exists, as wanting which there is no architecture, and that is the ideal of beauty. It must sway in the relations between architect and client, it must color the fraternal intercourse between architects, it must govern in the realm of education. A structure through which the spirit of beauty does not shine forth is not architecture, it is a clod. The American Institute of Architects must concern itself with an American expression of beauty. This is not cant, it is the plain statement of a philosophical truth. We are not Americans if we do not express the American ideal. There is an American ideal as reflected in our governmental forms, or there is no America. This ideal develops with our growth, but it is none the less concrete. As nature has dealt bountifully, prodigally even, with us in the varied settings she has furnished for our monuments, in the varied materials she has furnished for their construction; as destiny has dealt bountifully, prodigally even, with us in the varied minds, with the varied backgrounds of

experience and history, it has furnished to conceive these monuments and place them in their appropriate settings, we are not worthy workers in our art unless we accept these factors and bend them to the true American expression. Our American ideal need not, must not, be expressed monotonously along narrow lines, but must expand broadly under varied skies, under climatic extremes, under varied ethnic and social impulses unified by one American spirit. This must be if we are to be true to our æsthetic ideal. California is one phase of America, as New England is another, as Manhattan is another; these phases are to be harmonized and not confused, to be nurtured and developed and not swept aside for some manifestation of exotic growth. The American Institute of Architects is deeply concerned in the ethics of business and the profession, in the science of business and the profession, but its passion must be for that beauty which inheres in architecture.

REPORT OF MR. C. H. BLACKALL

AS DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ELECTRICAL CODE AND NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

I wish to report as delegate to the National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association.

There has been nothing done this year on the National Conference Electrical Code and, as far as I could ascertain, no changes in the code are proposed and nothing has arisen which would call for action.

I was at the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association and went to Chicago May 18 and 19 as a delegate from the American Institute. The convention was very fully attended, with representatives from all over the country and the proceedings were followed with the deepest interest. A very notable feature of the convention was the address on "The Architect and Fire Protection," by Irving K. Pond, President of the American Institute of Architects. It was so essentially different from the papers which were usually presented to this Association and offered so interesting a point of view that many comments were made upon it by the convention and it was the means of bringing the Association in closer touch with the point of view of the architect.

Your delegate in conjunction with Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, of Chicago, and Mr. Colbert A. MacClure, of Pittsburgh, had several conferences with the committee of the Association on Building Code and it was hoped that in some way the Institute and the Association might get together and agree on the essentials of a building code which would be applicable to the whole country. This, however, is a task of unusual magnitude considering the conflicting interests and the wide diversity of practice and it is also a task which will take a great deal of time and very adroit adjustment of the mutual relations between the owners, the builders, the architects and the insurance interests. Your delegate was not in power to carry this work to any great length, but it is felt to be so highly desirable that I ask if the Association is not willing to take it up and, either through a special committee or through its delegates, try to get more closely in touch with the insurance interests. It was found that the insurance people from Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh were deeply interested and quite desirous of enlisting the cooperation of the architects in this work and it certainly is directly in the line of the kind of endeavor which the American Institute of Architects can foster.

The Committee on Automobile Garages, of which your delegate was a member, presented a very careful report, which was not presented, however, as a final report and is to receive further consideration from the Association. There was also presented a very interesting report from the Committee on Fireproof Construction, including Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, and during one of the afternoons of the convention a number of very interesting tests of window and door coverings and fire extinguishing apparatus were made at the laboratory of the Association on Ohio Street.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, A.I.A.

This committee desires particularly to direct your attention to the very lucid character of the President's address and to the orderly sequence of its suggestive and able argument. First, the President points out with great clearness the advantage which accrues to the client in the case of competitors with the corresponding disadvantage to the competing architects unless they be adequately remunerated. In these circumstances it is obviously no more than fair that the Competition Code should be of such a nature as to guarantee to the profession a proper safeguard, one means to which is that those clients desiring to avail themselves of this method of arriving at a determination should pay the highest rates established by the Institute schedule of charges. We offer, therefore, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention is opposed to any change in the code of competitions, except such as will undoubtedly correct, clarify or strengthen its existing provisions.

Second, the President calls attention to the fact that the schedule of charges contains some inconsistency, but he advocates a reasonable degree of deliberation in dealing with so important a question. The new schedule has been in force so short a time as to make it eminently desirable that every means should be taken to allow the public to become accustomed to its recognition before making any attempt to amend it. With this in view, your committee follows the President's wise suggestion in offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Institute schedule of charges be referred to the Board of Directors for careful study of its provisions, especially with a view to the further recognition therein of different classes of work of utilitarian nature and with instruction to report thereon to the next convention.

Third, the President makes a very important recommendation as to changes in the classification of membership in the Institute. He has dealt so ably with the matter that this committee deems it unnecessary to do more than to refer you to the text of his address, and to say that it concurs with his views and believes that the amendments to the constitution and by-laws which he favors will strengthen the Institute; and it, therefore, expresses the hope, that when these amendments come before this convention they will be carried.

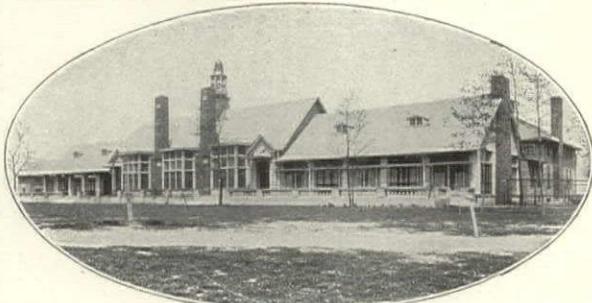
Fourth, the President sets forth the difficulties which beset the Institute in the matter of its financial arrangements and the relation which is borne thereto by its publications and the advertisements which they may contain. We entirely concur in his opinion that a matter of so much moment needs the utmost care in its treatment and we, therefore, recommend that it be

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the by-laws creating an executive officer be not acted upon by this convention, but that it be referred back to the Board of Directors for further study, especially with reference to the Institute publications and their possible income producing character, the board to report thereon to the next convention.

Fifth, we favor the adoption of the President's recommendation looking to increased membership and accordingly offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in each Chapter a committee be appointed to canvass the situation within its jurisdiction, to labor with acceptable material for membership and to report the names and addresses of such to the Secretary of the Institute; and further, that a Chapter in building up its membership shall admit to no class such as would not be acceptable members of the Institute and subscribe to and uphold its doctrines.

Homewood County Club, Homewood, Ill.
Howard V. D. Shaw, Architect, Chicago
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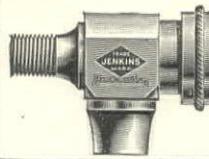
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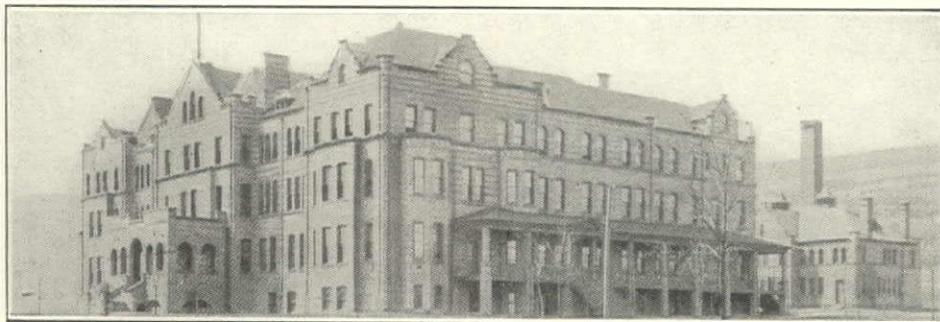
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BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Parties in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—Jefferson County is considering election on \$50,000 bonds to erect wing to Hillman Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM.—American Trust & Savings Bank will erect tall building at First Ave. and Twentieth St.

BREWTON.—Bids will be opened about Mar. 1 for erecting \$15,000 edifice for First Baptist Church. Geo. B. Rodgers, Mobile, Architect; Rev. Walter Murray, Pastor.

DRENNAN & Co. will erect modern building at Second Ave. and Twentieth St. during coming summer.

MONTGOMERY.—Central Presbyterian Church has decided to erect \$50,000 edifice at South Hull St. and Cramer Ave. Plans are being considered.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK.—Local lodge of Elks is considering erection of \$60,000 lodge building.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY.—Henry W. Taylor will erect \$150,000 four-story reinforced concrete building on Center St. Plans being prepared.

FULLERTON.—Norman E. Marsh, 424 Spring St., Los Angeles, will prepare plans for erection of \$75,000 high school.

GRASS VALLEY.—Erection of \$75,000 hotel at Mill and Bank Sts. is being considered. I. Haas is interested.

LOS ANGELES.—Santa Fé Springs Co., I. S. Bigsby, 432 Mason Bldg., Treasurer, will at once erect twelve bungalows, twelve California houses, casino and dining hall with sleeping compartment at Santa Fé Springs.

Los Angeles Railway Co. will erect office building and general transfer station at Hill and Main Sts.

LOS ANGELES.—Golden State Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, is planning to erect home.

A. C. Stewart Machine Works will erect two-story building at Santee and E. Tenth Sts.

F. W. A. Stack will erect three-story flat building at 6118 Pasadena Ave. A. L. Acker.

Plans are being prepared by E. J. Borgmeyer, 256 S. Spring St., for an apartment house to be erected for Henry Biescar at corner of Eighth and Hope Sts.

OROVILLE.—Episcopal Church has decided to erect parish house and rectory.

SACRAMENTO.—Architect R. A. Herold, Bryte Bldg., has prepared plans for erection of seven-story \$250,000 temple at Twelfth and J Sts. for local Masons.

Sacramento Automobile Club, President Beere, is considering erection of club house.

SAN ANSELMO.—Plans by Architect W. Garin Mitchell, Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, embodying town hall and fire engine house, have been accepted by town officers.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—Architect Geo. A. Taffe has prepared plans for erection of modern \$75,000 office and store building at Lyon St. and Platte Ave.

TRINIDAD.—First Congregational Church of Winnetka has decided to construct a \$40,000 annex to church proper next spring. Rev. J. W. Davies, pastor.

TRINIDAD.—First Methodist Church is considering erection of edifice.

CONNECTICUT

BERLIN.—Kensington Methodist Church is considering erection of addition.

BRISTOL.—Jas. K. Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., has prepared plans and will soon ask bids for erection of proposed federal building.

HARTFORD.—Hartford National Bank will erect twelve-story building at Main and Asylum Sts.

NEW BRITAIN.—Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co. is considering erection of addition to plant.

WATERBURY.—Architects Freney & Jackson, 51 Leavenworth St., have plans completed for one-story brick storage building to be erected in the rear of Poli's Theater building on E. Main St. for John Moriarty.

Architect C. Jerome Bailey, 63 Bank St., has completed plans for three-tenement frame house on Wildwood Ave. for Joseph S. Neil.

NEW BRITAIN.—School Board has adopted plans by Architect Walter P. Crabtree for erection of addition to high school.

DELAWARE

LAUREL.—Christ M. P. Church has decided to erect \$15,000 edifice. J. H. Elliott, Chairman, Building Committee.

WILMINGTON.—Tatnall & Co. and Thos. Davis will erect apartment house at Eleventh and Adams Sts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Architect W. L. Stoddart, 30 W. Thirty-eighth St., New York, has prepared plans for erection of proposed Royal Plaza Hotel at N. Capitol and E. Sts.

WASHINGTON.—Contract will be let at once by District Commissioners for erection of \$95,000 school at Eighth and T Sts., N. W.; foundations placed. Plans by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford.

WASHINGTON.—Plans have been prepared by Municipal Architect Ashford for erection of manual training school at Wisconsin Ave. and Thirty-third St., Georgetown.

Bids for the construction of proposed Normal Training School at Eleventh and Harvard Sts., will be advertised for by District commissioners within the next few weeks.

C. E. Webb, architect, Warder Bldg., is preparing plans for a three-story brick building, to be erected in Tenth St., S. E., for Herrmann Bottling Works.

FLORIDA

MADISON.—First National Bank will at once ask bids for erection of \$15,000 bank and office building on Range St.

PENSACOLA.—Sisters of Mercy will erect large school building and home on West Garden St.

GEORGIA

GLENNVILLE.—Bids will be opened about Feb. 28 for erection of two-story \$10,000 school.

GRIFFIN.—Bids will be received by Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Spaulding County, until noon, Feb. 7, for material and erection of court house; estimated cost, \$80,000. A. Ten Eyck Brown, 607-10 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Architect; W. E. H. Searcy, Clerk, Masonic Temple; Commissioner H. V. Kell is to be addressed.

SAVANNAH.—Epworth Methodist Church has selected Architect H. W. Witcover to prepare plans for erection of edifice. Rev. L. Warwick, Pastor.

ILLINOIS

CAIRO.—Local Elks are considering erection of four-story business block.

CHICAGO.—Calumet Knights of Columbus Building Association will erect three-story \$60,000 building on Cottage Grove Ave.

Jacob Franks will erect twelve-story fireproof building at Randolph St. and Fifth Ave.

CHICAGO.—Federal Life Insurance Co. will erect twelve-story building, after May 1, at 87 Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO.—Local Division of Salvation Army is considering erection of large industrial home on W. Congress St.

CHICAGO.—Architect S. S. Beman, 237 Michigan Ave., has completed plans for erection of proposed club house at 142 Dearborn St. for Hamilton Club.

MOLINE.—Moline Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F., is considering erection of home.

WINNETKA.—First Christian Church has decided to erect \$40,000 theater as an annex. Rev. J. W. Davies, Pastor.

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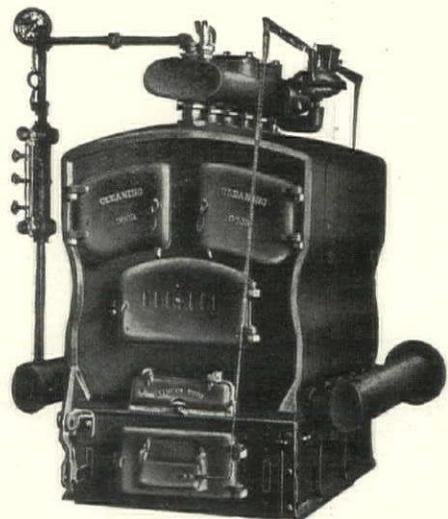
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INDIANA

CHURUBUSCO.—Ellwood & Ellwood, Elkhart, architects, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a grade school building.

COLUMBUS.—Local lodge of Elks is planning to erect \$10,000 addition to home.

FORT WAYNE.—F. G. Gauntt will erect factory building at Webster and Superior Sts. Marurin & Marurin, Swinney Block, Architects.

FORT WAYNE.—Brosius & Hoeker, Columbia St., will erect large garage on E. Main St.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Great Council of Indiana, I. O. of Red Men, is considering erection of hotel at Market St. and Capitol Ave. W. W. Drinkwater, Kokomo, is interested.

WABASH.—Federal building will be erected in near future at cost of \$60,000.

IOWA

BURLINGTON.—Residents of North Hill School District are urging erection of school.

BURLINGTON.—Y. M. C. A. trustees are considering erection of four-story building.

CEDAR FALLS.—Citizens Savings Bank will erect modern banking and office building at Third and Main Sts.

DES MOINES.—W. J. Riddell, Buick Auto Co., will erect garage at W. Eleventh and Mulberry Sts.

FORT DODGE.—Ed. Nydegger, Central Ave., is planning the erection of a large building on Central Ave. for a wholesale and retail bakery. Plans not yet drawn.

MASON.—Bids have been rejected for erection of proposed Old Folks' Home for Iowa Odd Fellows.

MISSOURI VALLEY.—Northwestern Railroad Co. has appropriated \$400,000 for erection of railroad shops.

WATERLOO.—Iowa Real Estate and Investment Co. will erect ten-story building at Fourth St. East and Mulberry St. J. F. Cass, president.

WATERLOO.—Grace Church will erect \$60,000 edifice at head of Fifth St., E.

KANSAS

BAVARIA.—City is considering erection of school.

LEAVENWORTH.—St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church will at once erect \$20,000 edifice at Seventh and Miami Sts.

SALINA.—Country Club of Salina is considering erection of \$5,000 club house.

KENTUCKY

FRANKLIN.—Methodist Church will erect \$20,000 edifice in spring.

LOUISVILLE.—G. H. Lindenberger has plans prepared by Architect Herman Wischmeyer, Kenyon Bldg., for 2½-story frame residence on Raymond Ave. south of Frankfort Ave. Cost, \$6,000.

LOUISIANA

CONVENT.—Convent Camp 557, Woodmen of the World, will erect large hall. Site secured.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Architect Edward L. Palmer has finished plans for \$30,000 residence on the Boulevard near Thirty-ninth St. for Henry Williams.

BALTIMORE.—Plans will soon be prepared for erection of new Southern Methodist Church at Charles St. and Parkway.

Plans are being prepared by Architect H. G. Crisp, Calvert Bldg., for extensive improvements to Maryland General Hospital, on Madison Ave. About \$20,000 will be expended. Dr. G. M. Linthicum, Chairman Committee.

Architect Henry J. Tinley has been commissioned by John L. Lippell to prepare plans for six two-story brick houses to be erected on Independence St., Waverly; cost \$12,000.

BALTIMORE.—Architect John R. Forsythe, 232 St. Paul St., is preparing plans for erection of seven residences on Twenty-ninth St. to cost about \$40,000, for John T. Miller.

J. J. Rokos has commissioned Architect J. M. Freund, Jr., 210 E. Lexington St., to prepare plans for a bakery plant to be built at 1600 Barnes St.

WALBROOK.—Architect Alfred C. Leach, Baltimore, has completed plans for erection of proposed Chesapeake Bank building at North and Ellamont Aves.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHELSEA.—Board of Control has decided to erect twenty-room school at Fourth and Walnut Sts.

HOLYOKE.—Dr. J. G. Deroin is having plans prepared for six-story block at corner of Cabot and Main Sts.

Dr. G. C. Robert is planning to erect twenty-apartment block at Chestnut and Cabot Sts.

HOLYOKE.—Architects Ellsworth & Howes, 356 Dwight St., have prepared plans for erection of proposed tuberculosis hospital on Cherry St.

LYNN.—First Church of Christ Scientist is planning to erect edifice at 34 Baltimore St.

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR.—Board of Regents of University of Michigan will ask State Legislature for appropriation of \$575,000 to be used in erection of new buildings.

BAY CITY.—First Church of Christ has decided to erect edifice at Sixth and Van Buren Sts.

CADILLAC.—Treasury Department has purchased site at Shelby and Harris Sts. for erection of proposed federal building.

DETROIT.—Goebel Brewing Co., 351 Rivard St., will erect \$25,000 brick office building. Louis Lehle, 103 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Architect.

Six-story addition will be erected to Fairfax Hotel, Bagely and Clifford Sts., cost \$40,000. G. A. Mueller, 804 Breitmeyer Bldg., Architect.

Lafayette Society will let contract about Mar. 1 for erection of proposed club house. C. F. J. Barnes, Sun Bldg., Architect.

DETROIT.—Local lodge of Elks is considering erection of temple at Cass Ave. and Lafayette Boulevard.

DETROIT.—St. Hedwig's Catholic Church will erect \$175,000 edifice. Competitive plans being prepared by three firms. Rev. Father Bartholomew Szezerba, pastor.

Chas. B. Warren, 904 Union Trust Bldg., is considering erection of residence at Lake St. Clair.

JACKSON.—Gov. Chase S. Osborn and Charles E. Osborn, Jackson, are to erect hotel building eight stories in height with big auditorium in connection.

SAGINAW.—St. Andrews Church will erect proposed edifice in early spring. Rev. Fr. J. J. Vogl, Pastor.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH.—Twohy-Eimon Mercantile Co. is planning to erect building next spring at Banks Ave. and Winter St.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Hennepin Holding Co. has had plans drawn for erection of 12-story building, to cost \$250,000, at 613 to 617 Hennepin Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS.—E. D. Brown is planning to erect steel and concrete building, cost \$75,000, at Second Ave. S. and Tenth St.

ST. PAUL.—P. J. Linhoff, architect, 503 German American bank building, has prepared plans for \$7,500 residence on Linwood Place, for C. Maxfield.

Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota will erect home for aged women in Spring at 985 Summit Ave.

MISSOURI

CHAFFEE.—Lindsay Architectural Co., Sikeston, has prepared plans for erection of \$6,000 city hall.

KANSAS CITY.—Plans by Fred C. Gunn, 700 Postal Bank Bldg., have been accepted by Board of Public Works for erection of hospital for contagious diseases.

ST. LOUIS.—Henry W. Schmale will erect modern residence on Von Versen Ave.

NEBRASKA

HASTINGS.—Presbyterian Church is considering erection of \$60,000 edifice.

RUSHVILLE.—Bids will be received by J. F. Wasmund, Jr., County Clerk, until noon, Feb. 15, for the erection of a county jail and sheriff's residence. Misener & Stockhome, Omaha, Architects.

NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE.—From plans prepared by Architect C. Goldberg, two store and apartment houses will be erected on corner of Broadway and Fifty-second St.

BELLEVILLE.—Board of Education is considering erection of \$25,000 addition to Silver Lake Public School. Tentative plans and specifications asked. Jas. J. Turner, Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD.—First Baptist Church and Society has decided to erect \$60,000 edifice. Jos. B. Maxfield, chairman building committee. Dodge & Morrison, 82 Wall St., New York, architects.

HADDON HEIGHTS.—Board of Education has decided on plans for erection of \$30,000 addition to high school.

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NEW YORK—CHICAGO—LOS ANGELES

AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ELIZABETH.—Preliminary plans are now being made by Architect Charles W. Oakley, 1201 E. Broad St., for proposed tuberculosis hospital in New Providence Township.

JERSEY CITY.—Architects Welitoff & Sonnenberg have completed plans for erection of six two-family houses, to cost \$20,000, on Rutgers Ave., for David Newman and Rebecca Greenberg, 133 Sheffield St.

MIDLAND PARK.—Bids will be received until 8 p. m., March 10, for erection of addition and other improvements to school. F. W. Wentworth, architect, Citizens' Trust Co. Bldg., Paterson. Henry Sluyer, 137 Vreeland Ave., chairman building committee.

NEWARK.—Chelsea Securities & Investment Co. is planning to erect \$100,000 theater at 261 Washington St. McMurray & Pulis, 22 Clinton St., Architects.

Wm. J. Burke, Lombardy Tea Co., will erect office building at Broad and Lombardy Sts. after plans by Hurd & Sutton, 11 Clinton St.

NEWARK.—Cohen & Bessman, 89 Mercer St., have prepared plans for \$10,000 three-story frame store and apartment building to be erected at corner of Nineteenth Ave. and Twenty-second St., for Mayk Malnyk.

PATERSON.—Jos. M. and Wm. A. Daly are planning to erect theater at 298 Main St. Wm. T. Fanning, architect.

RIVERTON.—Architects Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have plans in preparation for three-story residence for J. Lewis Lippincott.

SECAUCUS.—First National Bank will erect modern brick building at Paterson Plank road and Humboldt St.

WOODBURY.—Architect C. R. Peddle, Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, is preparing plans for rebuilding of High School, which was recently destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN.—Thos. A. Clarke, 26 Clark St., will erect \$325,000 theater building on De Kalb Ave. Plans prepared.

BUFFALO.—Plant of George Irish Paper Corporation at River and Erie Sts., destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at cost of \$100,000.

BUFFALO.—Directors of Buffalo Orphan Asylum are considering plans for proposed \$250,000 building.

CANASTOTA.—Canastota Furniture Co. will erect proposed factory on S. Main St. J. B. Weaver, E. A. Kelly and others are interested.

GLEN COVE.—Citizens have authorized Board of Education to erect \$70,000 school.

LYONS.—Lodge of Elks has decided to build addition to its home in Church St. Plans prepared.

GOVERNEUR.—Erection of \$50,000 high school is being considered.

MALONE.—S. D. P. Williams, Architect, Odensburg, has prepared plans for enlarging Franklin Academy; \$55,000 bonds voted.

MARCELLUS.—Architects Russell & King, Snow Block, Syracuse, have completed plans for erection of parochial residence for Rev. Jas. Renehan.

NEW YORK.—Mount Sinai Hospital will erect building at 100th St. and Fifth Ave.

Ancient Order of Hibernians will erect large theater at once at Fifth Ave. and 116th St.

Architect T. Tryon, 39 E. Twenty-eighth St., has filed plans for erection of \$40,000 eight-story office building on Thirty-sixth St. for H. R. Drowne, 306 W. Seventy-eighth St.

Architect C. H. Dietrich, 1112 Second Ave., has filed plans for erection of \$9,000 brick garage on Morris Ave. for Harry Lee, 1112 Second Ave.

NEW YORK.—Daniel E. Seybel has decided to erect twelve-story building at 71 Murray St. from plans by Carrère & Hastings, 225 Fifth Ave., Architects. Total cost, \$450,000.

Architect L. F. J. Weiher, 271 W. 125th St., has filed plans for erection of two six-story brick lofts on Hudson St. for Greenwich Investing Co., 69 W. 138th St.

Plans are being prepared for converting old Essex Market public school into theater at cost of \$300,000. Wm. Brandt, 156 Clinton St., is interested.

NEW YORK.—Rouse & Goldstone, 12 W. Thirty-second St., have filed plans for \$250,000 bank and office building on the corner of Canal and Orchard Sts., for "S. Jarmulowsky's Bank."

Plans have been filed for building ten-story warehouse and office building at corner of Pearl and Elm Sts. for the Harri-

son Estates, of which Congressman Francis Burton Harrison is trustee. Goodwin, Starritt and Van Vleck, Everett Bldg., architects, have estimated cost at \$175,000.

Committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to recommend a site and plan for a new court house will report in favor of a ten-story building, to cost \$3,000,000, to be erected on the present site in City Hall Park.

NEW YORK.—Architect H. P. Knowles, 1170 Broadway, has filed plans for erection of nineteen-story \$1,000,000 Masonic Temple at Sixth Ave. and Twenty-third St.

Fluri Construction Co. will erect twelve-story lofts at Wooster and Houston Sts. from plans by Architects Schwartz & Gross, 347 Fifth Ave.

Donald Robertson has decided to erect ten-story apartment house at Broadway and 179th St. Architects Moore & Landis, Third Ave. and 148th St., will prepare plans.

NEW YORK.—New York Telephone Company is having plans drawn for C. L. W. Eidlitz and McKenzie, 1123 Broadway, Voorhees & Gimelin, for the erection of large telephone exchange building, to cost about \$1,500,000, on a plot extending from Walker to Lispenard Sts.

Plans have been filed for erection of a twelve-story hotel on Fifty-fifth St. for the George Becker Construction Co., at a cost of \$275,000. W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 12 W. 32nd St., Architects.

Plans are being drawn by D. H. Burnham & Co., 9 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, for building to be erected by Continental Fire Insurance Co., at No. 78 to 88 Liberty St. Henry Evans, President.

Architect M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Ave., has filed plans for erection of \$8,000 brick factory on Delancey Place.

Jas. C. Gaffney, 1148 Tiffney St., will erect \$7,500 brick garage on Southern Boulevard. R. E. La Veeile, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St., Architect.

PORT JERVIS.—Port Jervis Opera House Co., W. N. Tuscano, president, is considering plans for erection of theater building on Sussex St.

ROCHESTER.—Second Baptist Church has purchased site on East Ave. for erection of church. Rev. Chas. H. Rust, pastor.

UTICA.—Johnson & Murray are planning to erect large structure at Whitesboro and Seneca Sts.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS.—Bids will be opened Feb. 20 by City Auditor for erection of proposed city hall. J. W. Ross, architect.

STREETER.—First State and Citizens State Banks will soon erect buildings.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—St. Leo's R. C. congregation, Baltimore Ave. and Trade St., Fairmount, will receive bids for erection of proposed edifice. Rev. Jos. F. Schmidt, Pastor; Anthony Kunz, 955 W. Court St., Architect.

CINCINNATI.—Heilman Motor Car Co. will erect \$8,000 garage at Blue Rock St. and Hamilton Ave.

Anton Rieg, 2554 Vine St., is making plans for a three-story flat building to be erected on Zeitner St. for Charles Moder and for 2½-story residence for Hugo Ernstberger, on Glendora Ave.

CINCINNATI.—United Brewery Workers' Union of America is planning to erect modern office and flat building. Cost \$100,000.

LEXINGTON.—R. M. Chatterton, Chairman, Building Committee, is receiving information concerning building of town hall; planned to have business stores on first floor with council rooms and executive offices in the rear; also hall on second floor, seating capacity 600 people, with stage; committee desires to hear from architects who can send literature and information concerning such a building.

MIDDLETOWN.—Wm. Gordon, owner of the Airdome, will at once erect \$50,000 theater at Third and Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD.—John C. Le Fevre, Park Place, will erect \$6,000 residence on E. Madison Ave. during coming summer. Wm. F. Miller, Kelly Bldg., Architect.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Charity Hospital Association is planning to erect hospital at 1026 Belmont Ave.

OKLAHOMA

ENID.—Trustees of Wm. Carey College have decided to locate in this city and will at once erect five buildings, at cost of \$150,000. J. H. Moore, President.



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OREGON

EUGENE.—Mason, Ehrman & Co., Portland, will erect brick warehouse.

PORTLAND.—Catholic congregation, Rose City Park, will erect \$7000 edifice on the Alameda at intersection of Fifty-fourth St.

Architect H. J. Hefty, Gerlinger Bldg., has prepared plans and specifications for three-story brick building with a full cement basement to be erected on Star St. for Mrs. E. Loeb.

Stark-Davis Co., Salmon St., will erect reinforced-concrete building at Union Ave. and E. Pine St.

TALLENT.—Village has voted \$27,500 bonds for erection of school.

THE DALLES.—Architects Bannes & Hendricks, Henry Bldg., Portland, will prepare plans for erection of five-story building for First National Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA.—Altoona Aerie, No. 286, F. O. E., has decided to erect \$70,000 lodge building at Twelfth Ave. and Eleventh St.

AMBLER.—C. E. Schermerhorn and Watson K. Phillips, Associate Architect, 430 Walnut St., Philadelphia, have completed final drawings and specifications for a three-story stone residence to be erected for Harvey B. Allen. Following contractors have been invited to submit estimates: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown St., Philadelphia; John Stackhouse, Ambler; Enoch James, Fort Washington; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Inc., 18 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, and Abel M. Fry, Lansdale.

CATASAUQUA.—Citizens will vote on erection of school.

MCKEESPORT.—Plans are now being prepared for new two-story \$25,000 brick plant of the Cudahy Packing Co., at Ringgold St. and the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; plans are in charge of J. E. Otis, Braddock, general architect of the company.

NORRISTOWN.—First Presbyterian Church will erect \$25,000 addition.

PHILADELPHIA.—Automobile Club of Philadelphia will erect \$175,000 club house and garage at Twenty-third and Ludlow Sts. Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch St., Architects.

Architect Benjamin R. Stevens, Bulletin Bldg., has been commissioned to prepare plans for \$50,000 Baptist Training School on Snyder Ave. Plans will provide for a four-story brick and terra cotta front structure.

Architects Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg., are preparing plans for a three-story hotel and restaurant at 508-10 S. Fifth St. for Charles Lieber.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architect Rowland W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut St., is designing three-story brick and stone rectory at Fifty-sixth St. and Chester Ave. for the Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

Architect Carl B. Zilenziger has prepared plans for a \$10,000 club house for Twentieth Century Republican Club of Forty-seventh ward, at 2630-32 Columbia Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architect John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg., will prepare plans for erection of \$100,000 publication building at Seventh and Locust Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.—Kahn & Greenberg have commissioned Architect Geo. A. Rehffuss, 26 S. Fifteenth St., to design four-story store and loft building to be erected at 1221 Arch St., at cost of \$30,000.

Architect Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut St., has finished plans for a one-story church, at corner of Fifty-first and Brown Sts., for Church of Christ.

Architects Stearns and Castor, Girard Bldg., are preparing revised plans for seven-story store building at No. 920 Market St., for Berg Bros.; same architects have completed plans for \$25,000 moving-picture theatre at No. 2640 to 2646 Kensington Ave., for John Knoell.

PHILADELPHIA.—Frank Seeburger, Penna. Bldg., is planning a two and one-half story house, of stone and frame, to be built in Wynnewood for J. V. Ellison.

Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg., are planning two three-story stone houses, to be built in Langhorne for Mrs. E. E. Waters, at cost of about \$8,500 each.

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SLIPPERY ROCK.—Trustees of the State Normal School have adopted plans for \$40,000 ladies' dormitory.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET.—Erection of fire station at Sayles and West Aves. is being considered.

PROVIDENCE.—Rhode Island Medical Society will erect \$50,000 building on Capitol Hill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ONIDA.—Bids for erection of the county court house will be received until 10 a. m. Feb. 16, extension from Jan. 31. F. S. Barber, County Auditor; The Black Hills Co., Deadwood, Architect.

TEXAS

HOUSTON.—Architects Cooke & Co., Houston Theatre Bldg., have prepared plans for erection of six-story hotel at Travis and Texas Aves., for C. H. Milby.

TAYLOR.—First Presbyterian Church is considering erection of \$25,000 edifice. Rev. H. W. Hoon, Pastor.

WAXAHACHIE.—Main St. Christian Church is planning erection of edifice.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation will erect club house and theatre on Bank St. B. F. Mitchell.

PETERSBURG.—Mechanics' Association is considering erection of six-story office building at Tabb and Sycamore Sts.

American Bank & Trust Co. will rebuild office structure on Sycamore St. Wm. L. Zimmer, President.

Petersburg Savings & Insurance Co. is considering erection of building on W. Tabb St.

PORTSMOUTH.—Architect B. F. Mitchell, Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk, has completed plans for Henry Kirn building to be erected at corner of High and Court Sts.

RICHMOND.—Architects Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, have been selected to prepare plans for erection of proposed \$150,000 memorial building for Confederate Memorial Association.

RICHMOND.—Stockton St. Baptist Church will erect \$8,000 edifice; architect not as yet selected. Rev. Jas. T. Haley, Pastor.

RICHMOND.—Stockton St. Baptist Church will erect \$8,000 Goodhue & Ferguson, 15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., for erection of buildings at Westhampton for Richmond College. J. Taylor Ellyson, city, chairman, Committee.

SUFFOLK.—The One Buggy Co., Inc., will at once erect five-story factory.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Board of Public Works has adopted plans for erection of fire house at Tenth Ave. S. and Southern St., South Park.

SPOKANE.—Improved Order of Red Men will erect club house on Fourth Ave. at cost of \$50,000.

SPOKANE.—J. H. Overhauser Candy Co. is having plans prepared for erection of addition to plant.

St. Luke's Hospital is considering completion of \$40,000 addition; other improvements will also be made. Albert Held, Hyde Block, Architect.

Ballard Plannery, with offices in the Kuhn Block, has completed plans for \$6,000 two-story brick cleaning plant to be erected by Elite Cleaning Works at Fifth Ave. and Sherman St.

TACOMA.—German-American Association has decided to erect four-story \$60,000 building.

YACOLT.—First State Bank has decided to erect bank building. O. J. Olson, Cashier.

WEST VIRGINIA

FAIRMONT.—Claude Nelson, city, and M. D. Green, Wellsburg, are planning immediate erection of vaudeville theatre.

HARPER'S FERRY.—Erection of \$20,000 high school is being considered by Board of Education.

HUNTINGTON.—Presbyterian Church has decided to erect edifice in Highlawn.

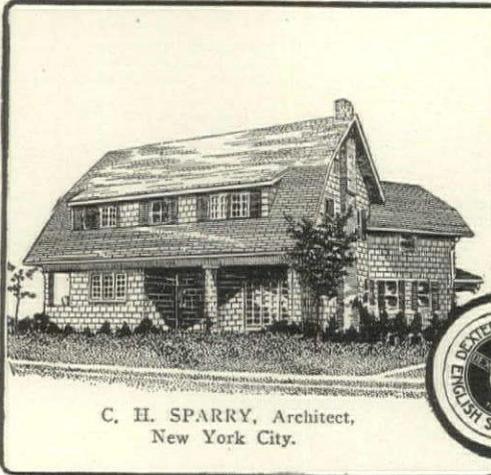
WISCONSIN

EAU CLAIRE.—First Baptist Church will erect \$25,000 edifice.

MERRILL.—Plans by Foeller & Schober, of Green Bay, have been accepted for erection of \$38,000 county jail.

MILWAUKEE.—Wisconsin Telephone Co. will erect \$100,000 exchange building at Twenty-eighth and Wright Sts.

MADISON.—Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, has decided to erect girl's dormitory on Langdon St., at a cost of \$100,000.



C. H. SPARRY, Architect,
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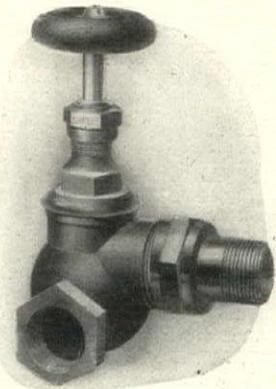
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Figure No. 62

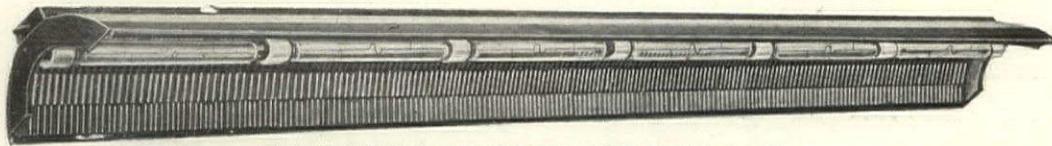
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TECHNICAL GRADUATE, wide experience in engineering and construction end of architecture; capacity for thoroughness in details, specifications and contracts, good executive, desires responsible position with architect or contractor. Address 18C, care American Architect. (1818-T.F.)

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DRAUGHTSMAN, Architectural (in New York), desires position with New York firm of architects. First-class buildings, commercial and public, etc. Working drawings, details, knowledge of design. American and European experience. Address 32H, care American Architect. (1832)

FIRST-CLASS, All-Around Architectural Draftsman of long experience wants position at once. Able to work up complete working plans, good in design and details, also perspectives. Address 32G, care American Architect. (1832)

ARCHITECT, experienced draftsman, designer, specifications, quantities, manager, etc., twice with U. S. Government and prominent contractors in Cuba and Porto Rico, etc., trained in Europe, experienced New York City, etc., seeks position in busy office or as traveling representative of prominent manufacturer. Address 30K, care American Architect. (1832)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, open for permanent position; 18 years' practical all-around experience construction, details, specification writing and outside superintendence a specialty; thoroughly familiar with New York building and tenement house laws; would take charge of office; New York City preferred. Address 32K, care American Architect. (1832-33)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, 28, 9 years' practical experience in New York architect's offices, making a specialty of residence work. Good at designing country residences; good detailer, tracer, letterer; can supervise construction. References. Start immediately. Handle scale working drawings complete. General all-around man. Cooper Union, Pratt Institute. Address 32F, Monadnock Block, Chicago. (1832)

WANTED—Position by Architectural Draughtsman, 27 years old; 7 years' general office experience. Capable on working drawings; good knowledge of scale and full-size details. Will submit references and sample drawings. Moderate salary. Address 32D, care of American Architect. (1832-33)

ARCHITECT, having wide experience on private, municipal and (U. S.) government buildings, now open for engagement as superintendent of construction representing architect or owner on extensive building operation of character and high grade. Highest references, both professional and commercial, with financial responsibility. Adequate remuneration expected for combination of brains, integrity and ability. Kindly address 32C, care American Architect. (1832-33)

COMPETENT Architectural Draughtsman, with 14 years' first-class experience in designing, scale and full-size drawings, perspectives, specifications and superintendence, desires position. Salary \$28 per week. Address No. 32A, care of American Architect. (1832)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Young man, American, 27, desires position with architect; experienced chiefly in reinforced concrete and hollow tile construction, also mill. Good detailer and tracer; at present employed by cut stone company as estimator. References as to ability, etc. Salary, \$18 per week. Address 32B, care American Architect. (1832)

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ARCHITECTURAL and Ornamental Iron draftsmen needed constantly; salaries \$18 to \$35 per week. The Engineering Agency, Inc., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

WANTED—One strictly Architectural Draughtsman about February 1st; one able to nicely trace and letter and make A No. 1 scale details, also able to take rough sketches and suggestions and carry out set of plans to completion; also good in design. Must be honest and of good appearance. Please send sketches or plans of work. Express will be paid both ways.

and returned promptly. Also state, by letter, salary required, full particulars, etc. For the right man I have permanent position and prompt pay. Fremont D. Orff, Architect, No. 616 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota. (1829-30-31-32)

HELP WANTED—Architectural Draughtsman, thoroughly educated in styles and design; not less than 35 years of age. Must have at least 10 years' practical experience in designing and detailing mercantile and monumental buildings of brick and stone, to act as teacher for twenty lessons covering principles of design and styles to an evening class of students. Only a thoroughly competent man actually employed in practical construction desired. Excellent compensation to proper party. If New York man is engaged, traveling expenses will be paid. Also an Architectural Draughtsman, thoroughly educated in styles and design; not less than 30 years of age. Must have at least 5 years' practical experience in designing and detailing mercantile and monumental buildings of brick and stone. Only a thoroughly competent man actually employed in practical construction desired. Salary \$100 per month. Apply by letter; give details of education and experience. Applications received until February 15th, 1911. John G. Brown, 1032 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (1832)

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ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE for Sale; excellent opportunity, immediate possession. Angus S. Wade, 1301 Wick Bldg., Youngston, Ohio. (1832)

PROPOSALS

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U. S. Engineer Office, Room 415, Custom House, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1, 1911.—Competitive designs, including models, for Memorial Monument to be constructed at Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio, will be received here until 12 Noon, standard time, August 1, 1911. Program of competition will be furnished on application. John C. Oakes, Major, Engrs. (1832-33-34-35)

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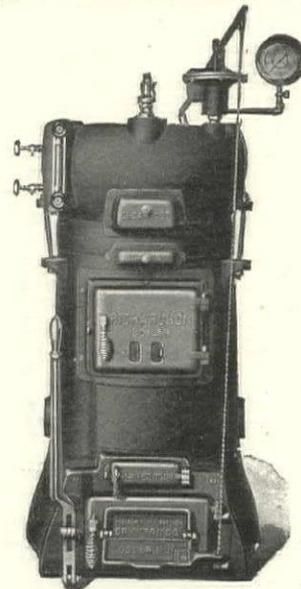
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The H. W. COVERT CO., 168 Duane St., New York



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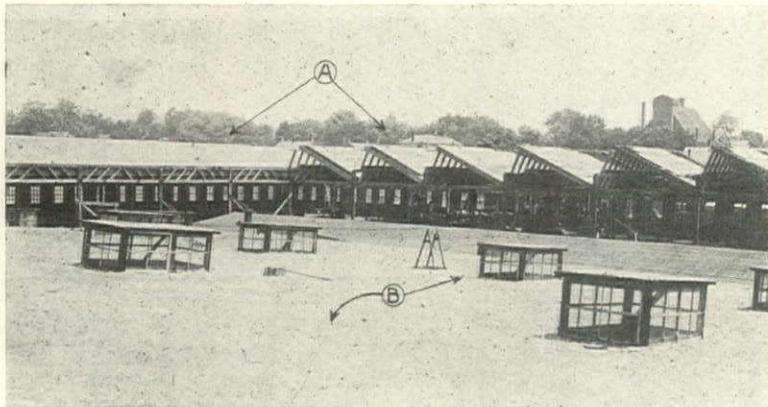
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Tin for Permanent Factory Buildings



In the foreground composition roof (B) with old type of skylight; in the background (A) modern saw tooth construction, tin-clad, proof against fire, lightning, and all attacks of the weather. Durability equal to the life of the building. No cost of repairs or maintenance other than an occasional coat of paint at four- or five-year intervals, as long as the building stands.

The furniture factory building of Showers Bros. Co., at Bloomington, Ind., was recently rebuilt under the direction of C. H. Ballew, engineer, of Chicago.

The roofs of the new buildings are "TARGET AND ARROW" tin throughout, the tar-and-gravel roofs on the original buildings having proved troublesome and costly.

The photograph shows a typical view of a part of the factory in the course of reconstruction. In the foreground is shown the obsolete form of skylight and composition roofing. In the background the modern approved type of saw-tooth construction, roofed with good tin laid with standing-seams. To keep the gutters free from ice and snow the overhead steam coils for the heating system run directly underneath the bottom pitch of the roof forming the gutter. Here the sheathing-boards are laid with one-quarter inch space between, permitting the tin to be heated from the under side by the radiating coils. The walls of the building are of brick, and the windows and skylights of wire-glass set in metal frames. The building is fireproof from without.

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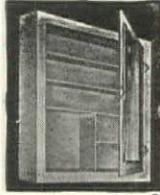
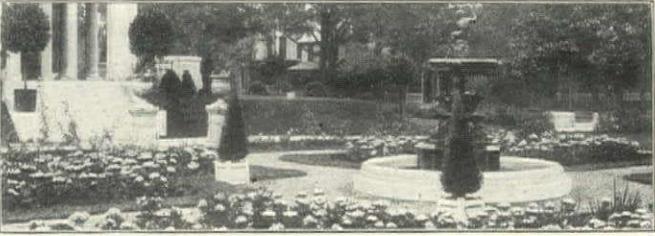


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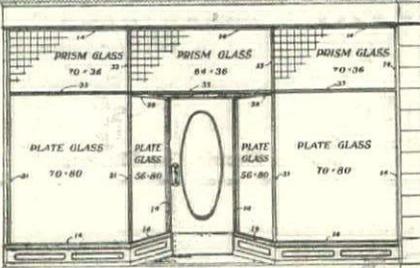
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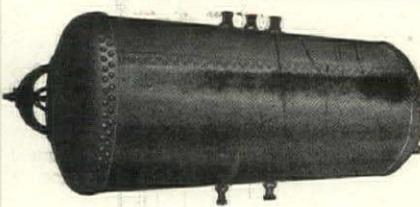
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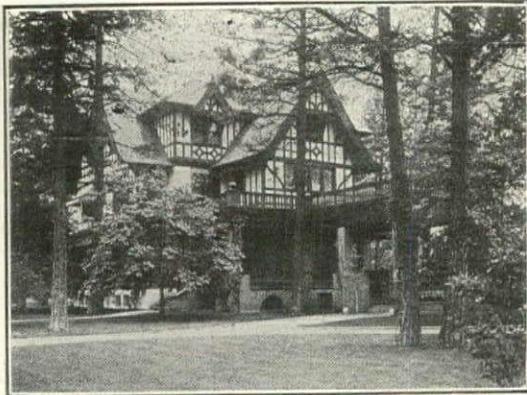
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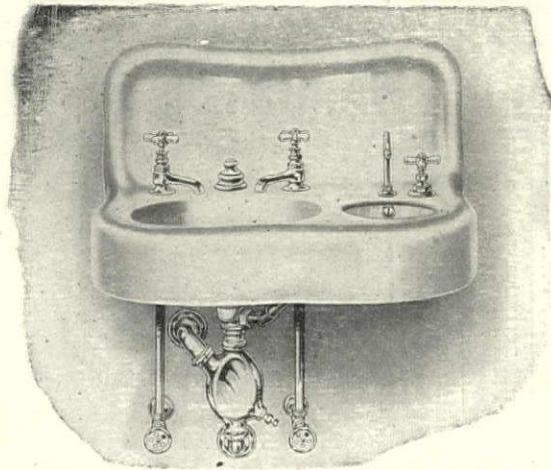


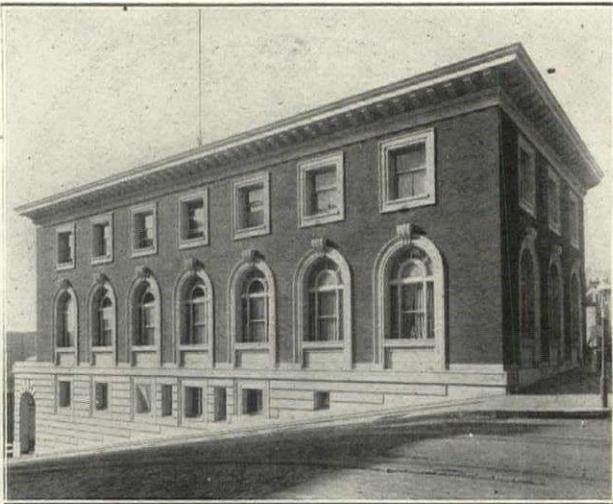
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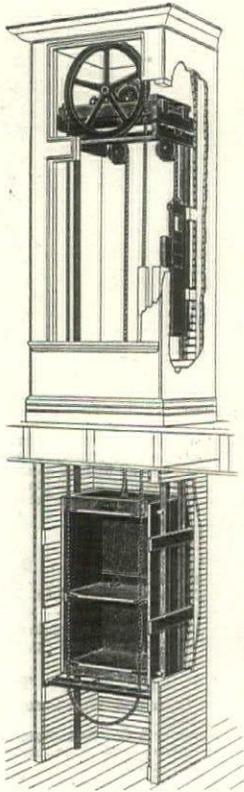
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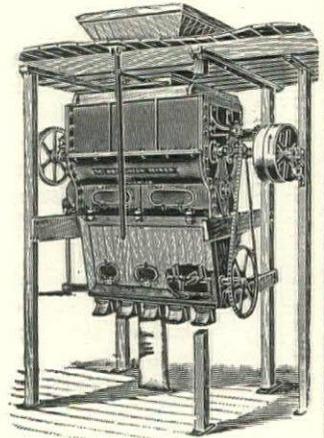
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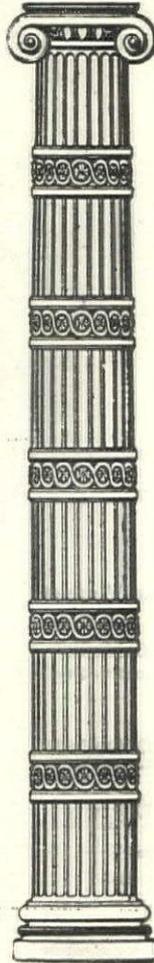
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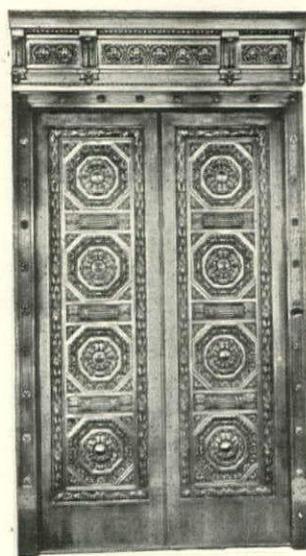
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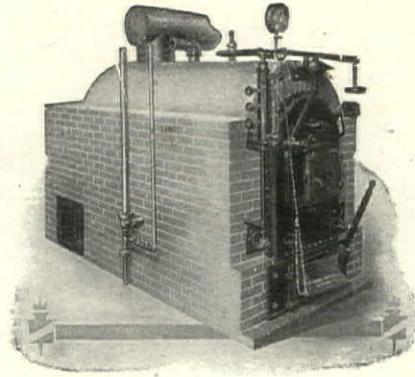
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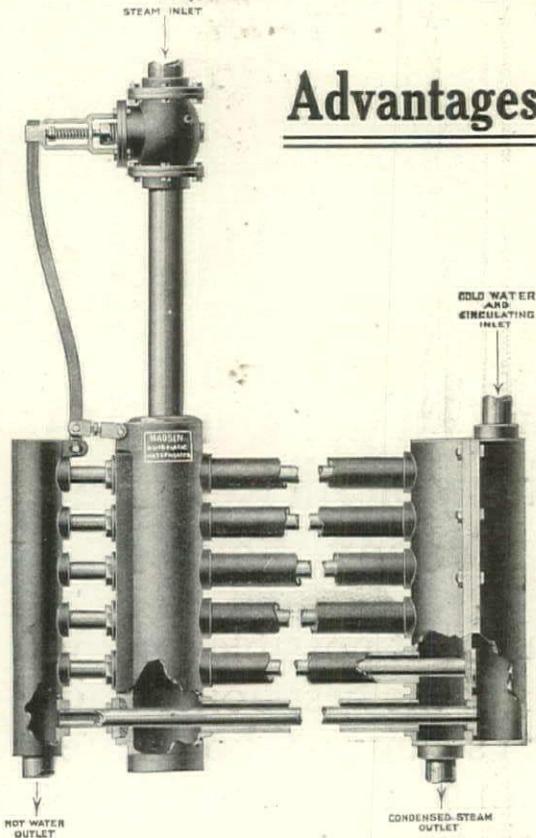
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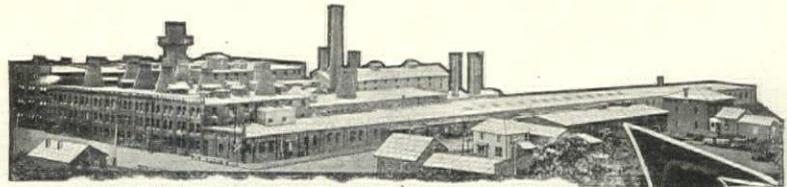
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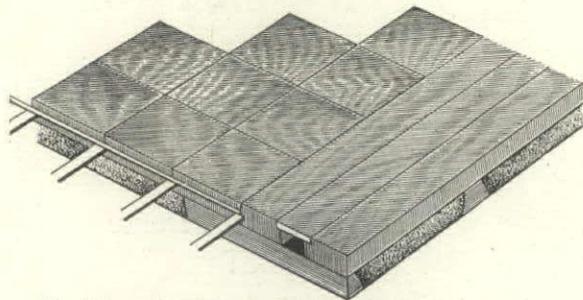
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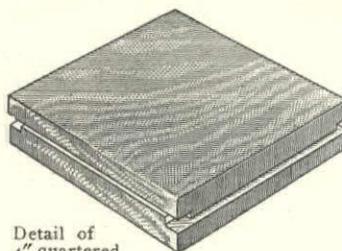
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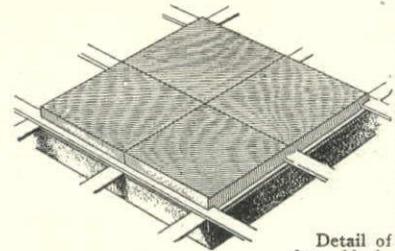
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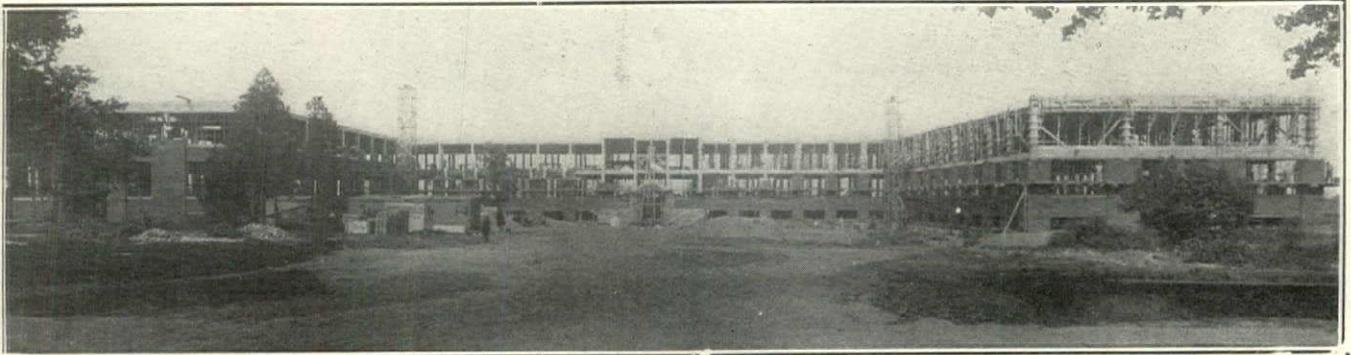
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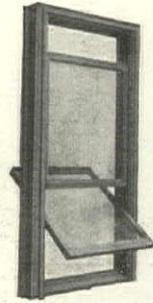
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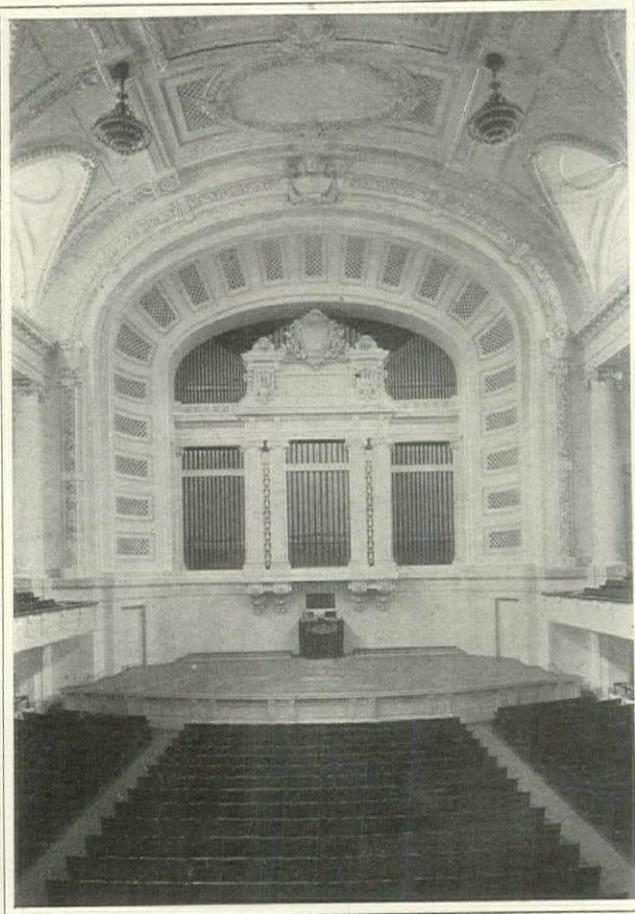
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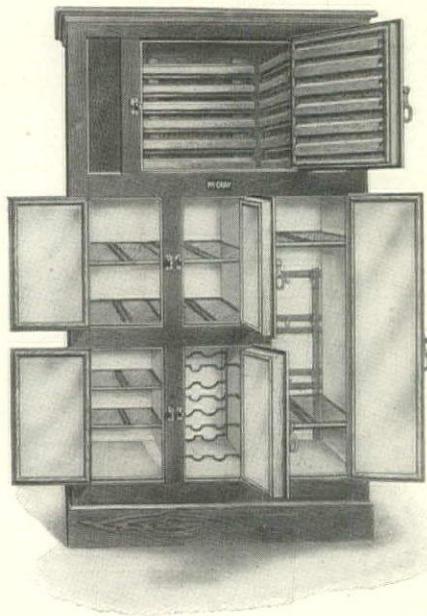
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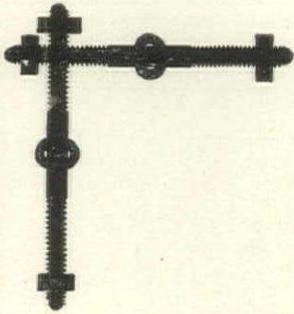
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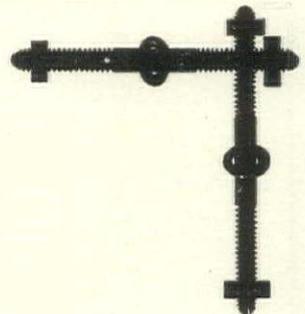
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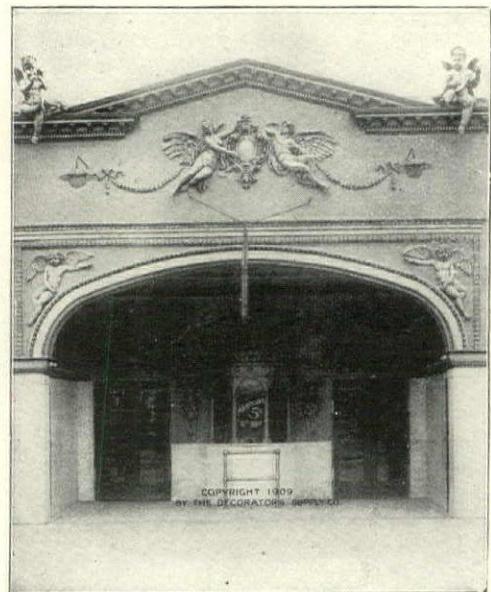
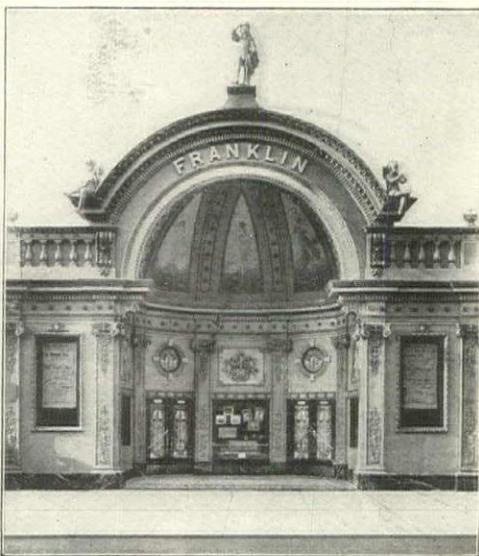
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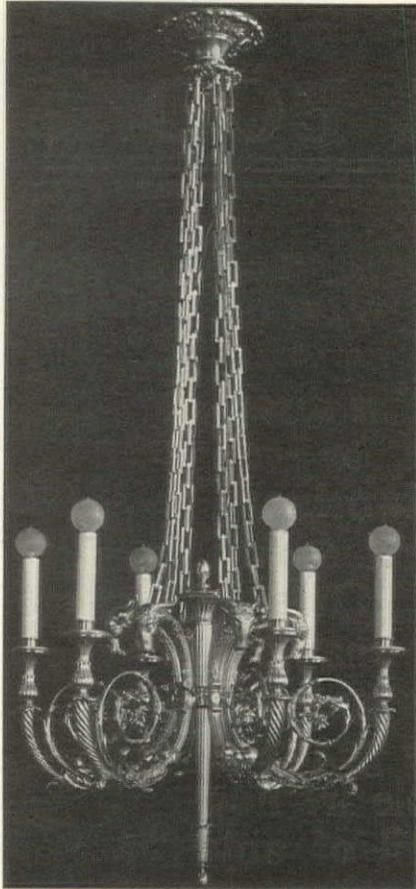
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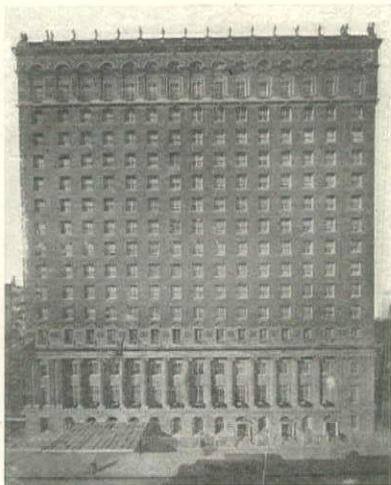
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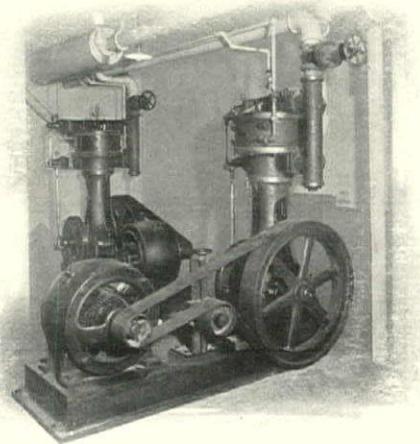
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NEW YORK CITY., Albany Hotel, 41st St. & B'way; Hotel Belmont, 42d St. & Park Ave; Hotel Breslin, 29th St. & B'way; Hotel Bryant, 6th Ave. & 44th St.; Cafe Martin, B'way & 26th St.; Hotel Gotham, 55th St. & Fifth Ave.; Great Northern Hotel, 6th Ave. & 56th St.; Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St. & B'way; Marie Antoinette Hotel, B'way & 66th St.; Hotel Martinique, 32d St. & B'way; Plaza Hotel, 59th St. & Fifth Ave.; Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 46th St. & Madi-



son Ave.; Hotel St. Andrew, 72d St. & B'way; Hotel St. Regis, 55th St. & Fifth Ave.; Hotel Wolcott, 4 W. 31st St.; Hotel Woodward, B'way & 55th St.
OAKLAND, CAL., Key Route Hotel.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel; Continental Hotel; Green's Hotel; Kugler's Restaurant.
PORTLAND, ME., Wadsworth Hotel.
PORTLAND, ORE., Alexandra Court Hotel; Seward Hotel.
RENO, NEV., Colonial Hotel.
RICHMOND, VA., Jefferson Hotel.
RIVERSIDE, CAL., Glenwood Hotel.





The Skyscraper Section of Chicago, showing the new Northwestern Terminal Station in foreground, seen from the site of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company's Plant and showing modern buildings equipped with modern plumbing goods from the works of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company

THE importance of the bathroom is illustrated by the fact that a delightful modern residence may be a reproduction of one centuries old—except the bathroom, kitchen and laundry.

These must be modern, and, to be thoroughly satisfactory, the best of their kind.

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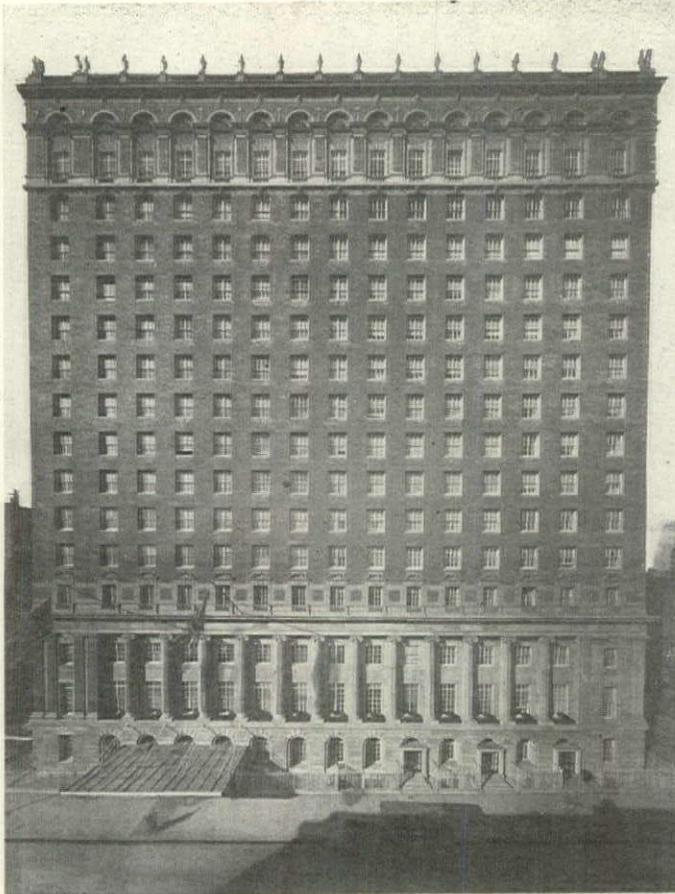
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Denver, Col. Trenton, N. J.

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Cleveland, O., Builders' Exchange.	Minneapolis, Minn., 615 Northwestern Building.	Washington, D. C., 327 Bond Building.
Buffalo, N. Y., 61 Manchester Pl.	Kansas City, Mo., 1204 Scarrett Building.	Cincinnati, O., 506 Lyric Building.



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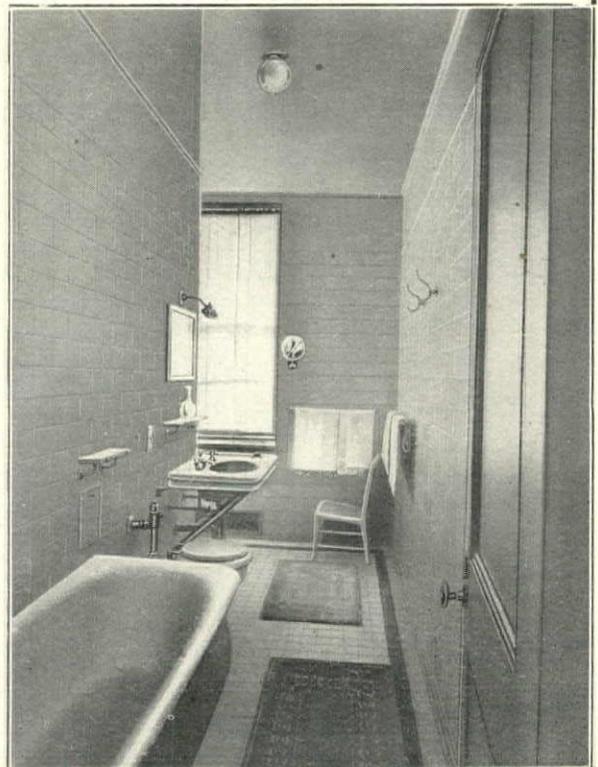


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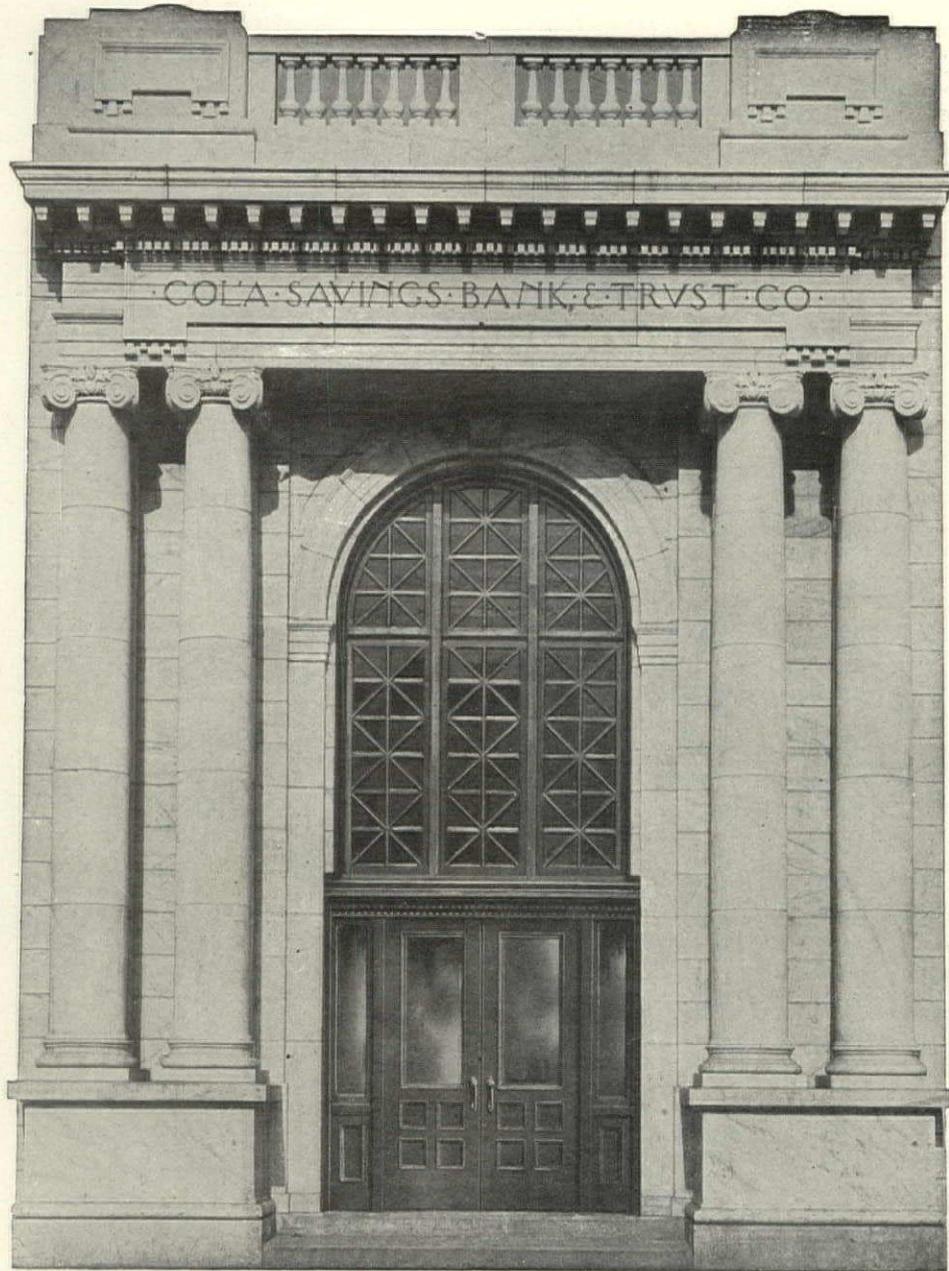
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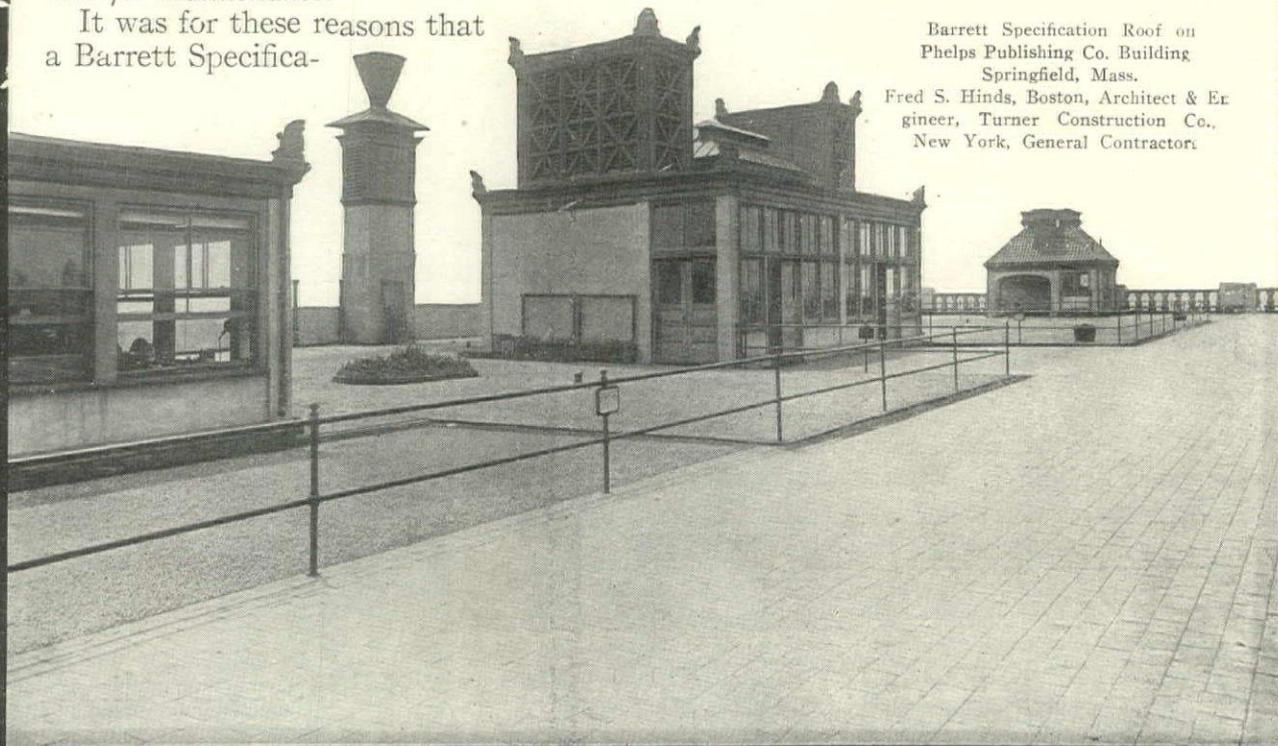
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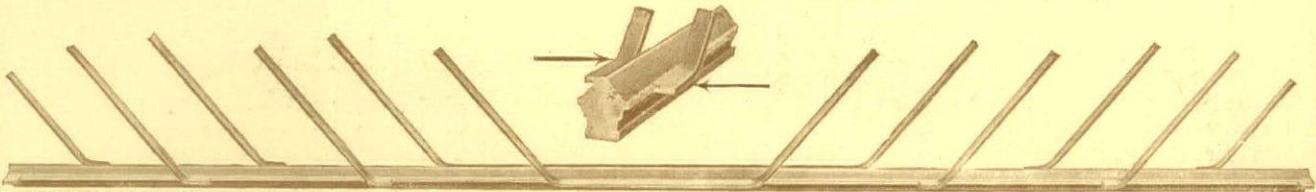
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Boston St. Louis Pittsburg Cleve-
land Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas
City New Orleans Seattle London, Eng.



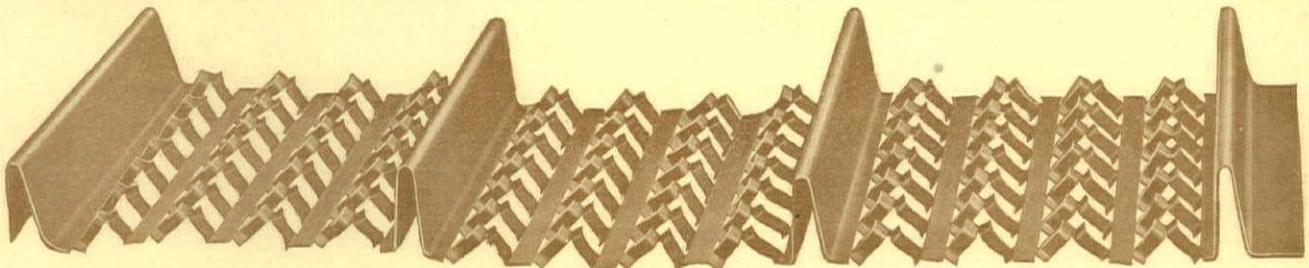
Barrett Specification Roof on
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Fred S. Hinds, Boston, Architect & En-
gineer, Turner Construction Co.,
New York, General Contractor



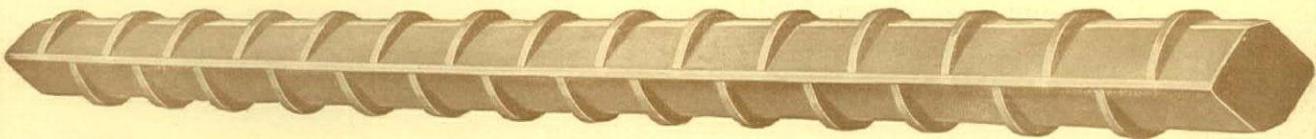
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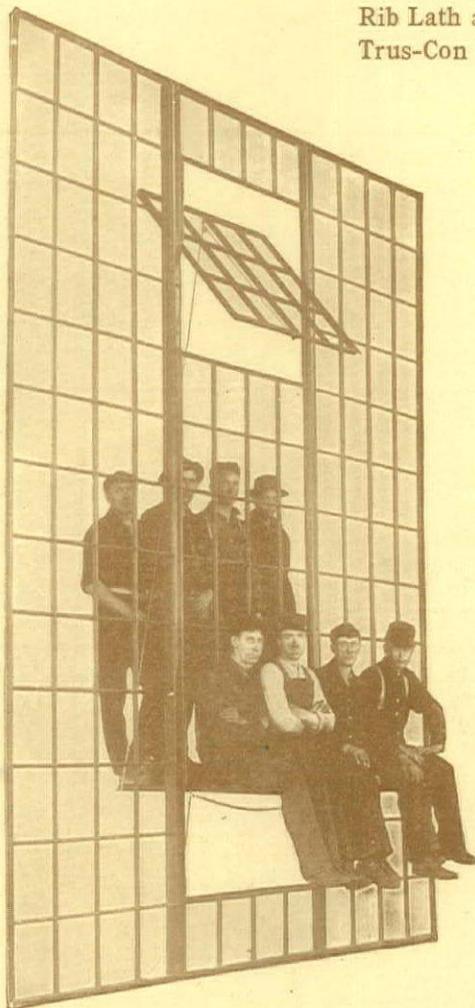


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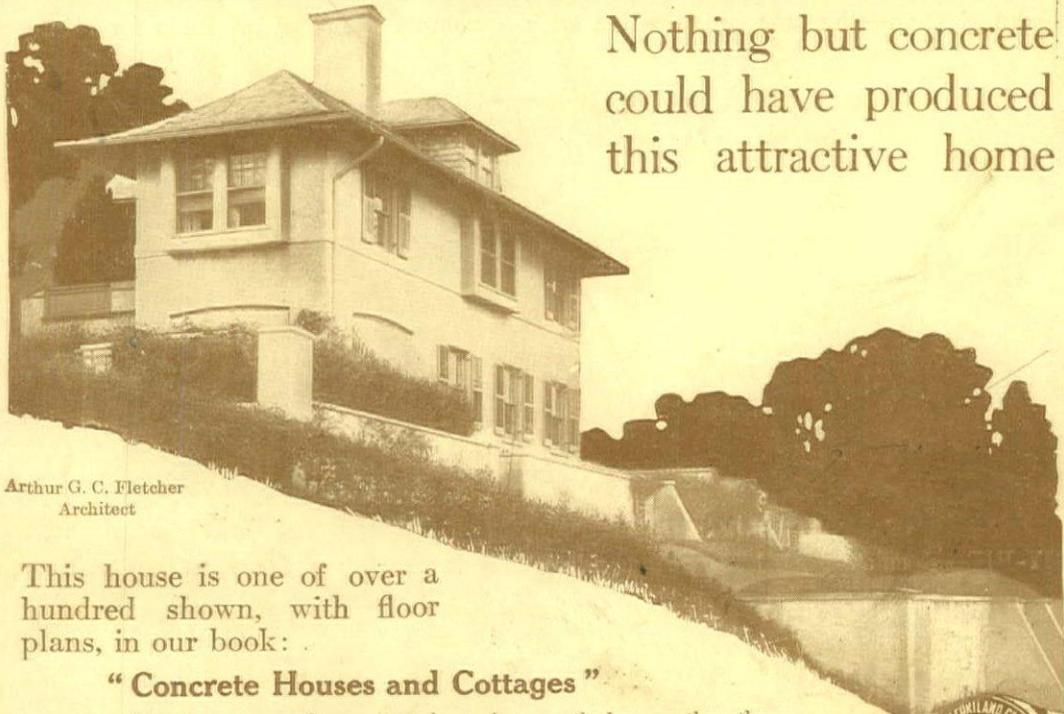
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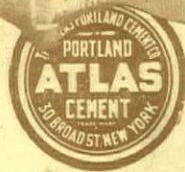
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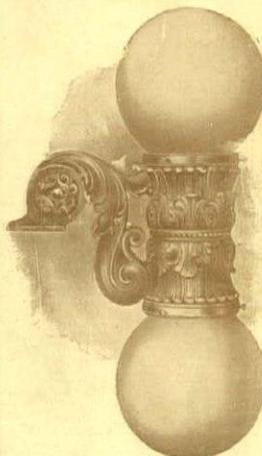
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