

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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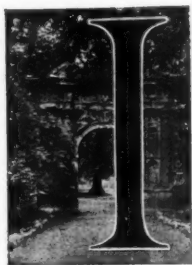
PLACE DU CHATELET, PARIS

EFFECTIVE FOCAL POINT AND BOULEVARD TREATMENT OF A TRAFFIC WATERWAY. AN EXAMPLE OF A BRIDGE WITHOUT PORTALS, WHICH WOULD HAVE DETRACTED FROM THE VALUE OF THE MONUMENTAL COLUMN AT THE FOCAL POINT.

AMERICAN CITY PLANNING—PART II

By FRANK KOESTER, *Consulting Engineer*

HOW TO PROCEED IN REPLANNING A CITY

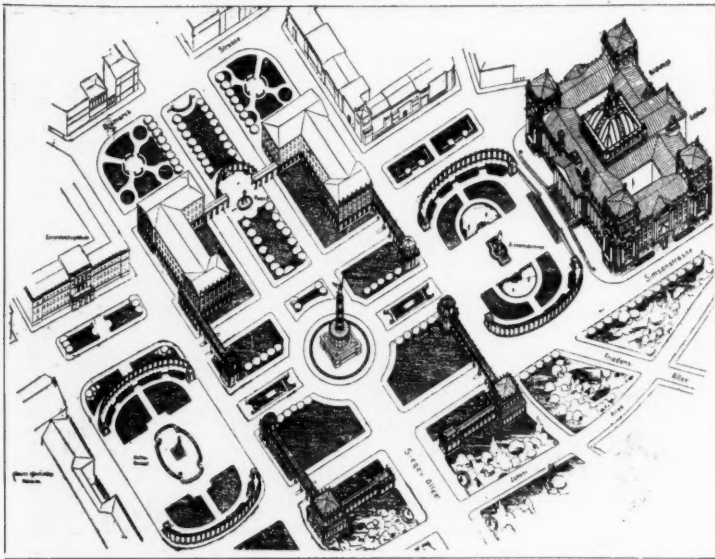


It can be truthfully stated that city planning is a subject which arouses a great deal of interest wherever it is taken up. It encounters little or no opposition, and since there is nothing to overcome except lack of knowledge on the part of the public, the public need only to be made acquainted with the importance of the subject to be ready to take it up with avidity. It makes its own way. No objections can be offered to city planning in itself, or to its desirability, so that no opposition will be encountered save from

those who have special interests at stake, and even they are placed on the defensive from the start and must explain their motives.

The question is one that is highly important to architects from every point of view. Not only are their interests directly concerned, but the participation in the replanning of a city is a civic duty of the highest character. The busy architect may not think it worth his while to devote time to the subject, yet nevertheless, no one is in position to benefit a city so greatly and to serve the interests of the public so well.

The importance of city planning is so great that once its purposes are made known, it meets with unqualified public approval



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PROPOSED KING'S PLAZA, BERLIN
(BRIX AND GENZMER)

and enlists the strongest forces in the community in its favor. It is a movement that, as it proceeds, encounters less and less opposition, being at once a credit to the city and to its originators. To induce a city, however, to take up the subject of replanning, and to overcome the inertia of settled habits and methods, is a work which needs to be undertaken from the proper angle, and in true public spiritedness. Many such movements come to nothing from being instituted in an antagonistic spirit or in an effort to exploit the city for the personal advertisement of some one interested. If criticism and prejudice are avoided at the outset, however, very little work may be all that will be required.

It is often only necessary to interest a single public spirited citizen of prominence, whose name will be sufficient to attract others to the subject. An informal dinner may be arranged for those who have become interested and who are of sufficient importance in the city to give the movement the stamp of seriousness without which it cannot make headway. A committee may then be judiciously selected of those who are willing to lend the weight of their names to the undertaking, while the active interest is manifested by the originators.

A permanent organization of some size is then formed which may be known as a Civic Improvement or City Planning Association. It should include in its membership business men, bankers, lawyers, editors, architects, engineers, painters, sculptors, educators, clergymen and the like, all the most prominent members of their professions, and in addition the official heads of various public welfare societies, the mayor of the city, commissioners of public works and parks and leading representatives of outlying communities. The newspapers will, of course, have

been interested in the movement from the outset.

The first step is to raise a fund for purposes of securing plans and meeting the expenses of the movement, and this may be accomplished either by an appropriation made by the municipal authorities, by donation from a philanthropist or by a general public subscription. It is advisable to have as great a general interest as possible created in the subject, as it will thus receive a degree of support which would not be accorded it were its activities confined to a limited number.

One of the best means of arousing public interest in city planning is the giving of public lectures on the subject by experts. Such a lecturer should always be obtained, whatever the plan followed, and the lecture should be accompanied by illustrations of what has been done and is contemplated in other cities. It is possible, even, in some cases, to obtain moving pictures of cities noted for their design, such, for example, as Washington. These give considerable added interest to the lectures, without involving much additional expense.

A preliminary fund of from \$10,000 to \$50,000, according to the size of the city, should be raised. A fund of \$50,000 might profitably be expended as follows:

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Fee of expert.....	\$15,000
Surveying, engineering, estimates and office and field expenses..	20,000
Rent, stationery, salaries, etc....	7,000
Printing reports.....	3,000
Exhibition of plans.....	3,000
Meetings.....	2,000

The work of the expert is to supervise the whole undertaking, to conceive the design and develop the plan; to direct the work of the engineering staff and that of the office as well. He is the directing head of the whole undertaking and, working in harmony with the commission, should have a free hand to develop the best possible plan. In cases where more than one solution of the problem of the city's replanning is practicable, he should submit tentative plans for the further consideration of the commission and the public.

The engineering cost includes estimates of the cost of replanning, of the cost of civic centers, buildings, condemnation proceedings, new street plans and estimates of the probable cost of the entire work, in pursuance of the different schemes submitted.

When the work of the expert has been completed, a public exhibition should be held of the drawings and plans and they should be subjected to the criticism of the public at large and discussed in public meetings and in the press. The commission should decide upon the plan to be adopted, and the work should then be actually undertaken.

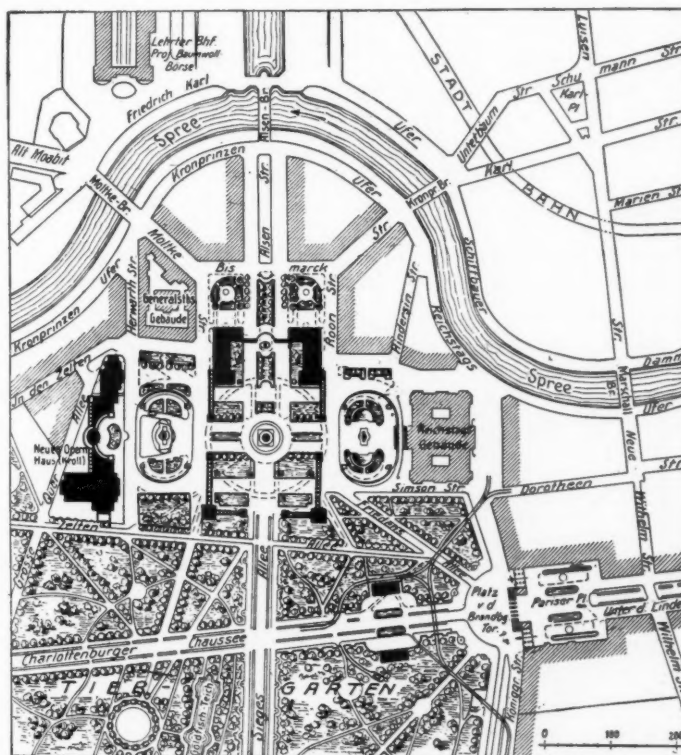
If the original appropriation is made by the city, the commission would at such time have been made a legal body and part of the city government, but if the original fund is raised in another manner, it is unnecessary for the commission to become a legal body until the city actually undertakes the work, when a smaller board may be

formed, having the necessary legal powers to carry on the work, the original commission still existing as an informal body for sustaining public interest in and advancing the cause.

A good example of the system followed in a city planning project is found in that adopted by the city of Seattle.

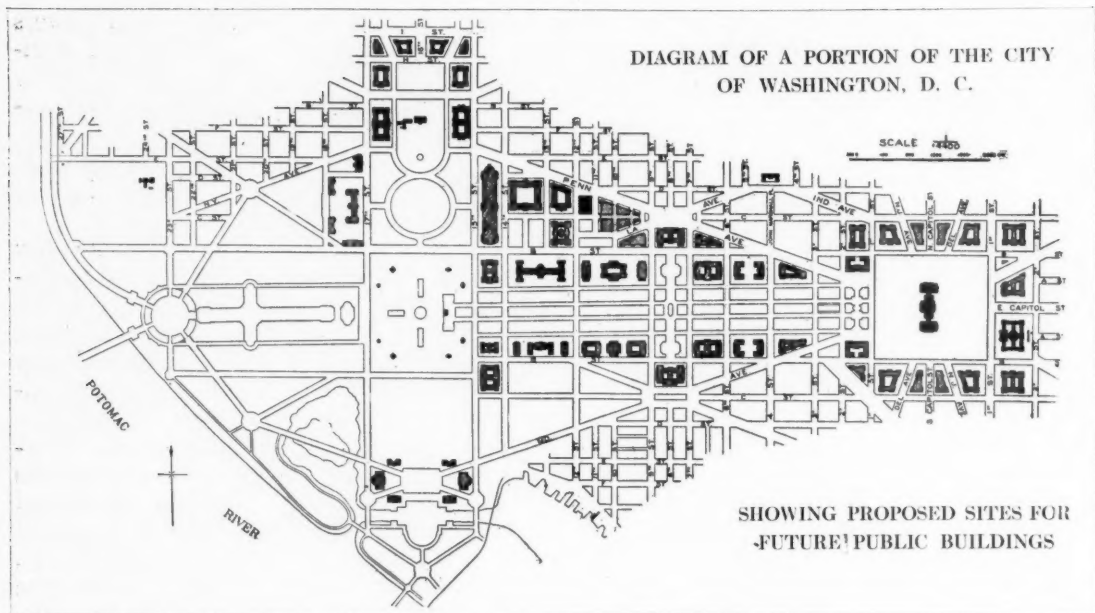
The power was conveyed in the city charter. A commission known as a Municipal Plans Commission was formed which consisted of twenty-one members. This commission was charged with formulating plans for the future development and expansion of the city.

The twenty-one members of the commission were chosen to represent various bodies and interests. Three were elected by the City Council from among its members, one from the Board of Public Works, one from the County Commissioners, one from the Board of Education, one from the Park Commission, and the remainder were



GROUND PLAN OF PROPOSED KING'S PLAZA BERLIN
(BRIX AND GENZMER)

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appointed by the Mayor from candidates proposed by various organizations, including architects, engineers, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Manufacturers' Association, Central Labor Council, Clearing House Association, Bar Association, Real Estate Association, Carpenters' Union, Water Front Owners, Railroad Companies, Marine Transportation Companies, Street Railway Companies; each organization nominating two candidates, from which the Mayor selected one for the commission.

Members of the commission were permitted to hold other offices, but they served without compensation. They took an oath of office similar to the oath of the city officials. Failure to attend meetings involved forfeiture of office.

The commission was authorized to engage from one to three experts of national reputation recognized as authorities on city planning to prepare the plans.

Upon submission, it was provided that the plans should be regarded as approved unless rejected by a two-thirds vote taken within thirty days.

It was provided that on the completion of the plans a printed report should be submitted with the recommendations of the commission, which it was provided were to be submitted to the people at the next subsequent election. If adopted at such

election, the plan was to be followed by all city officials in the development of the city, unless amended at a subsequent election.

A fund was created, consisting of a tax levy of one-quarter mill on the dollar, over which the commission was given exclusive power, but they were required to submit a budget or estimate of expenses. Expenditures were made by voucher, approved by the commission and signed by its president and secretary, and certified by the Comptroller. No excess of expenditure was permitted above the return of the tax levy and all expenditures were terminated on a certain date.

The system thus followed by Seattle was found to work well in practice, but it contains one serious defect, and a defect characteristic of city planning generally by American cities, and that is the limitation of time placed on the work. The whole matter is made to come automatically to a standstill under such a method, and the plan prepared with so much trouble and expense is stuck away in the archives of the city to await a new city administration or a recrudescence of the city planning movement in that city.

The advantages of a continuity of work and progress is thus lost and the replanning of the city proceeds by fits and starts

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in the most unsatisfactory manner, which is particularly the case when a change of city administration intervenes.

Arrangements should be made wherever possible to have the city planning commission a permanent body so constituted that its work will be continuous. The method of selecting the commissioners should be such that sudden changes in policy will be avoided, for city planning being a work of a permanent character should be prosecuted only after the most careful preparation, but when once undertaken, it should not be interrupted or any alterations made in the plan without a similar degree of consideration.

Although it is not a matter of any great difficulty to raise the necessary money to carry on the preliminary work of city planning, the financing of the improvements themselves is a civic question of the greatest magnitude. Paris, London and Berlin have spent and are spending hundreds of millions of dollars and American cities are either making preparation to or have already begun expenditures which will eventually be as great if not greater. In any city in which replanning is carried on to any considerable extent the question of cost will prove the principal obstacle.

Two methods are in use in foreign cities and to some extent in American cities for bearing the burdens of financing city improvements. One is the familiar method

of assessments on property benefited and the other is the less familiar method of excess condemnation, which has been followed with great success abroad.

The only American state to authorize excess condemnation is Massachusetts. Although presented to the voters of New York as a constitutional amendment, it was rejected.

In European cities where excess condemnation is practised the city purchases by condemnation proceedings not only the land needed for the proposed improvement, whether it be for a street, a park or other purpose, but in addition as much more land as is likely to be increased in value by the improvements. After the improvements have been made, the land is held and sold from time to time, to the best advantage, or it is developed and held by the city for a long period until a favorable opportunity arises for its sale.

Excess condemnation is highly desirable for sites of schools, parks and the like which are in contemplation, as the city may hold the land over a long term of years in advance of its utilization, and be saved the high cost of sites whose purchase is delayed until the city is built up.

Excess condemnation, however, as a means of paying for the cost of improvements is open to serious objections. The enhancement in real estate values after the improvement is made, is seldom more



CIVIC CENTER PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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than half the cost of the improvement, besides which there is the interest on the bonds and the loss of taxes that would have been paid by private owners on the land so condemned. In order to obtain the full cost of the improvement from the increased value of the land, the city would have to improve the property and hold it over a term of years until the full value of the improvement was realized, for the immediate enhancement of land values does not, of course, represent the full benefit of the improvement. In addition, a large improvement of this character is likely to demand the marketing of bonds far beyond the city's borrowing limit, if the property is productive, the borrowing limit should be raised.

The more direct method of assessing the property owners offers advantages over the excess condemnation system, particularly when all the property benefited is assessed, even though it is at a considerable distance from the location of the improvement itself. As the purpose of excess condemnation is simply to enable the city to reimburse itself for the cost of the improvement by the benefits derived therefrom, assessment proves to be a method for large improvements, just as equitable and effective, since those benefited pay the sum directly to the city, instead of having to sell their property to the city and then perhaps buy it back again.

Experience is necessary in assessing property, as the property owners are entitled to have the burden equitably adjusted and to know in advance what they will have to pay. The assessments should not decrease in direct proportion to the distance from the improvement,⁶ but in a more sharply

decreasing ratio, the most equitable formula for which should be obtained and applied.

Legislation, too, on the subject of excess condemnation should not be undertaken without careful study and preparation. The lack of clearness in the Massachusetts law should be avoided, leaving, as it does, unsettled the question of the right of the city even to replace fronts on buildings taken in excess previous to the re-sale of the land. Blunders of this kind are too easily avoided to be permitted to occur.

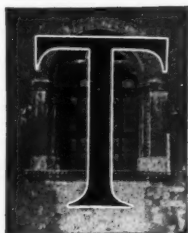
Irrespective of the ability of a city to finance improvements, it should have a city plan for eventual adoption, and with such a plan in hand, permits will not be given for the erection of expensive buildings along the lines of prospective improvements. In a generation or so all the buildings in the area of proposed improvements will thus be antiquated and the cost of making the improvements considerably reduced. Such a plan may also be put into effect bit by bit in the case of conflagrations and whenever the demolition of buildings from other causes occurs. The possession of such a plan, too, will be an incentive to its adoption, to the ultimate benefit of the city.

It has been proposed in New York to have an association of mayors of cities for the purpose of city planning and to maintain a central bureau for the preparation of data and the dissemination of information. Such a central office may also be of use in looking after legislation affecting cities which introduced for a special purpose may affect interests unthought of. It would appear that associations of mayors would be of great benefit, and working in conjunction with architects and engineers should greatly promote civic improvement.



WILLIAM M. RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON, TEXAS

MESSRS. CRAM, GOODHUE & FERGUSON (Boston Office), *Architects*



THE Rice Institute, located on a tract of 300 acres within three miles of Houston, Texas, a preliminary illustration of which appears in this issue, is a college for higher education and research. It was founded by the late William M. Rice.

The general plan as outlined by the architects provides for a self-contained college and a graduate school. There will be thirty-six principal buildings, comprising Administration, Chemical, Physical, Biological, Electrical and Mechanical buildings or laboratories, and the usual academic buildings, halls, libraries, art galleries and dormitories that constitute the college group. The location of these structures may be studied on the ground plan reproduced herewith.

As will be seen, these buildings are grouped around large open courts or quadrangles. The central court, 1,500 feet long and 500 feet wide, will in its upper portion be planted as a formal garden, the other three sides will be planted with live-oaks; the west portion being paved with crushed pink granite. The features of planting and the locations of the Persian Gardens and the Greek Theatre will, it is expected, with the climatic conditions enable the architects to produce within a comparatively short time an effect of color and form that will greatly enhance the already very harmonious ensemble that has been produced by a most artistically guided selection of material and a somewhat unusual but none the less satisfactory motive of design. The style of architecture adopted deserves something more than passing comment. It is a skillful blending of those motives of design that have been acknowledged by accepted precedents as suited to this southern climate, and have been gathered from Greek-Byzantine work in Greece, Asia

Minor and Macedonia. With these there have been incorporated certain elements inspired by the early architecture of Syria, the north of Africa, Dalmatia and Venice, with suggestions from the Lombard work of northern Italy. The Gothic, during the Middle Ages, reached its high state of perfection, owing to the adoption of the best that existed and the elimination of elements whose introduction would have marred the general result. It was this power of selection and discrimination, the assembling of every good element, that gave dignity and strength to Gothic art.

Following the precedent, Mr. Cram has not undertaken to weld into a general fabric of designs, in either an archaeological or classical manner, the vast amount of suggestive material at hand, but romantically and picturesquely evolved a result that will mark an era in our architectural style and is possibly a long step towards the development of a characteristic purely American in its presentation. In discussing this work in its line and form, the only characteristics that are to be seen in the reproduction, it is necessary to make some reference to the color of material, its skillful placing and the artistic sense that has guided its selection. The simile has been drawn that the architect in a large way produces the effects of color in his buildings in the same manner as does the artist painter on his canvas. He must know his color values, their complementary arrangement and their weathering qualities. In this instance the artist takes his color scheme from the central feature of the entire group, Commencement Hall. This building will be surmounted by a lofty dome, covered with blue, green and gold iridescent tile. The Administration Building is constructed of a rose-gray brick of local manufacture and of a marble more or less ivory colored, flushed with warm rose, quarried in the Ozark Mountains of Oklahoma. The columns of the façades are of various kinds

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of richly colored marbles. The large shafts are of green and white Broccadillo from Vermont, the dark shafts of the central pavilion of purple Negallis, while the smaller columns are of red Verona and Verde Antique. Continuing this lavish application of color, the small shafts of the loggia in the upper portion of the West Pavilion are of Istrian stone while the slabs and panel are of purple, green and white Cippolino, Violet Breccia and red Verona. The horizontal line of color afforded by the frieze under the main cornice is particularly effective. This frieze is two feet wide and is of turquoise blue and malachite green tile. Further extending this color scheme, so pronounced in its use and almost barbaric in the strength of its application, are the lead colored roof, the bronze green metal work of the balconies and the richly colored marbles that form the pavements of the cloisters.

The only buildings thus far constructed are the Administration Building, now used

for this purpose and already temporarily housing other departments of the College, the power-house and mechanical laboratories and one dormitory. The endowment fund of \$10,000,000 will, it is believed, permit the erection of one or more buildings annually, so that it will not be many years before the group will have assumed large proportions.

As these buildings now stand, and with a knowledge of those that will supplement them in the general plan, it is easy for the trained eye to comprehend the scheme. The form and color, the rapid growth of judicious planting and the modification safely to be left to the artistic mind that has conceived the idea and that it is hoped will carry it forward, all insistently proclaim a constructive work of architecture that doubtless will be compelled to submit to the stress of much criticism as has every innovation in art, before it safely and surely rests on the firm basis of universal approval—a result that, in our opinion, is inevitable.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

WRITTEN ORDER FOR ALTERATIONS

Where a building contract provides that no alterations shall be made upon the work except upon the written order of the architect, the architect's verbal consent to an alteration—in this instance the substitution of "quarry" tile for "hydraulic" tile—is unauthorized.

Traitel Marble Co. v. Brown Bros.
135 N. Y. Supp. 12.

ARCHITECTS' CERTIFICATES ASSIGNABLE

Action was brought by the assignee of an architect's certificate for payment of the amount thereof. The building contractor's contract stipulated that he should be paid a specified sum for the work, payable in monthly installments in such sums as the architects might in writing certify to be due. The owner reserved the right to withhold the payment of any installment when necessary to protect himself against any outstanding claims or liens for either labor or material. It was held that when the architects issued a certificate that a specified sum was due under the terms of

the contract, the certificate was assignable, and the assignee could enforce it in a court of law, as a legal assignment of a particular fund. In such a suit by the assignee, it was not necessary that the petition should negative the existence of liens for labor or material. That was matter of defense.

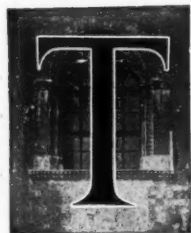
Timmons v. Citizens' Bank, Georgia
Court of Appeals, 74 S. E. 798.

ARCHITECTS' SERVICES

In an action for the value of an architect's services in preparing plans for a building there was expert evidence that the value of the drawings made, which had proceeded somewhat further than the stage of preliminary plans, would be one per cent. of the cost of the building. There was evidence that the defendant intended to erect a building to cost \$50,000 and that this was known to the plaintiff. The plaintiff sought to recover \$3,000 as one per cent. of the estimated cost of a building to cost \$300,000. It was held that the architect was only entitled to recover one per cent. upon a \$50,000 building.

Lee v. Firch, 38 Pennsylvania Co. Ct.
395.

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WO drawings by Carton Morepark, reproduced in the November number of *The Architectural Record* are quite worthy of the prominence given them, as they demonstrate that architecture in construction presents to the trained artistic eye features of picturesqueness that are not always noticeable to the hurrying man on the street. It is well to teach him to see and admire things that owing to lack of education in æsthetics he so often overlooks.

The principal subject of illustration in his issue of *The Record* is the Lawyers'

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



A GATE LODGE AT GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.
MR. JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT

Club in New York City, located at the top of the United States Realty Building. Mr. Francis H. Kimball, Architect. These quarters have been fitted up to take the place

of those destroyed in the Equitable Building fire. Judged by the illustrations they are executed on a scale of somewhat less magnificence than marked those burned.

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



FIRE HOUSE AND AUDITORIUM, GARDEN CITY,
L. I., N. Y.
MESSRS. FORD, BUTLER & OLIVER, ARCHITECTS

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler continues his series on "The Architecture of Mexico." Other features in this issue are articles on the Australian Capital Competition, now so thoroughly familiar by reason of much illustration as to in a sense lose interest;—Mr. Spencer's article on "Building the House of Moderate Cost," and Mr. Embury's series of "Early American Churches," are as usual, interestingly illustrated. The portfolio of current architecture contains a number of examples of country houses, details of which will be found in the index to the current architectural press in this issue.

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



HOUSE AT ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.
MESSRS. WALKER & GILLETTE, ARCHITECTS

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The Brickbuilder for October cannot lay claim to much originality in its illustration. The Copley Plaza Hotel, and the Post Office at Chelsea, the principal sub-

(FROM *THE BRICKBUILDER*)



FARRAGUT SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.
MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT & HAVEN, ARCHITECTS

jects illustrated, were more thoroughly presented in issues of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* some time ago. The other illustrations are of recent examples of modern brick work and are interesting as showing the development of artistic perception in the handling of burnt clay products.

The text has for its leading article a description of recent American Group-plans by Mr. Alfred Moffin Giffins, of interest to those engaged in town planning, and the continuation of Mr. Ellet's series on the "Modern Domestic Stairway."

The International Studio for November presents the usual well selected illustrations

(FROM *THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD*)



MAIN DINING ROOM LAWYER'S CLUB, NEW YORK
MR. FRANCIS H. KIMBALL, ARCHITECT

of current art in this country and in Europe, and critical review of exhibitions. The current issue presents little of suggestive interest to the architect, with the exception, perhaps, of some illustration of the work of Mr. John Russell Pope (a Gate Lodge for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt at Great Neck, L. I.), which shows that even an humble structure may be artistically treated and be well worth the careful consideration of the man who brings to his profession an enthusiasm for his art.

Architecture for November devotes the entire issue to an illustration of the work of

(FROM *THE BRICKBUILDER*)



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
BOSTON, MASS.

MESSRS. PAGE & FROTHINGHAM, ARCHITECTS

Messrs. Albro & Lindeberg. This work has been very thoroughly shown during the past year in the architectural press. It therefore, in spite of its excellence, presents little if anything not heretofore familiar to the architectural reader.

The only text of moment appearing in the November issue of *The Western Architect*, is contributed by Mr. John Galen Howard, who writes entertainingly of "The

(Continued on page 212)

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THE ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY

PLANs proposed for the erection of a new building on the site now occupied by the Assay Office in Wall Street, New York, erected in 1823, necessitate the demolition of this structure. The Treasury Department with commendable appreciation for good architecture has offered the building to the city on condition that it be taken down and re-erected on another site. Mayor Gaynor is of opinion that some historical society should take steps to preserve the building.

Much has been written in these columns as to the necessity for preserving these examples of good architecture, but their preservation to be of greatest value should be upon the site where they were first erected. To transplant a structure of this kind on to some site to which it has no historical relation would rob it of a considerable extent of its significance, and in spite of its good architecture there seems to be a reasonable doubt as to whether a transplanted historical structure would afford sufficient interest to warrant the cost involved. In its present location among the towering structures in the lower part of the city, it forms a beautiful and dignified example of a period when architecture in New York City was dominated by that influence which has been characterized as the Greek Revival in this country.

The land on which it stands is probably too valuable to the Government, whose necessities in the financial district compel the erection of a larger building, to justify the retention and yet it would be intensely gratifying if means could be employed that would retain the building and with it the many historical associations that surround it.

SWISS BUILDING RULE

A CORRESPONDENT from Switzerland, whose communication is published in the *Washington Star*, describes a peculiar building regulation in force in most parts of Switzerland. He states that it is required before the erection of a new building that frames must be set up to mark out the building in profile as well as in plan. The purpose of the requirement apparently is to bring out in advance of construction the architectural relation of the building to adjoining structures and to the district in which it lies, thus aiding the municipal authorities to judge as to the general effect, not only as an individual architectural creation, but also in its relation to the general aspect of the street and the structures that adjoin it. Such a regulation has much to commend it.

TO PREVENT ENCROACHMENT OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS

DURING one of the sessions of the American Civic Association at its recent meeting in Washington, Mr. J. C. Nichols of Kansas City presented a plan for the prevention of the encroachment of business structures in residential sections of cities that deserves attention. As a large operator in real estate and realizing the necessity of affording his clients some protection against business encroachments, Mr. Nichols has formulated a series of restrictions, which are incorporated in the deeds passed. It is said that they have had the effect of successfully resisting the efforts of promoters to invade with business buildings the residential section of Kansas City.

Perhaps in no city more than in New York have encroachments of this nature tended to destroy the exclusiveness and residential character of certain sections. The most prominent example, of course,

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is that of Fifth Avenue, but to it may be added 57th Street and 72nd Street, where the characteristics of high class residential sections are now lost. On these streets the one or two examples of the conversion of dignified city residences to business purposes have been followed to a degree that has practically ruined these thoroughfares both architecturally and as desirable residential streets.

TO BEAUTIFY INTERIORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOMS

ARCHITECTS practising in Duluth, Minn., are worthily employed in attempting to create public sentiment in favor of the beautification of the public school rooms of that city. The object is

to place before children something more than the monotonous expanse of bare walls that now appears to be the general rule. The contention advanced a number of years ago, that any attractiveness in the decorative treatment of the interior of school rooms was in a measure a distraction to pupils and took their minds from their studies, has not been borne out by experiments in New York, Boston and other cities. In fact, it seems to have been conclusively demonstrated that the more restful the surroundings the more conducive they are to earnest and serious study. This feeling has led to a decorative treatment of school rooms in the cities mentioned that has not only had a large educational value, but has also produced the most excellent results considered from a psychological standpoint.

THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

(Continued from page 210)

Future of Architecture on the Pacific Coast." Mr. Howard very logically states that the character of future work on the Coast will depend not so much on the precedent that exists today as on the precedent that the work we are today doing will exert on future development. In the course of his article, he states:

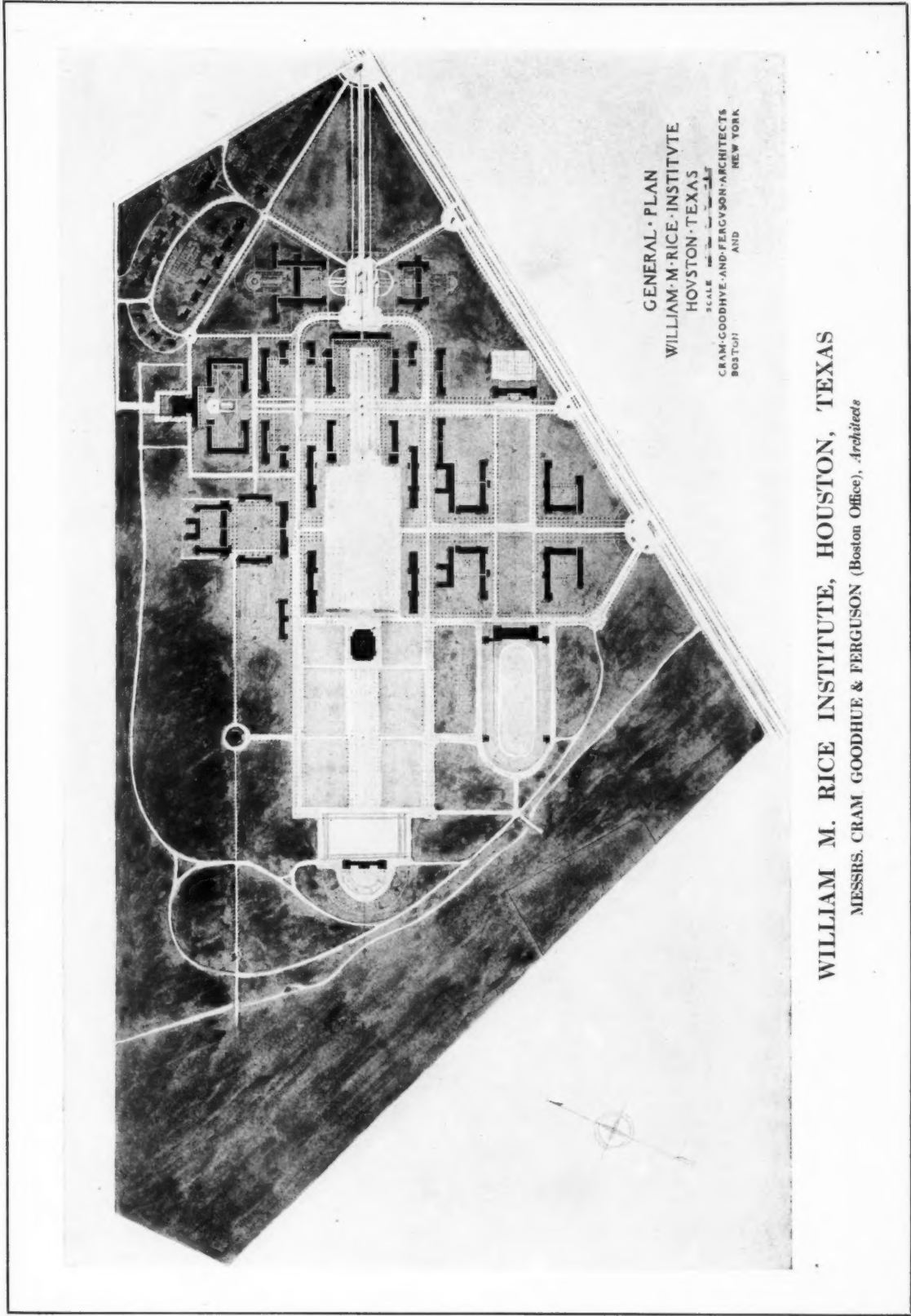
"I want today to say in a few words with regard to several different ways in which, it seems to me, we can do something for that future architecture. We can know nothing of it, naturally, in detail. We cannot see the precise direction in which our architecture is going to develop; we cannot even see what its general style and characteristics will be, nor, perhaps, define in advance just what direction we think it should pursue. What we can do is to improve the conditions under which that architecture, whatever it may prove to be, may develop; so that it may develop freely and sincerely into a true style which shall be an intelligible, suitable, harmonious and beautiful expression of the actual phys-

ical and intellectual conditions of which it is the flower."

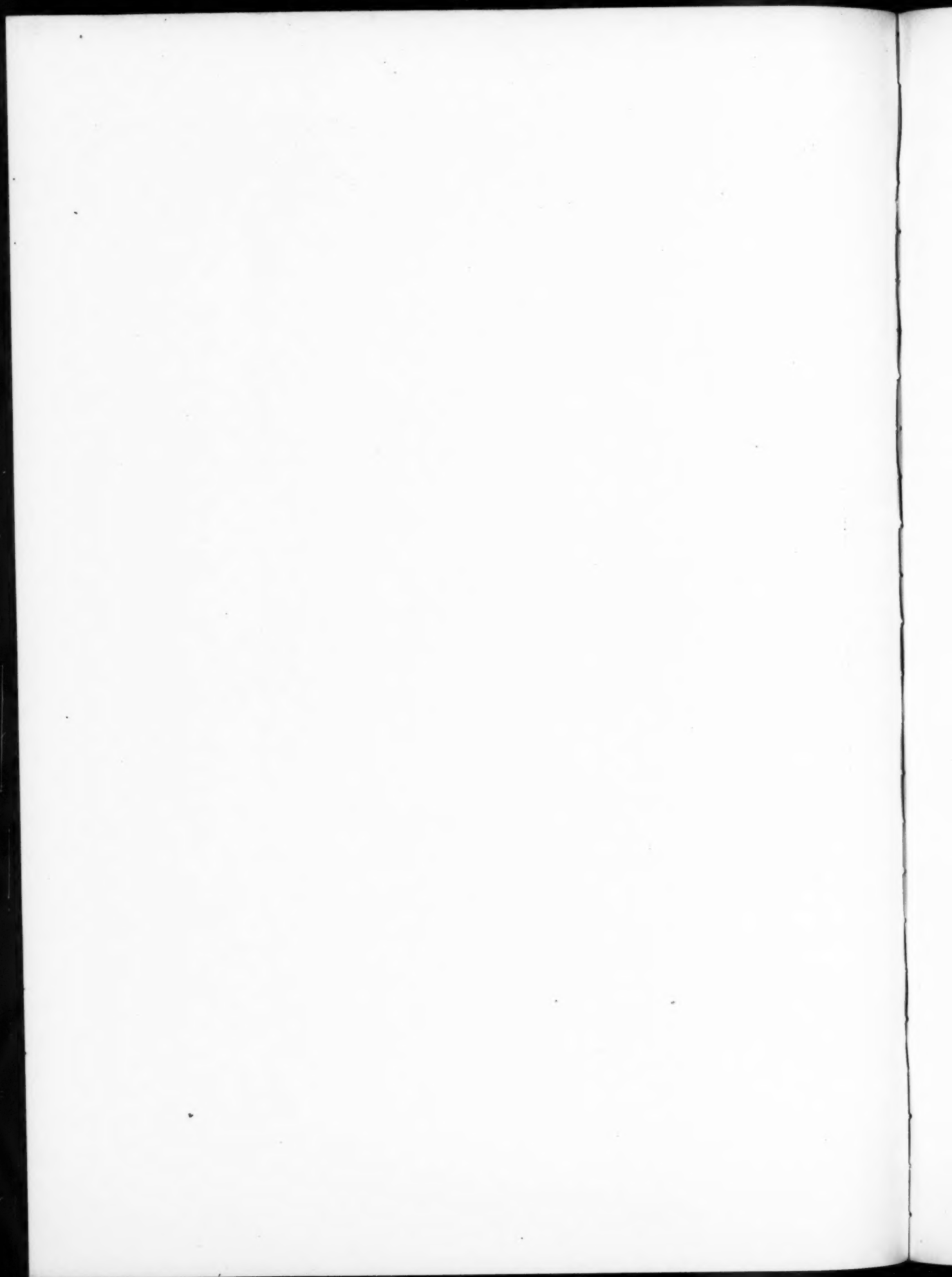
The illustrations in this issue of *The Western Architect* will be found noted in the accompanying index.

The criticism of the illustrations in the current architectural press, as set down in *The Architectural Review* of Boston for October, indicates a sad state of affairs in the field of architecture in this country, if this pessimistic reviewer is correct,—(about which, of course, there may be some doubt).

Work illustrated in *The Brickbuilder*, although by men of reputation, does not at all please this captious critic. The illustrations in *Architecture* likewise evoke his caustic comment, while those that have appeared in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* are an anathema. Then, to show how it should really be done, *The Review* reproduces six full size plates of recent *English* work. This probably is in support of the contention that we are decadent in our architecture in the United States. See the clipping from an English architectural journal in our issue of December 4th.



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MESSRS. CRAM GOODHUE & FERGUSON (Boston Office), Architects

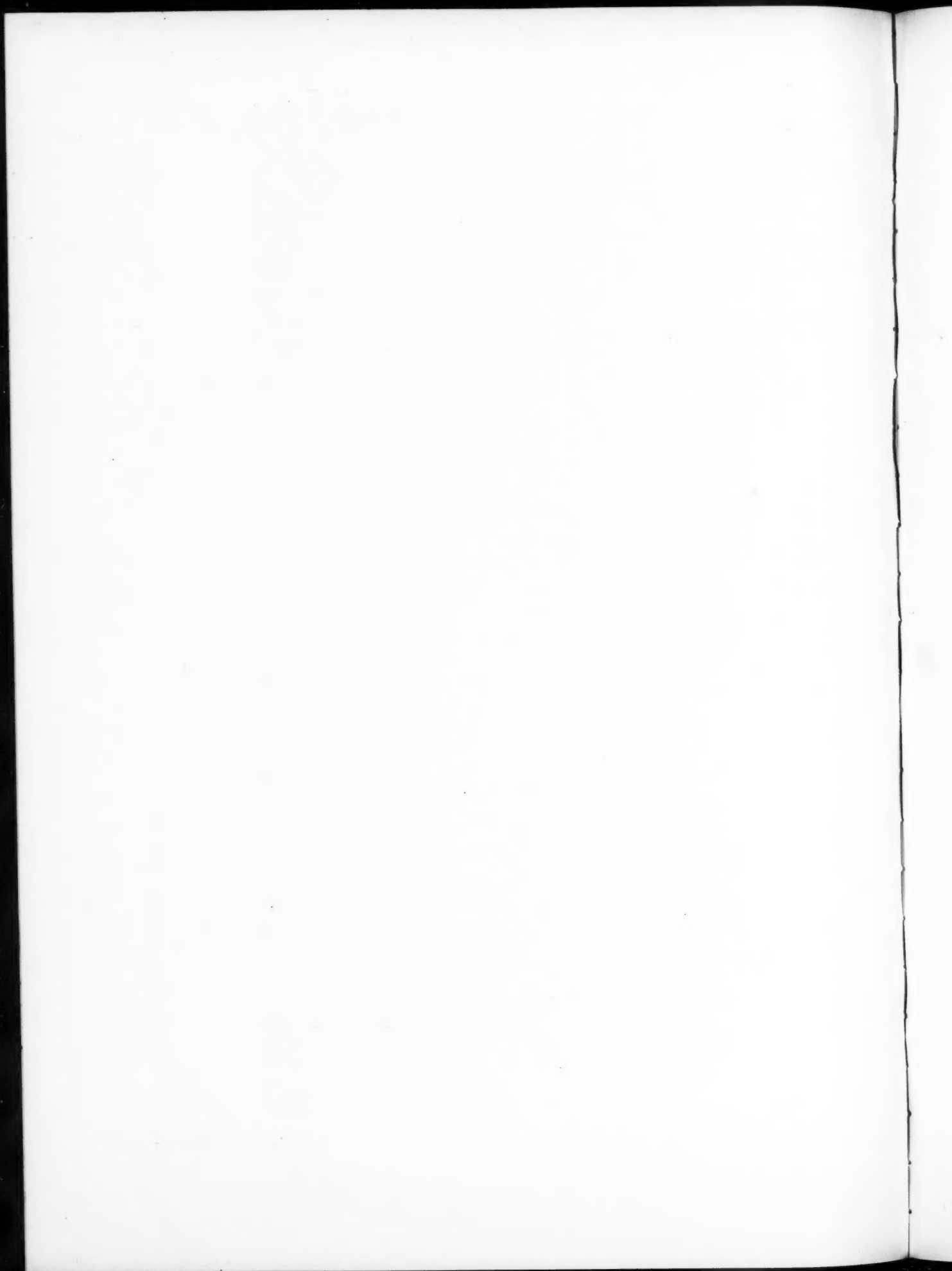


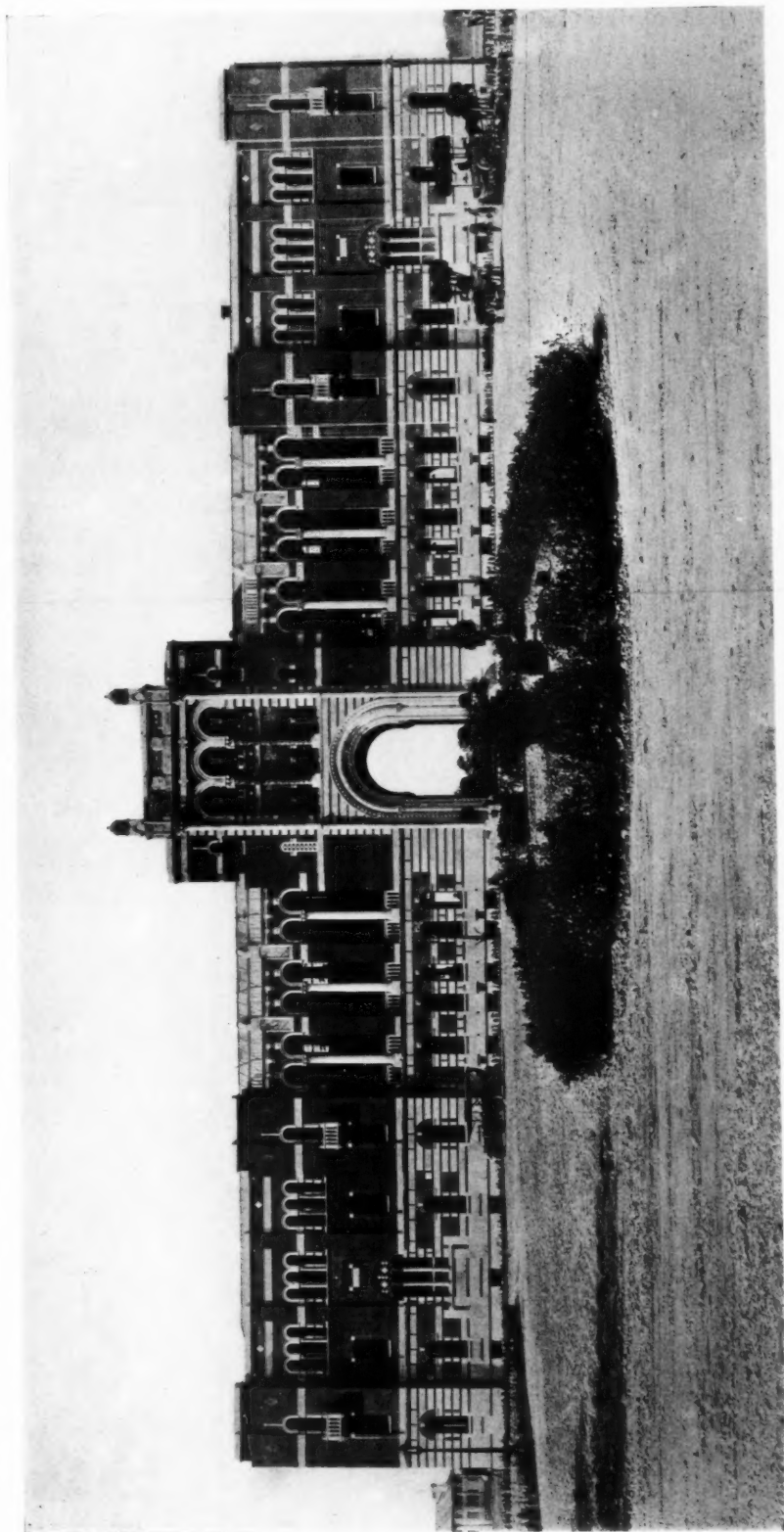


WEST FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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EAST FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

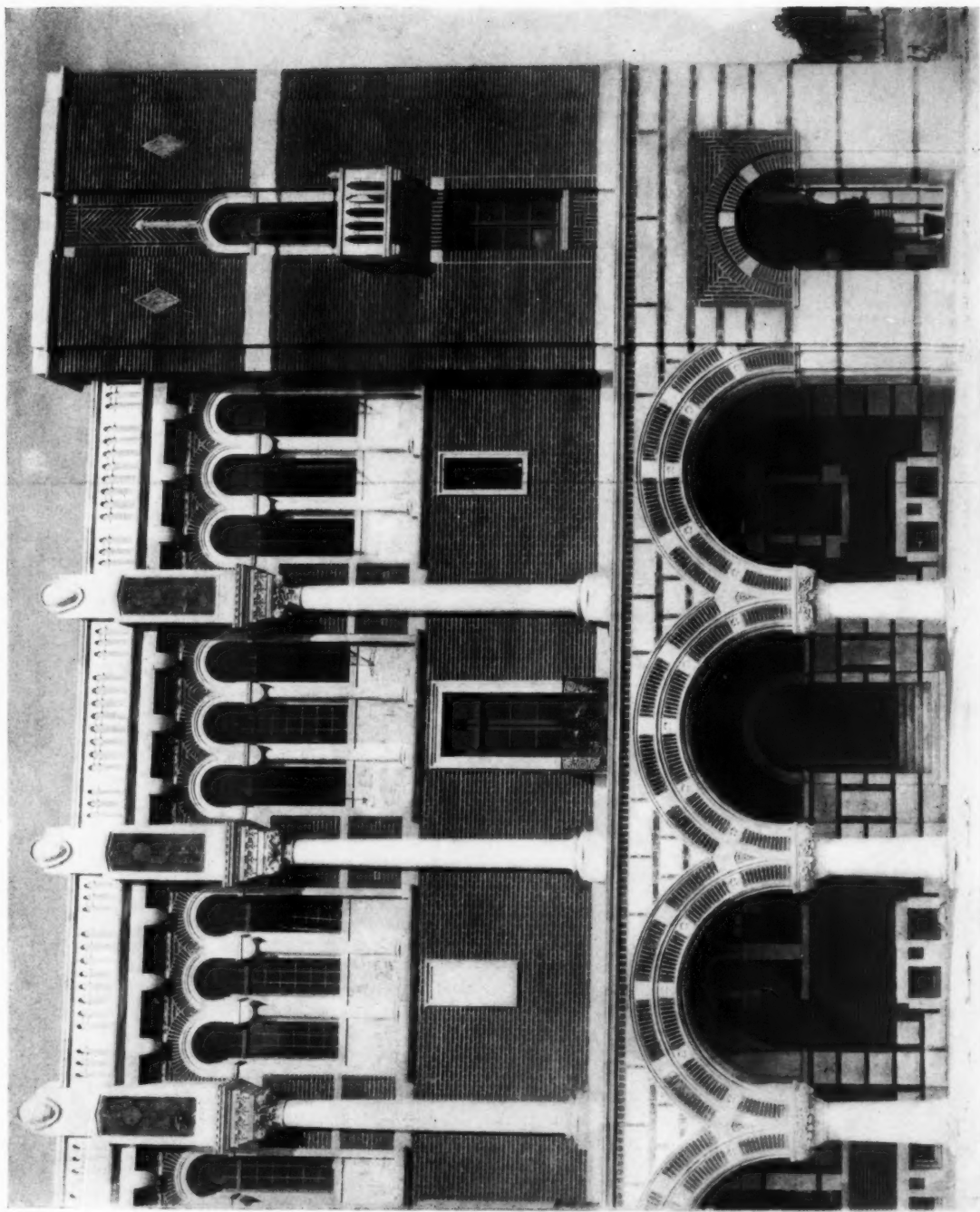
WILLIAM M. RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON, TEXAS

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DECEMBER 11, 1912

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

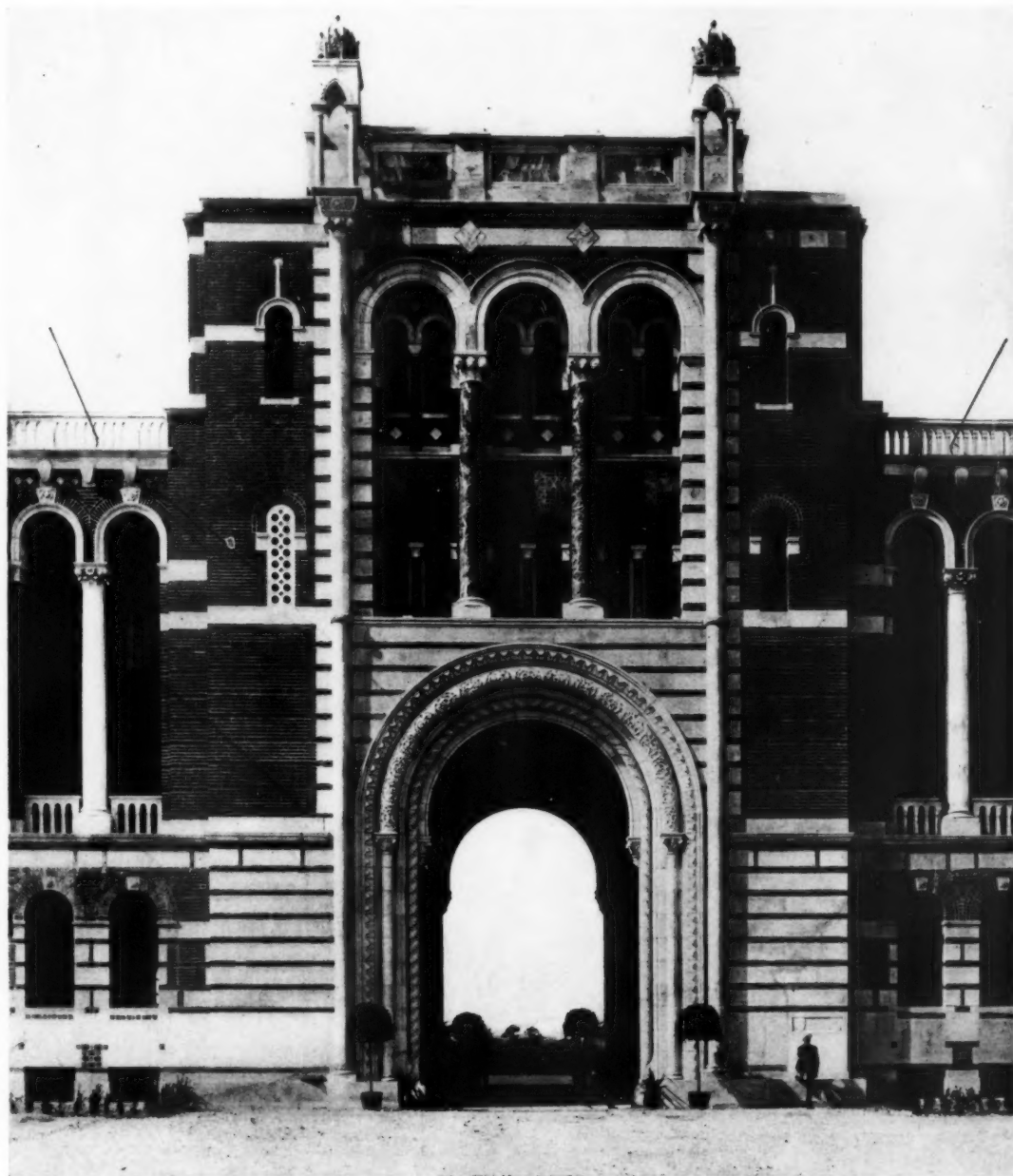
NOV. 27, 1912



DETAIL OF WEST FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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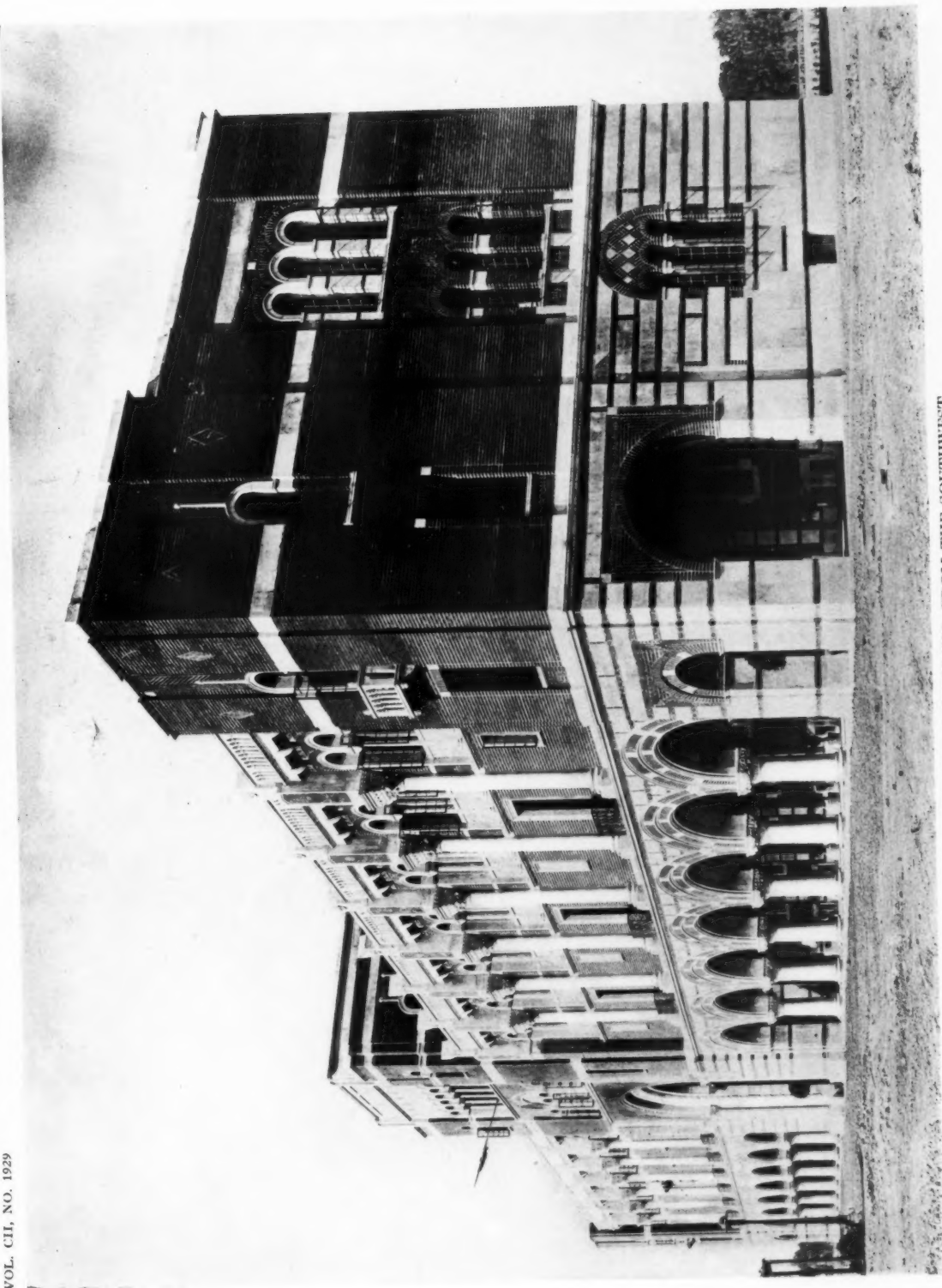
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EAST PAVILION, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

WILLIAM M. RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON, TEXAS

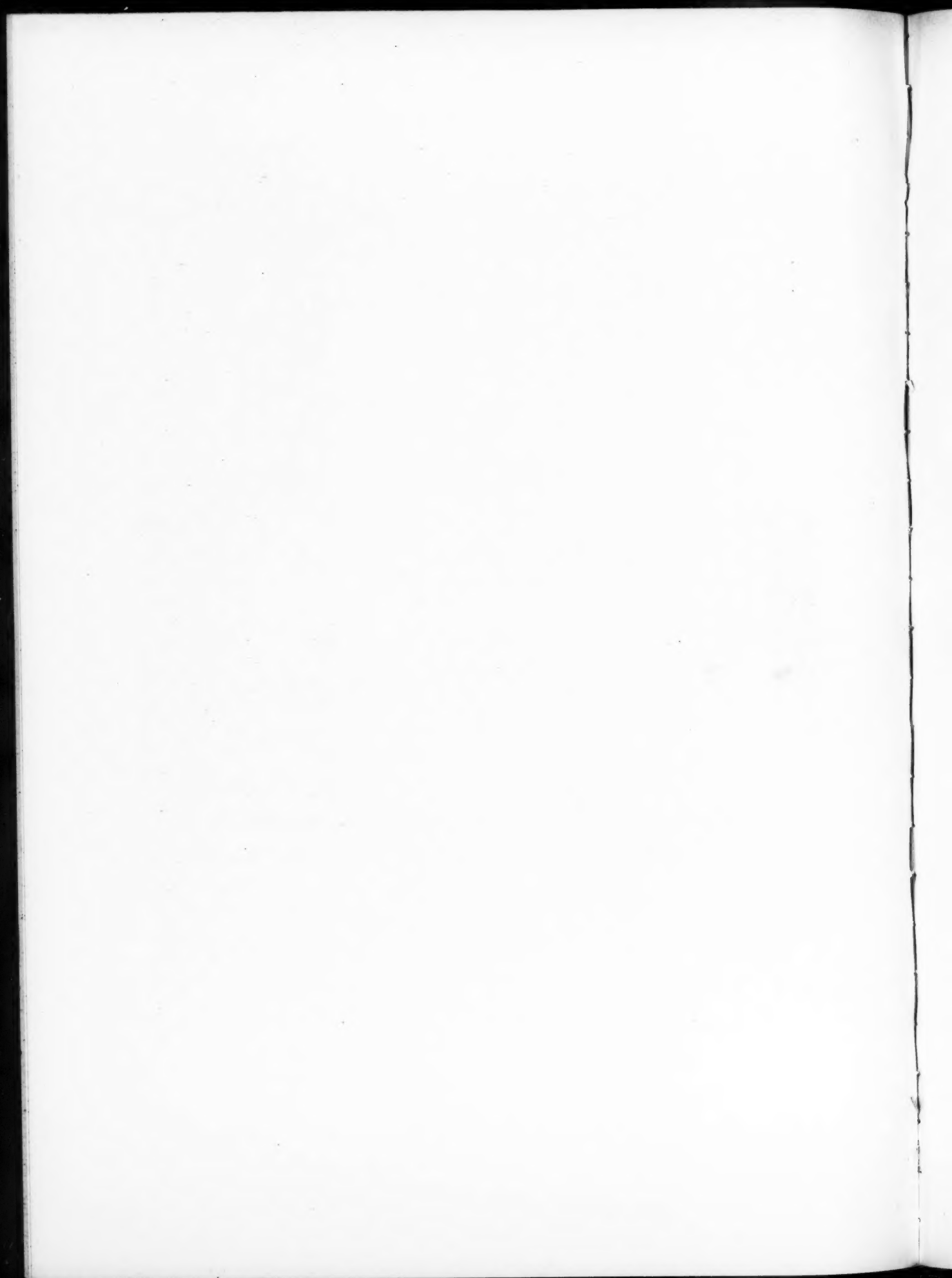
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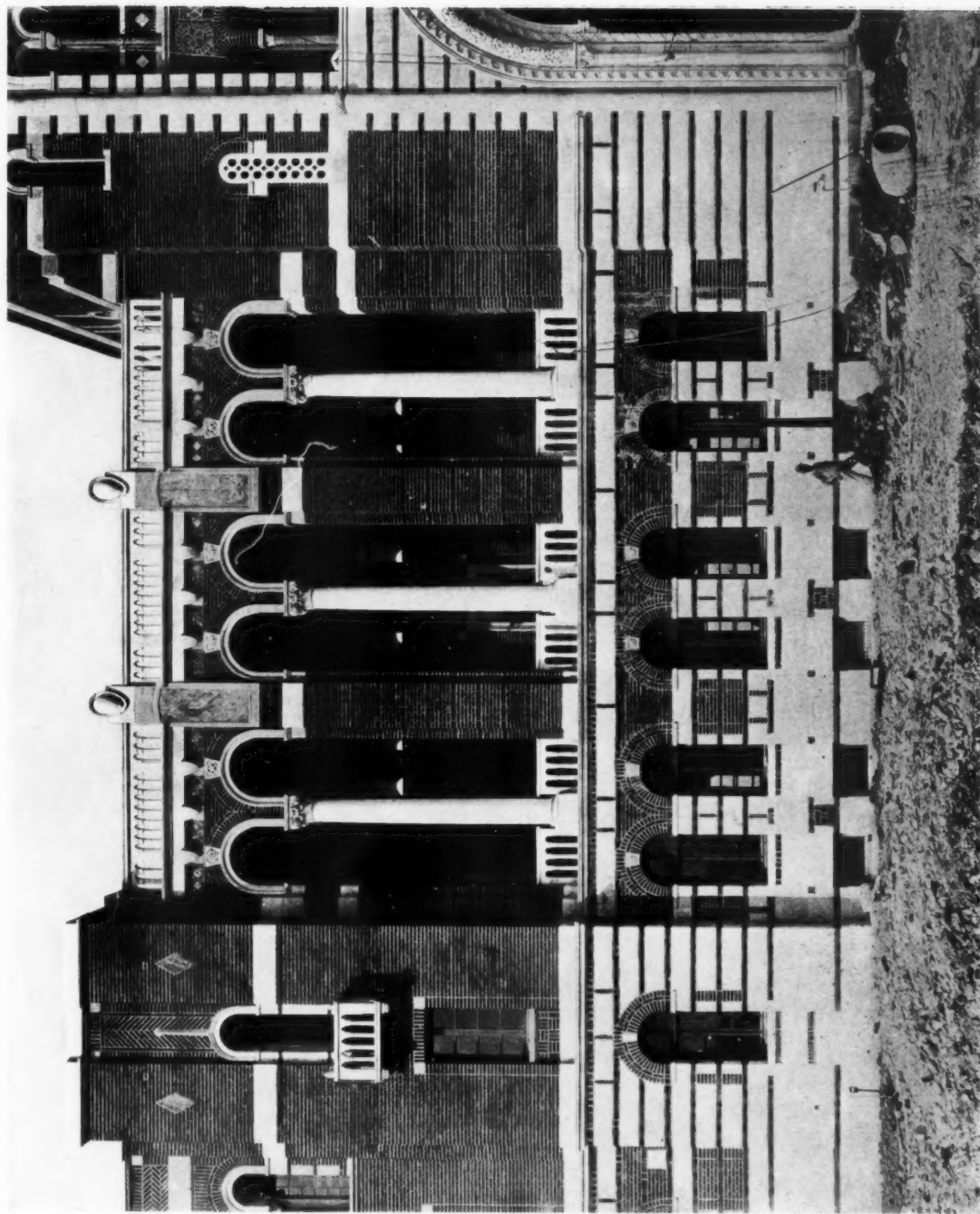


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FROM THE SOUTHWEST

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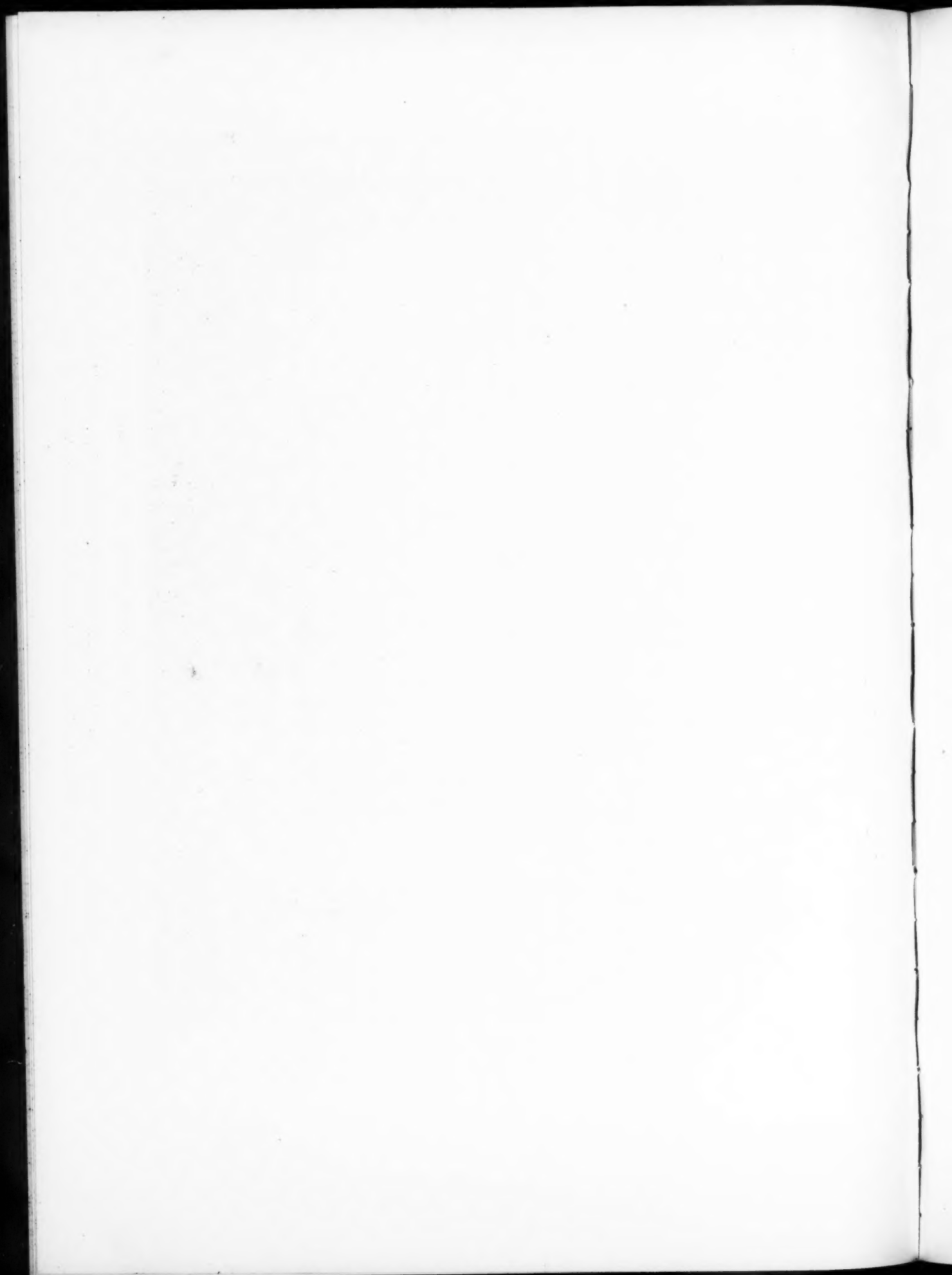




DETAIL OF EAST FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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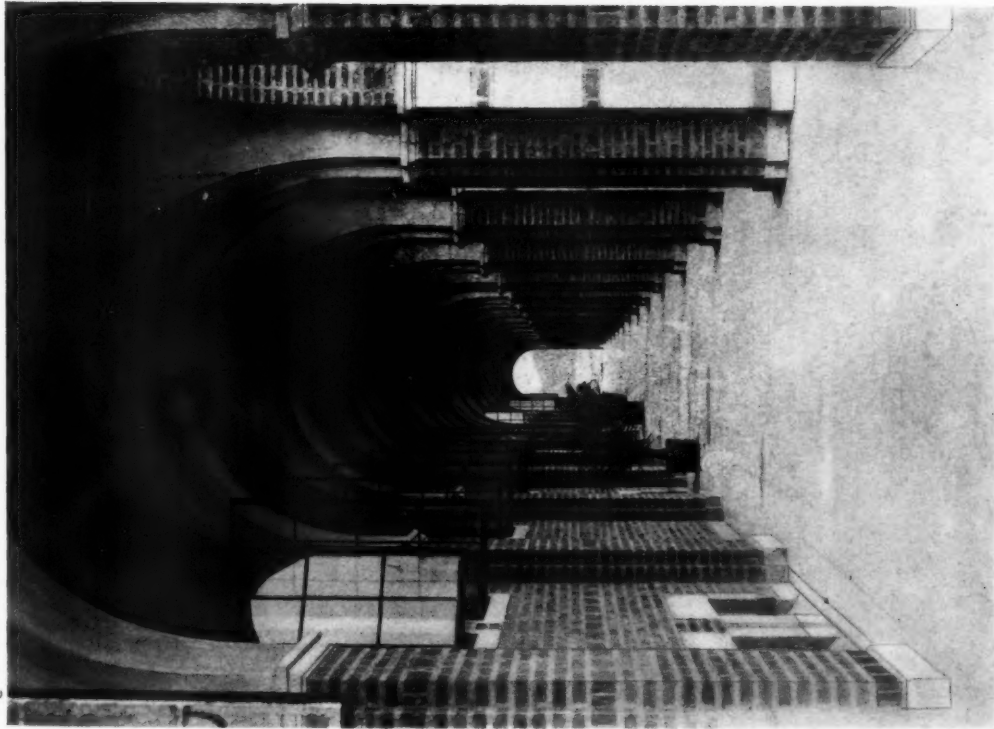




A DORMITORY LOGGIA

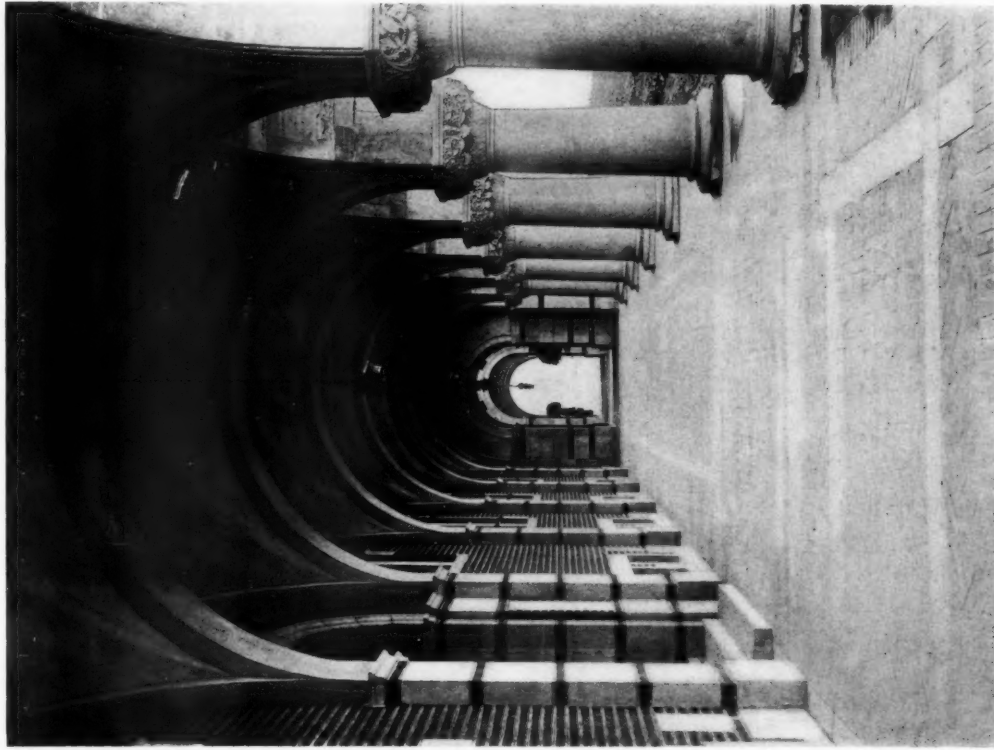
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ARCADE, MECHANICAL LABORATORY

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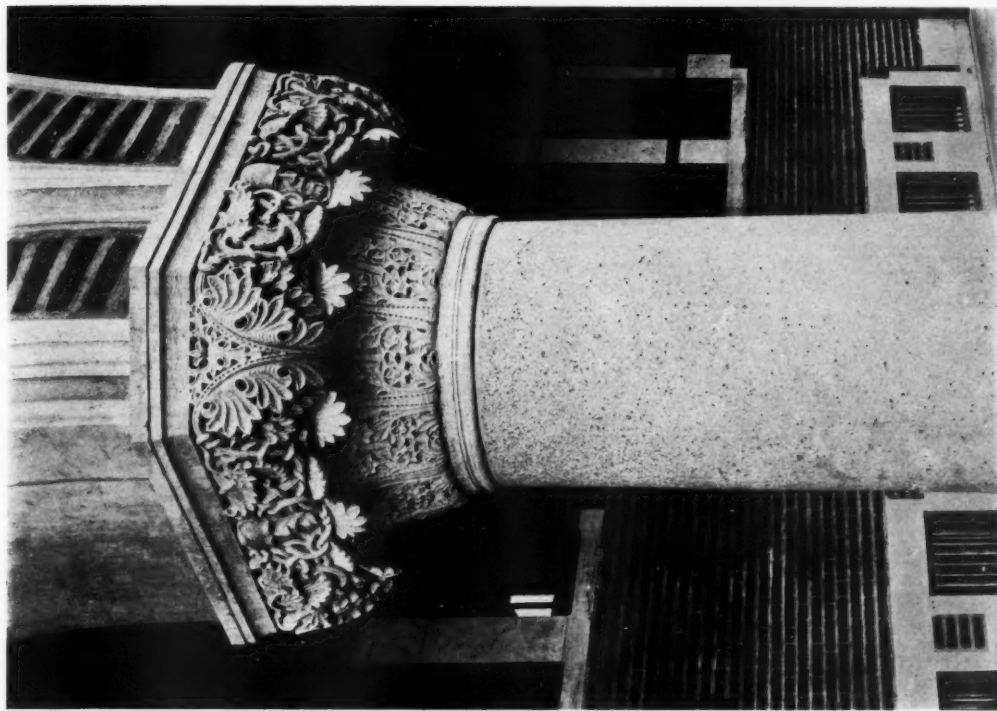
NORTH CLOISTER, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



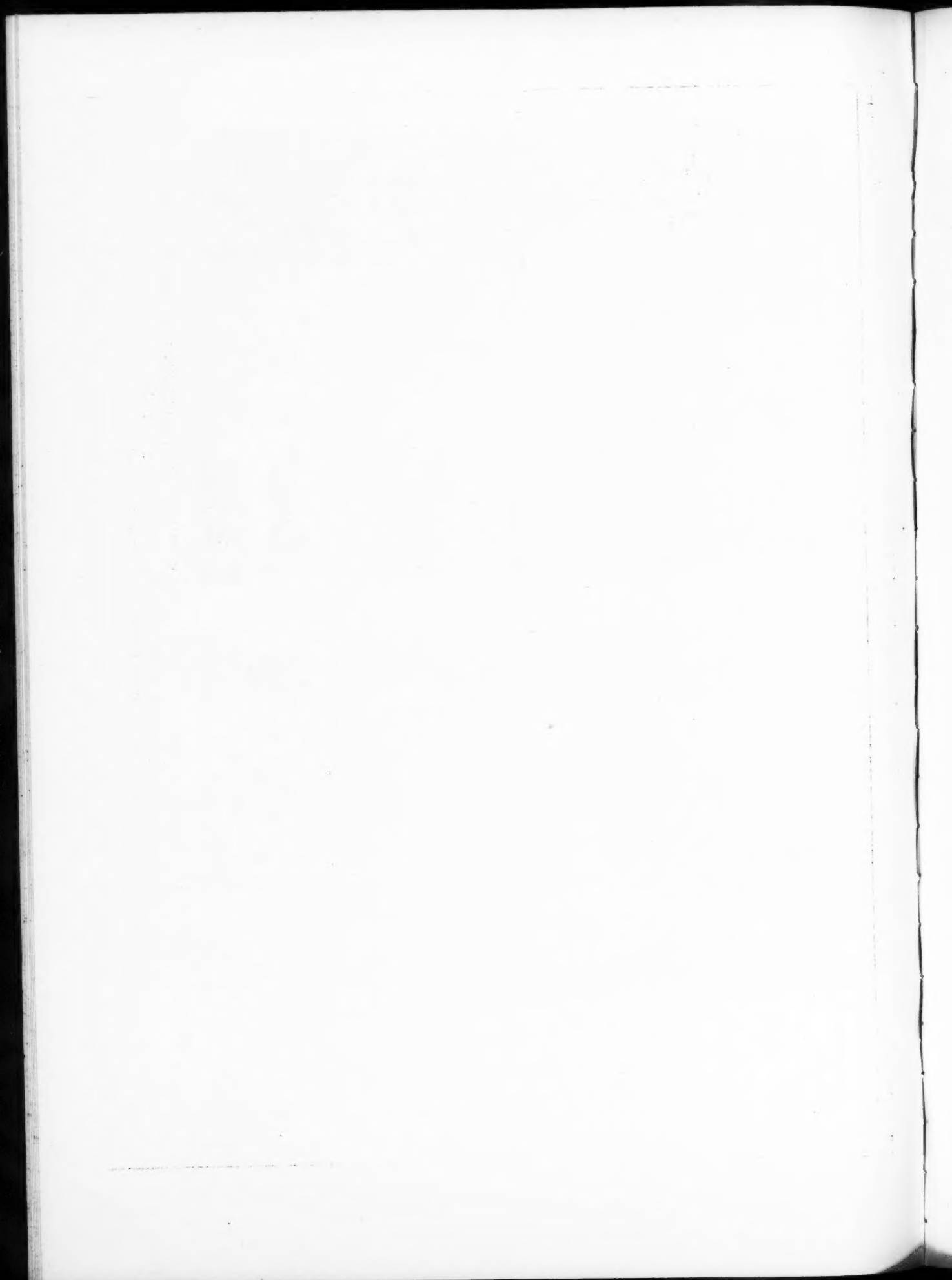
THE GREAT GATEWAY, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

WILLIAM M. RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON, TEXAS

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DETAIL OF CLOISTER CAPITAL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

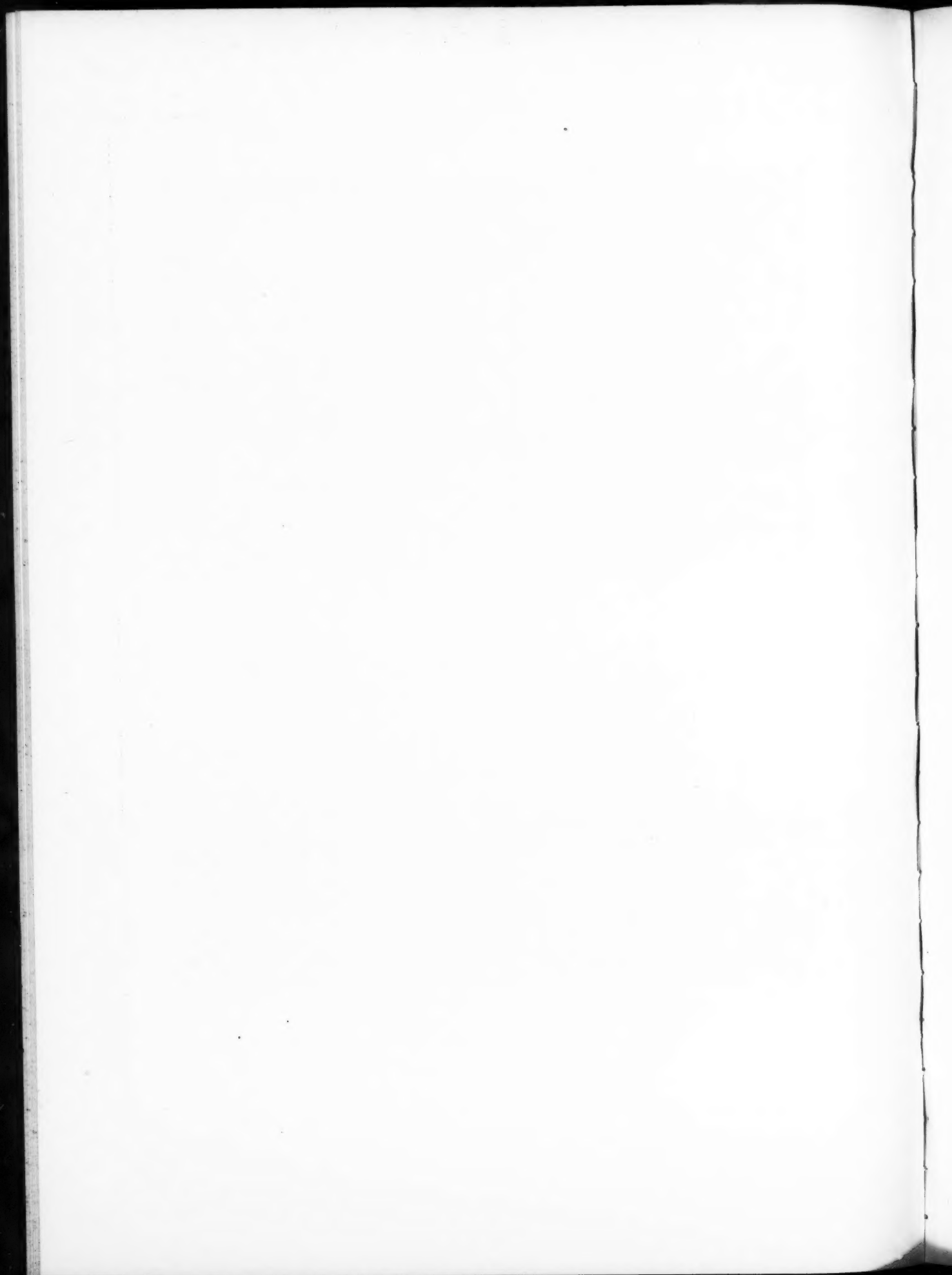




DETAIL OF SCULPTURE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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POWER HOUSE AND MECHANICAL LABORATORY



FIRST RESIDENTIAL QUADRANGLE

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



VIEW IN INTERIOR COURT

THE DAVANZATI PALACE, FLORENCE, ITALY—VIII