THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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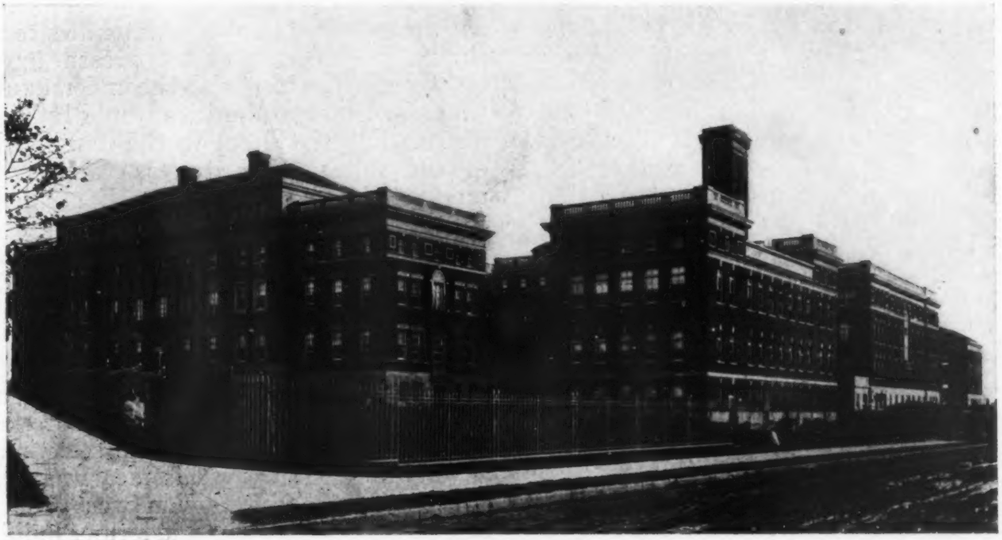


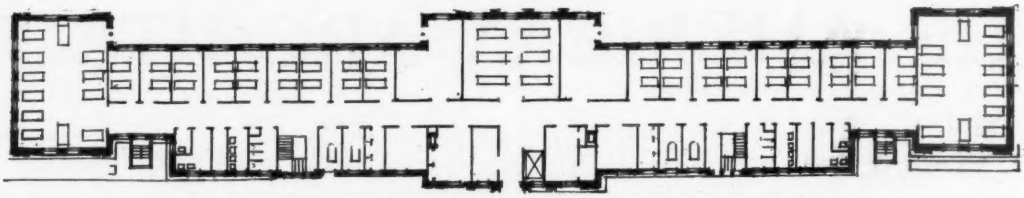
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

THE MONTEFIORE HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS

MR. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER AND MESSRS. BUCHMAN & FOX, *ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS*

UTOPIA will need no home for the invalid nor hospital for the sufferer if we are to believe the claims of some modern "ismists." Why, indeed, should we not learn to adjust all our physical reactions in such harmony that we may remain in perfect health until at some unforeseen date we shall just drop to pieces like the celebrated vehicle of Holmes' poem? But, certainly, such a prospect is not very alluring to the average man, whatever interest it may have to the scientist and philosopher followers of De Soto. Until we are able to realize the questionable boon of eternal health there is reason to rejoice in the increasing usefulness of the homes and hospitals dedicated to the help and comfort of the needy.

Among the institutions whose physical equipment and opportunities for service have increased with the charity of its supporters, is the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, in New York City. The founders cherished the hope that the new undertaking should be "borne an adult" and not liable to those throes of infancy which render future success so uncertain. Imbued with this laudable purpose the institution acquired on Eighty-fourth street a small frame structure capable of accommodating thirty patients. This original building was dedicated October 26th, 1884, the centenary of the birth of Sir Moses Montefiore, the eminent English Jewish banker and philanthropist, in whose honor the home was named.



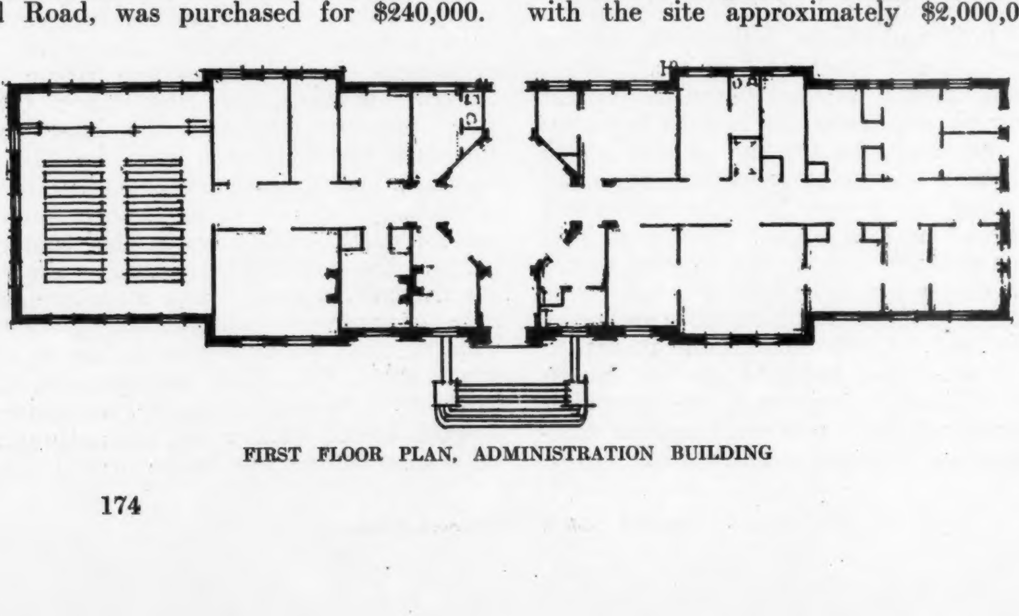
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION

In these modest quarters the work was successfully carried on for four years. In 1888 the Institution was removed to much more commodious quarters on Broadway extending from 138th to 139th streets, a portion of the city which at that time was uncongested. Here, with the extension later added, nearly 300 indigent patients could be given a home and such medical and surgical treatment as was required. Later, in 1900-1901 was opened the Country Sanitarium at Bedford for the care of consumptives. The capacity of this branch was 180, making the combined facilities in city and country permit the treatment of about 475 at the same time.

With the wonderful growth of the city's population and the attendant increase of sickness and destitution, even this provision long ago became entirely inadequate. About four years ago, therefore, the Directors were confronted by the necessity of again considerably enlarging the facilities of the Institution, which could be done only by constructing entirely anew upon a much larger scale. Accordingly, a site for the new home, situated in the borough of Bronx between 210th street and Gun Hill Road, was purchased for $240,000. An avenue was originally intended to run through the center of the present group, but the city closed it with the understanding that the Home authorities would build not nearer than sixty feet to the building line of the surrounding streets. The conformation of the site lends itself admirably to the orientation of the various units; the offices of the Administration Building face the north, the Tuberculosis Pavilion has a southern exposure and the other buildings are grouped about them on either side of a central corridor.

When it was decided to erect a new Home, the Building Committee proposed to hold a competition for the selection of an architect. Finally this idea was abandoned and the commission was given to those who had designed the former building of the Home, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner and Messrs. Buchman and Fox, associated architects. The resulting group of buildings appears to justify the decision of the committee. The corner stone was laid October 27th, 1912, on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Home, and the completed building was occupied by the executive forces November, 1913.

Thus a vast group of buildings, costing with the site approximately $2,000,000,

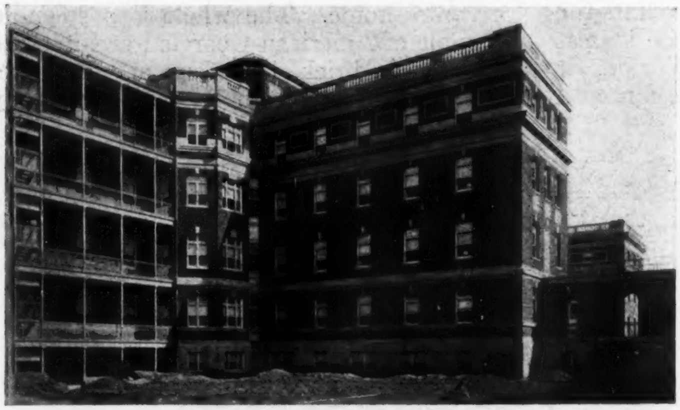


FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING has been erected and occupied within the space of about one year. It is the largest institution of the kind in the city, as it provides facilities for the admission and treatment of more than 500 sufferers from chronic diseases.

The group with connecting corridors consists of eight distinct units, namely, the administration building, the home, the dining hall with kitchen, the synagogue, the pavilion for tuberculosis patients, the surgical and the medical pavilions and the servants' home. The whole is a splendid example of American Georgian architecture executed in brick, limestone and architectural terra cotta, on a plan unusually extensive even for a public institution.

DETAIL OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FACADE

The Administration Building provides offices for the executives, and parlors, rooms and housekeeping suites for them and their families. The main corridor, opening from the rotunda of the Administration Building and passing through the center of the group, is intended for the dis-



THE HOME OR DORMITORY PAVILION FROM THE SOUTHWEST

play of memorial tablets. The principal synagogue, opening on the main corridor and directly opposite the dining hall wing, is the religious center of the group. A small chapel is provided in the central home building wherein services are held for the benefit of patients physically unable to attend those in the synagogue.

The surgical, medical and tuberculosis pavilions, embody the latest scientific equipment for the treatment of all forms of disease. Although only chronic cases are taken, which are refused by the ordinary hospitals, many who are not regular inmates of the institution are treated, which accounts for the size and relative proportions of some of the features.

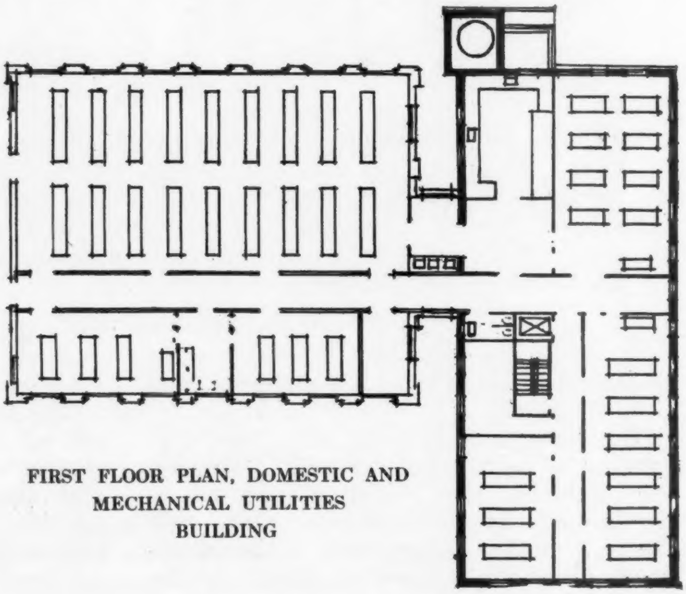
The patients in the tuberculosis pavilion are entirely isolated from the rest of the "family," although a connecting corridor provides for the convenience of service and administration. This long building, enjoying a maximum southern exposure, consists of a central dining room flanked by wings containing private rooms for two patients each, and terminal wards with pantries and service accommodations. Along the north side runs a corridor which serves for insulation against the cold of winter. In the second story the corridor is narrower than below, but the private rooms are of the same depth as those in the first story. Consequently, the southern wall is stepped back in the second story and the upper balcony, while of sufficient width, does not overhang enough to shade the lower story.

Opportunity for the open-air exercise of non-tuberculous patients is offered by the deck roof of the central, or "memorial," corridor and that of a transverse passageway. From this roof some of the most pleasant features of the composition are seen, notably the chimney, the architectural treatment of which agreeably harmonizes with the rest of the group.

The wall construction of all buildings consists of a skeleton frame of reinforced concrete columns and girders, filled in above grade with twelve-inch vitrified terra cotta blocks and faced with brick of rough texture and varying shades. Below grade the filling is of concrete.

All flat roofs are covered with five thicknesses of felt laid in boiling pitch. Sloping roofs, dormer and bulkhead roofs are covered with copper.

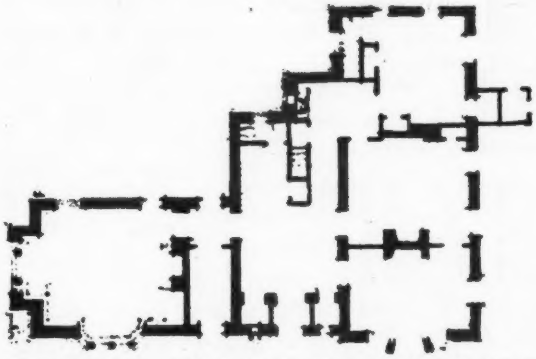
The floor is of T-concrete beam construction filled in with flat arches of terra



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DOMESTIC AND MECHANICAL UTILITIES BUILDING

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

cotta blocks. A composition flooring is used except in pantries, toilet rooms, operating and special rooms. The flooring of the synagogue, the main corridor and the rotunda in the Administration Building is terazzo. Many of the rooms in this building have oak parquetry flooring.



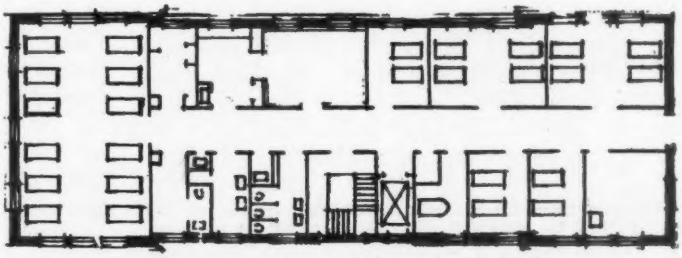
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

The power plant on the premises provides heat, ventilation and electric current for both light and power. The heat required for warming the buildings is furnished by a system of hot water circulation through circuits of flow and return mains and risers, radiators and coils, accelerated by the use of steam turbine centrifugal pumps. Exhaust ventilation is provided in all wards, day rooms, main halls, pantries, toilet and sink rooms only, and is accelerated in most cases by a system of exhaust fans. Fresh tempered air through ducts and registers is provided by means of a separate set of ducts in all wards, in the day rooms, the synagogue and certain special rooms. The lighting in all wards, day rooms and nearly all other rooms is of the indirect illuminating type.

The fire alarm system consists of from forty to fifty alarm boxes at various points in the different buildings, all connected to a switchboard in the general offices of the Administration Building. When an alarm is rung in any building the gongs in that building and at the switchboard in the Administration Building are the only ones that ring. If the operator then wishes, he can ring any particular gong or set of gongs in any or all buildings. The clocks are all governed by a master clock in the general office of the Administration Building. The interior telephone system is a part of the New York Telephone Company's system, except at dumbwaiters where house telephones are connected at each floor.

The superintendent's house, situated south of the Home, harmonizes with it in architectural character.

The entire group, its equipment and management appears to be the last word in the housing of the destitute and in facilities for the treatment of chronic disease. As such it will doubtless continue to commend itself to the support of a generous public, so that even further extensions may be made to the plant when the necessity arises.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, SURGICAL BUILDING

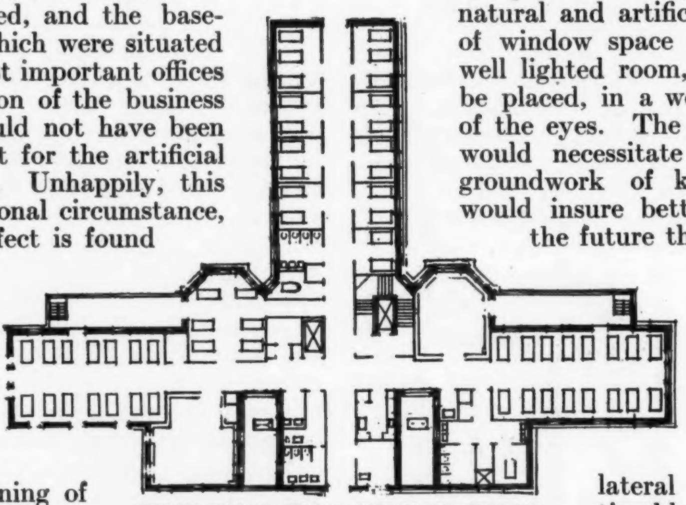
IMPORTANCE OF GOOD LIGHTING*

THE importance of good lighting in public buildings is so self evident that it would not require mention were it not for the fact that often in the finest specimens of modern architecture this seems to have been overlooked.

Some time since, I happened to be in one of the progressive western cities where the State House, a splendid edifice located on a hill, and notable for its beautiful approaches was so poorly lighted that on entering the relatively small doorway on a clear, sunshiny morning, it was found that the entire main floor was artificially illuminated, and the basement floor, in which were situated some of the most important offices for the transaction of the business of the state, could not have been used were it not for the artificial lights employed. Unhappily, this is not an exceptional circumstance, a like serious defect is found in the multimillion dollar State Capitol at Albany, New York.

In our auditorium the lights, to paraphrase the meaning of the apt French expression, "jump to the eye." In unnumbered public schools today, in which artificial lights must be used, the children are facing flickering gas lights in a vain attempt to see the marks on shiny black boards. The school authorities have not yet learned that dark red and green walls absorb the light and for this reason the children are suffering.

The time has fully arrived when an authoritative body, composed of architects, of illuminating engineers, of school-men, of ophthalmologists and of all others who have to do with the management of light or the use of the eyes should collaborate in the development of authoritative plans for the education of the public on sight protection. The American Medical Association is now forming a sub-committee from the medical societies in every state in the Union on the Conservation of Vision. The National Education Association is deeply interested and is now ready to support any proper effort for broader instruction on the care of the eyes.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, HOME OR DORMITORY BUILDING, MONTEFIOER HOME

It was proposed several years ago that there might be one day in the year given to the Conservation of Light. It would be of great interest to the children to study the condition of their own school. In this respect their essays might include the psychics of light illumination, natural and artificial; the amount of window space necessary for a well lighted room, how it should be placed, in a word, the hygiene of the eyes. The study which this would necessitate would give a groundwork of knowledge which would insure better conditions in the future than exist at present. It would constitute a practical lesson on one of the essentials of right living and would result in collateral benefits of inestimable importance.

Close study of the value of good lighting is one of the most important subjects that can demand our attention.

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

CONTRACTOR'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO SUB-CONTRACTOR'S EMPLOYEE

A building contractor erected an elevator for the use of his employees. An employee of a subcontractor, who was not intended to use the elevator, was injured by its fall. As he was a mere licensee he could not recover against the contractor, although he used it by permission of the contractor's foreman.

Urban *v.* Focht, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 81 Atl. 55. (J. S.)

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*Extract from a paper read by F. Park Lewis, M. D., president of the American Association for the Conservation of Vision, before the seventh Annual Convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22-26, 1913.

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THE SIGNATURE OF BUILDINGS

IT is a lamentable fact that, in describing newly completed buildings, the public press frequently fails to mention the name of the architect. When a specific instance of this omission occurred recently, a committee of the local Institute Chapter felt called upon to remonstrate with the publication for failing to "give honor where honor is due." This incident serves to direct attention to an indifference on the part of the public toward the work of the architect that is both unfortunate and widely prevalent.

To dispel this indifference without loss of dignity is a problem the satisfactory solution of which would be of inestimable value to the profession.

Of course the ordinary commercial methods included in which are the erection, during construction, of signs that vie in prominence with those of contractors and "material men," are not to be thought of. Such tactics have incurred the disfavor of the Institute and architects of professional standing generally. To the unobtrusive signature of buildings after erection, however, there appears to be no valid objection from a professional standpoint, and if the custom were to become general, it would probably stimulate curiosity as to authorship just as the signature of the artist painter or the artist sculptor has become a matter of interest and concern to the average person viewing a work of art. It is indisputable that a work of art which bears the signature of the artist is of greater value than one of doubtful authenticity. It is reasonable to suppose that the general public might be taught to look as insistently for the signature on a building as it would on any other work of art, and the daily press would then, to meet the public demand, give due recognition to the architect. The press has ever been quick to detect and supply a real desire for information.

Incidentally, if signing buildings of even minor importance were the generally accepted custom, there might be a greater incentive to the exercise of his ability on the part of the practitioner. At present the importunities of his client and other conditions of the problem are frequently such that the architect is glad to remain in perpetual obscurity. Thus to evade responsibility for professional work is, upon reflection, unworthy of an architect and is perhaps unfair to the public. When the conditions of a proposed commission will make it impossible for the architect to satisfy his own ideals at least sufficiently, so he will not be ashamed to acknowledge his work, he had better decline to lend his assistance to the enterprise.

REPORT OF BILLBOARD ADVERTISING COMMISSION OF NEW YORK

THE report of the Billboard Advertising Commission of New York, appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor last December, has been filed and its findings are regarded as of first rate importance and showing the result of painstaking thought. It is, therefore, to be hoped that it will not share the fate of other and equally good reports by efficient commissions and allowed to lapse into desuetude by reason of public apathy.

The nature and extent of existing evils are vividly set forth in the report which recommends measures for regulating what is not prohibited, and urges a constitutional amendment, giving power of control to the authorities in a domain, the possession of which under existing judicial interpretations is either doubtful or non-existent. The report discusses at some length the aesthetic features of the situation as it is at present.

The principal things urged are set down as follows:—

"We recommend the prohibition of all outdoor advertising structures (but not shop signs, advertisements in vehicles, and the like) on or in the immediate neighborhood of parks, squares, public buildings, boulevards and streets of exceptional character, and in other places of special beauty or sentiment, as wholly incongruous with and detrimental to the locality. This is to include the case where an advertising structure obstructs a view.

"As a means to that end, we recommend a constitutional amendment, covering broadly the whole question of aesthetics as a legitimate basis for regulation by statute or ordinance. Meanwhile every billboard on any city park should instantly be removed by the Park Commissioner having jurisdiction."

Many of the recommendations are specific in their nature and require no change in the constitution to provide for their enforcement. In fact, had it not been that the general public has become so indifferent to the growth of this nuisance as to reach the point of apathy, these recommendations would have suggested themselves and become embodied in ordinances that would have checked the evil long ago. If this report marks the beginning of a radical change in out-of-doors advertising methods and brings them under proper municipal control, a very valuable service has been rendered to the community.

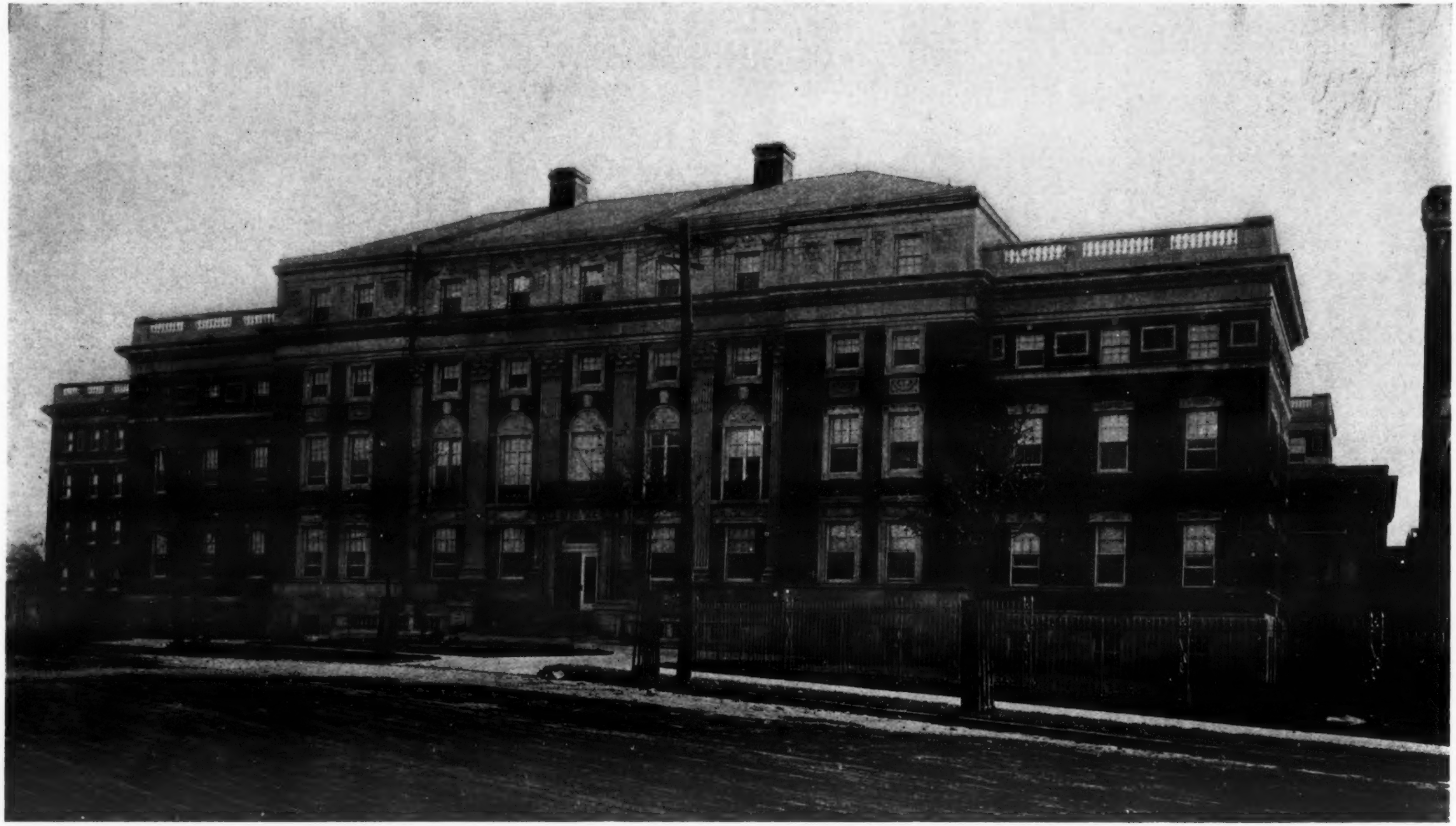
FOREST INSECT RAVAGES STOPPED

BY a prompt campaign against a flourishing colony of dark beetles on the Ochoco national forest in central Oregon, the government is eliminating a danger which threatened to destroy millions of feet of timber.

Some authorities claim that the amount of timber killed each year by insects is equalled only by the annual loss from forest fires. Among the most destructive of these insect enemies are the dark beetles, one of which, the mountain pine beetle, is responsible for most of the damage on the Ochoco forest. This deadly little beetle is less than a quarter of an inch in length, but bears the ponderous scientific name of *Dendroctonus monticolæ Hopk.* which, being interpreted, signifies killer of the mountain pine tree, discovered by Hopkins.

Its methods of operation are interesting. The mature beetle bores through the bark of the tree and excavates a gallery in the inner living bark and in the outer surface of the wood in which it lays its eggs. When hatched each young larva, or beetle-grub, channels into this growing portion of the trunk, feeding upon the inner bark. When full grown the larva, after passing through a dormant, or pupal stage, becomes a beetle. This beetle then drills out through the bark in July, and, emerging into the world seeks a fresh tree and starts a new generation. With this "chain-letter" method, it soon infests a large area. The galleries or channels of the larvæ girdle the tree and kill it, and the beetle's presence is usually discovered, as it was in the Ochoco forest, by a patch of red-brown dead pine trees in the midst of a mountainside of green.

In fighting this forest scourge, the method recommended by the Bureau of Entomology is followed. The simple removal of the bark of infested trees between October and July, while the larvæe are still in the tree, is sufficient to kill them. The lumber may then be sold while it is yet sound. On the Ochoco forest, however, there was no market, and the forest officers found that the cheaper and more effective method of control was to cut the trees and burn them before the new broods of beetles could emerge. In 1912 the infestation was given a decided check by the cutting of 3,500 trees. This summer the attack on the insects was resumed with renewed vigor, and forty-two laborers, in charge of a forest officer, cut more than 40,000 trees. As a result of these vigorous measures, the government apparently has the beetles under control.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

MR. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER AND MESSRS. BUCHMAN & FOX, *ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS*

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VIEW LOOKING ALONG EAST SIDE, SHOWING SERVANTS, SURGICAL AND TUBERCULOSIS PAVILIONS

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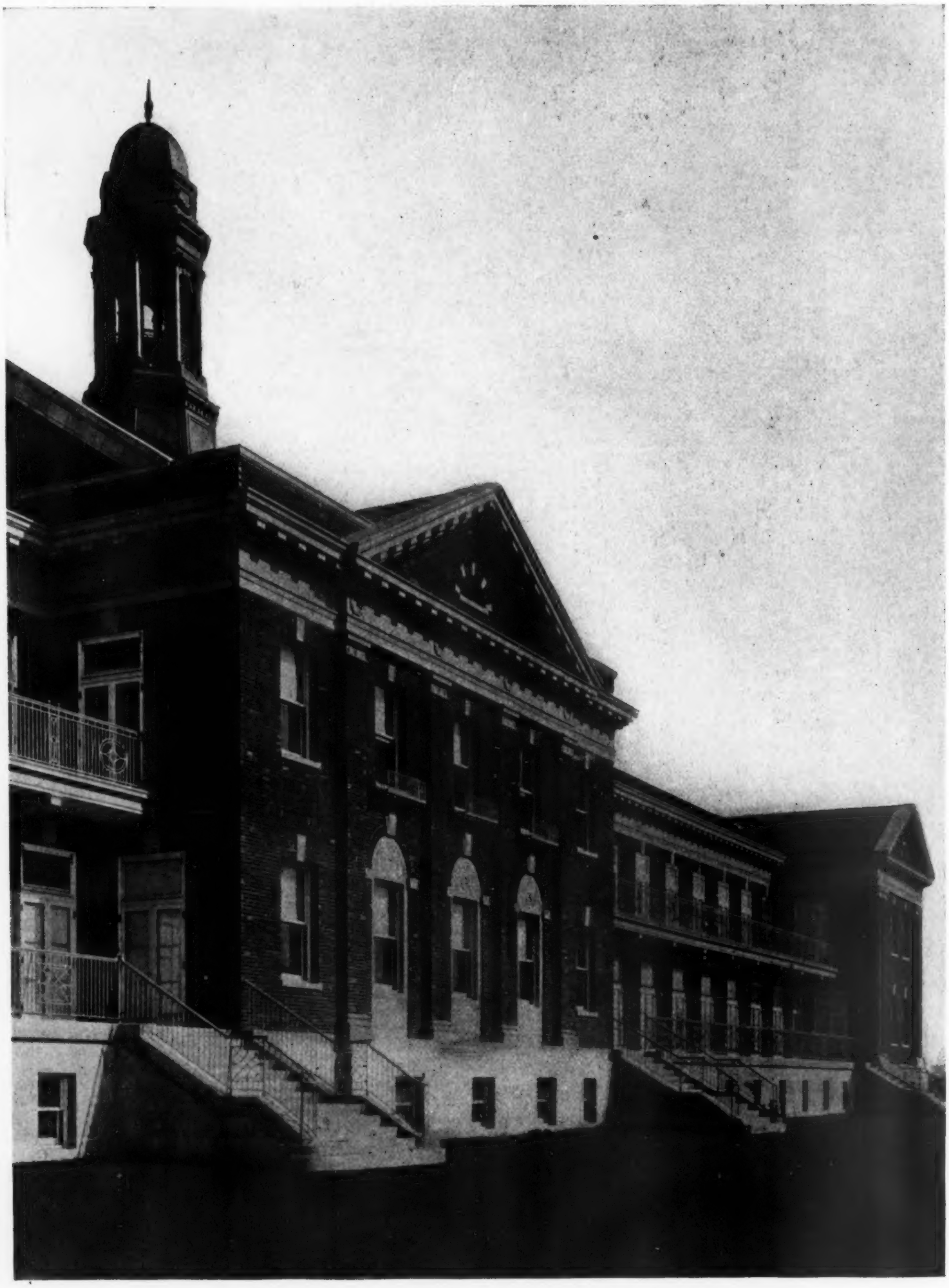

CENTRAL DETAIL, SOUTH FRONT, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION

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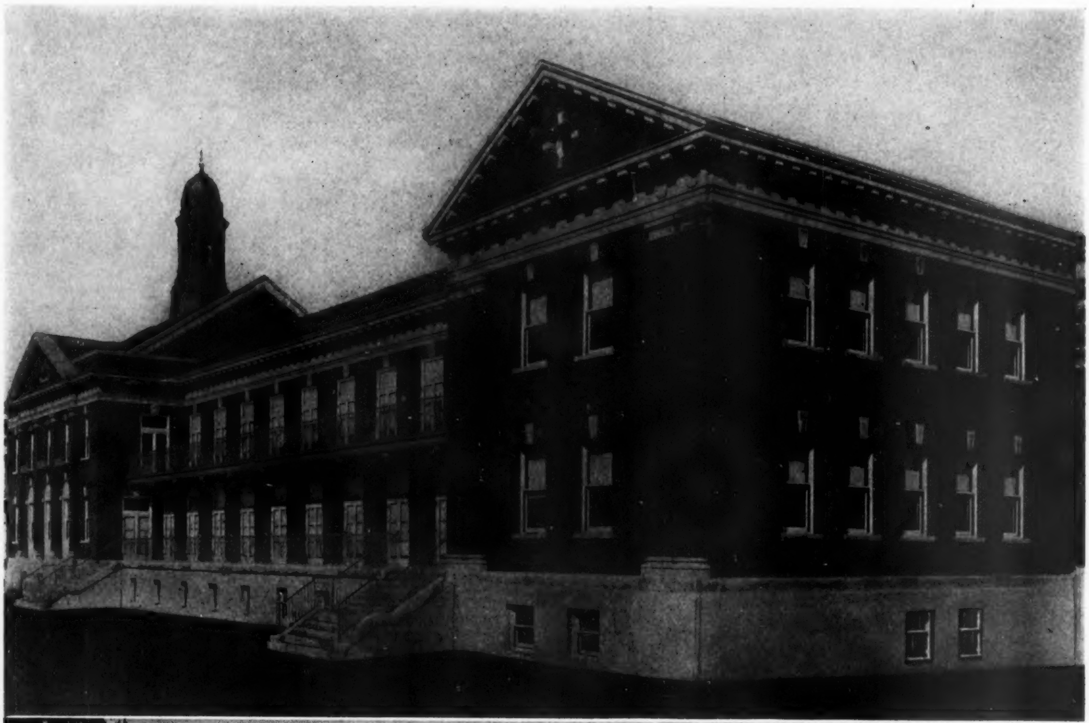

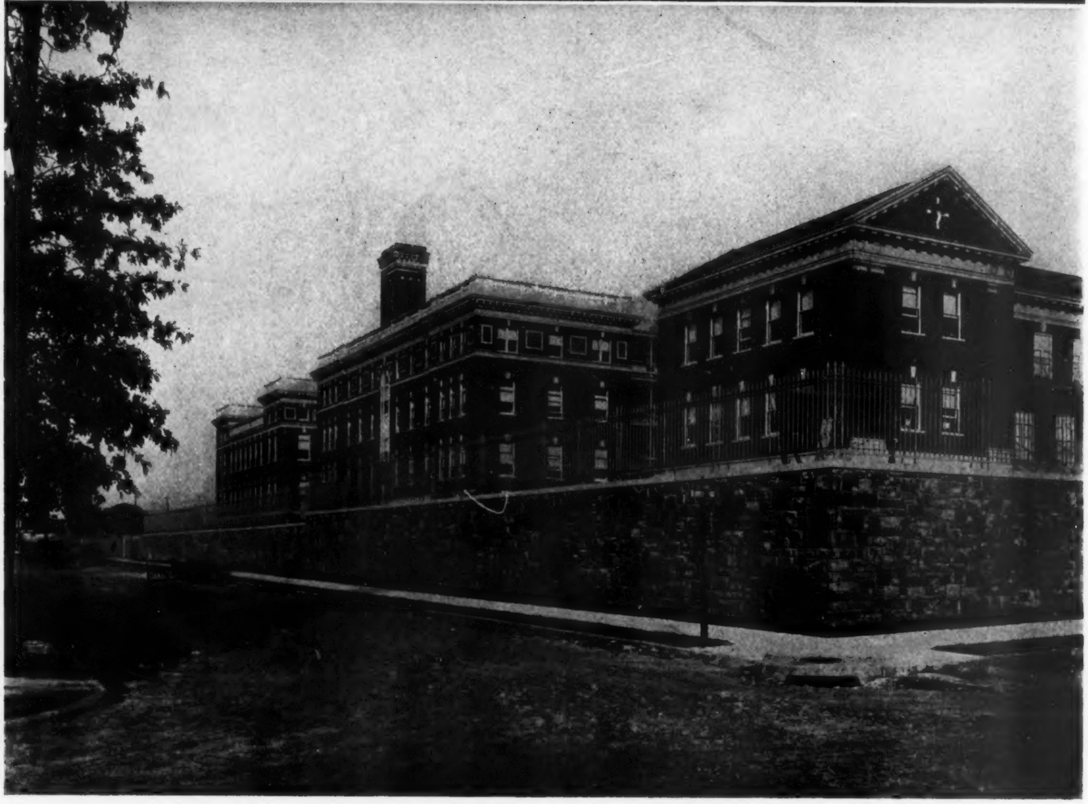

ABOVE, VIEW OF EASTERLY HALF OF SOUTH SIDE; BELOW, VIEW OF WEST SIDE

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

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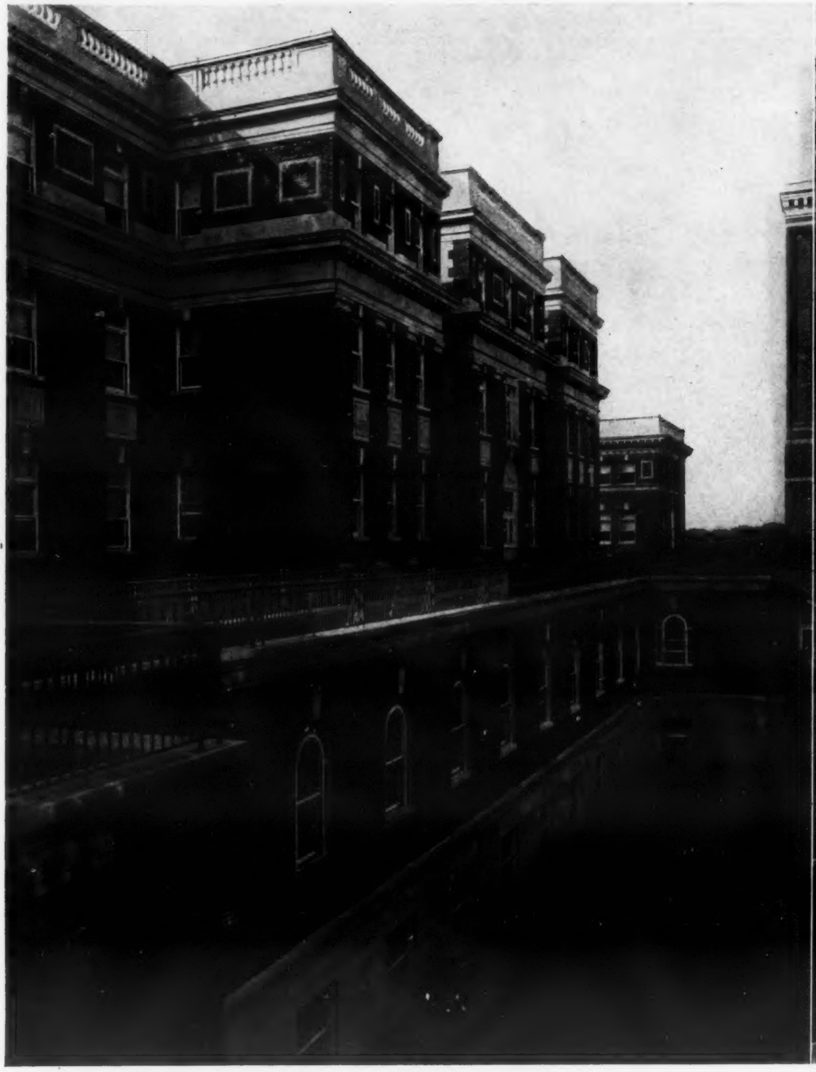

DORMITORY PAVILION FROM ROOF OF TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR

DETAIL, DINING PAVILION AT LEFT, UPPER PART OF SYNAGOGUE AT RIGHT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN DISTANCE

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

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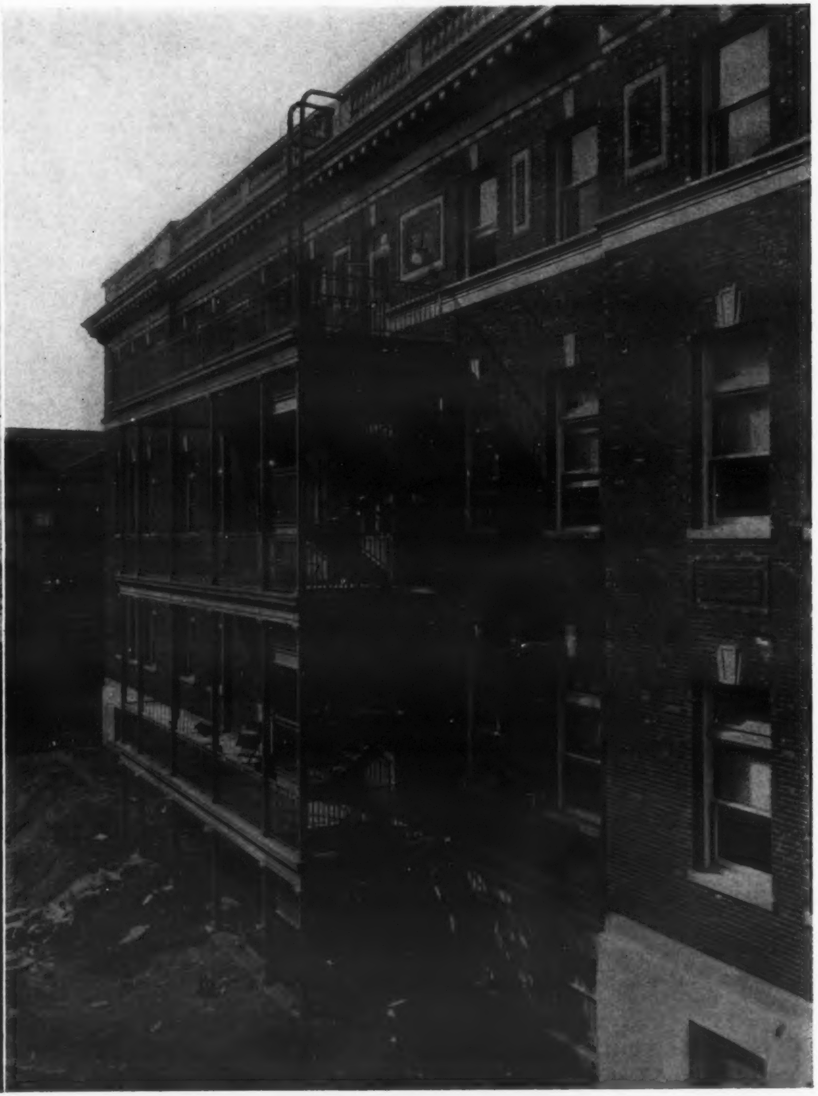
DETAIL OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FACING COURT



SUN BALCONIES, MEDICAL PAVILION

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

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VIEW LOOKING NORTH TOWARDS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FROM ROOF OVER MEMORIAL CORRIDOR

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LOOKING WEST ON ROOF OVER TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR; DORMITORY BUILDING AT LEFT

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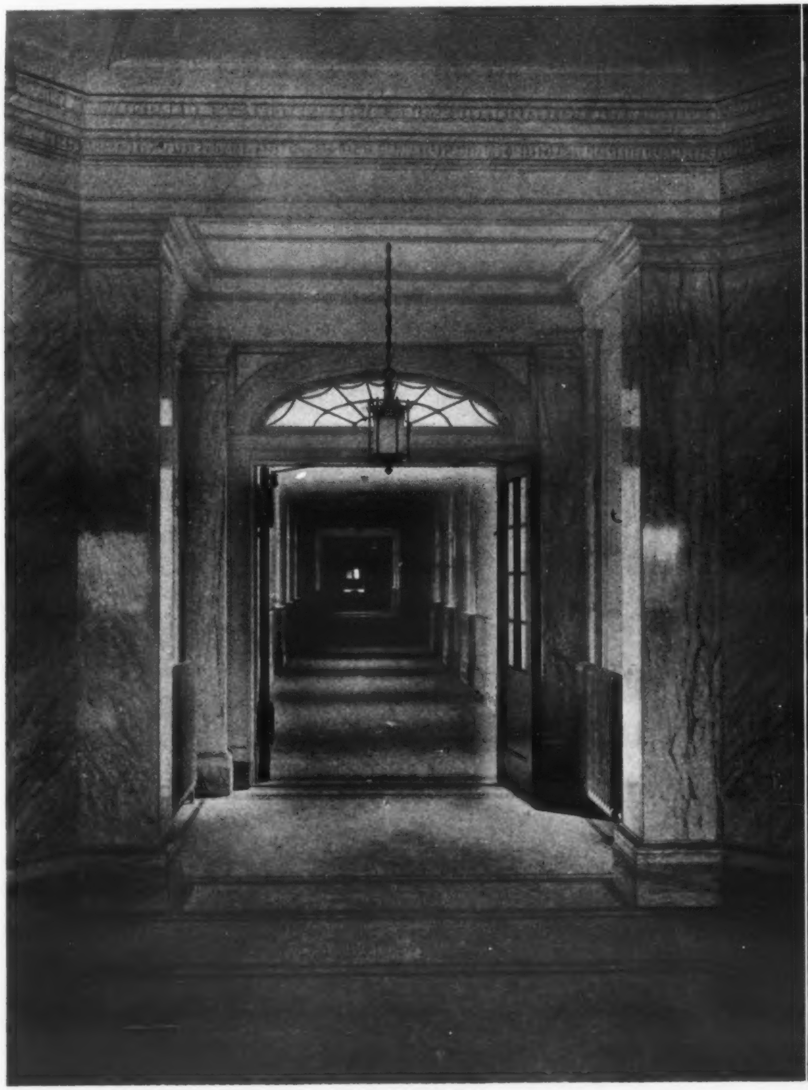
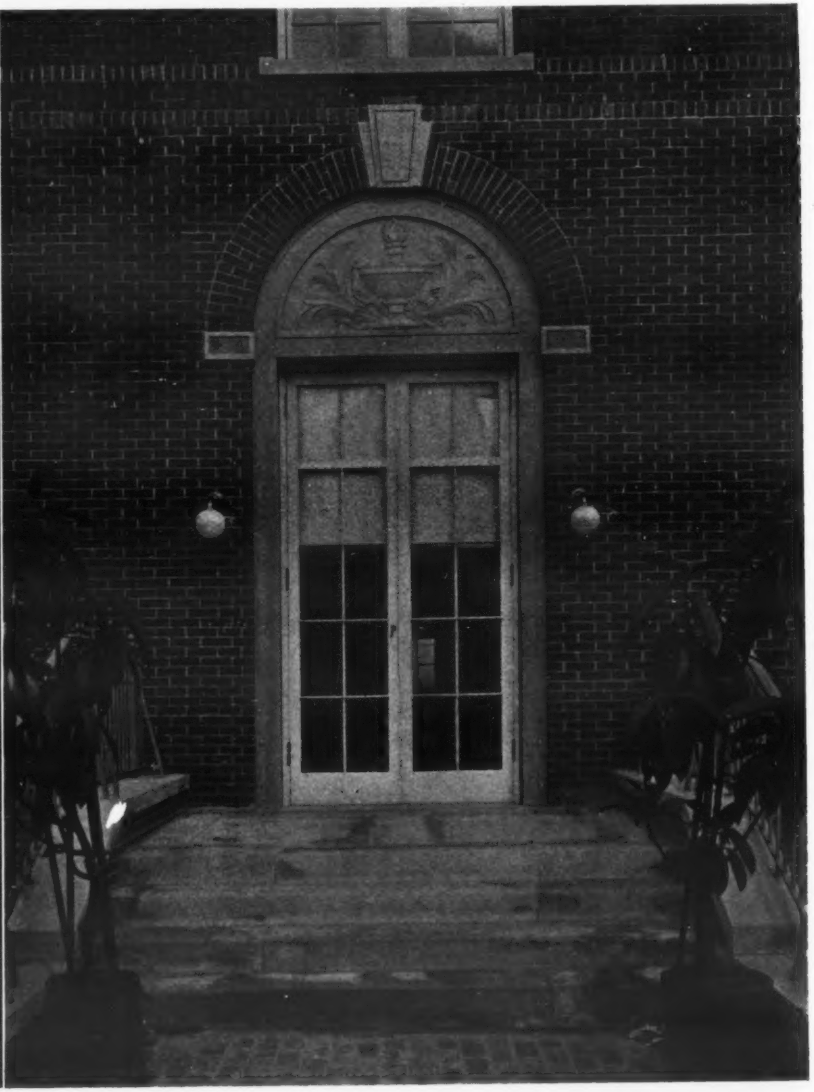


MEMORIAL CORRIDOR



ENTRANCE FROM ROOF TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

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THE SYNAGOGUE

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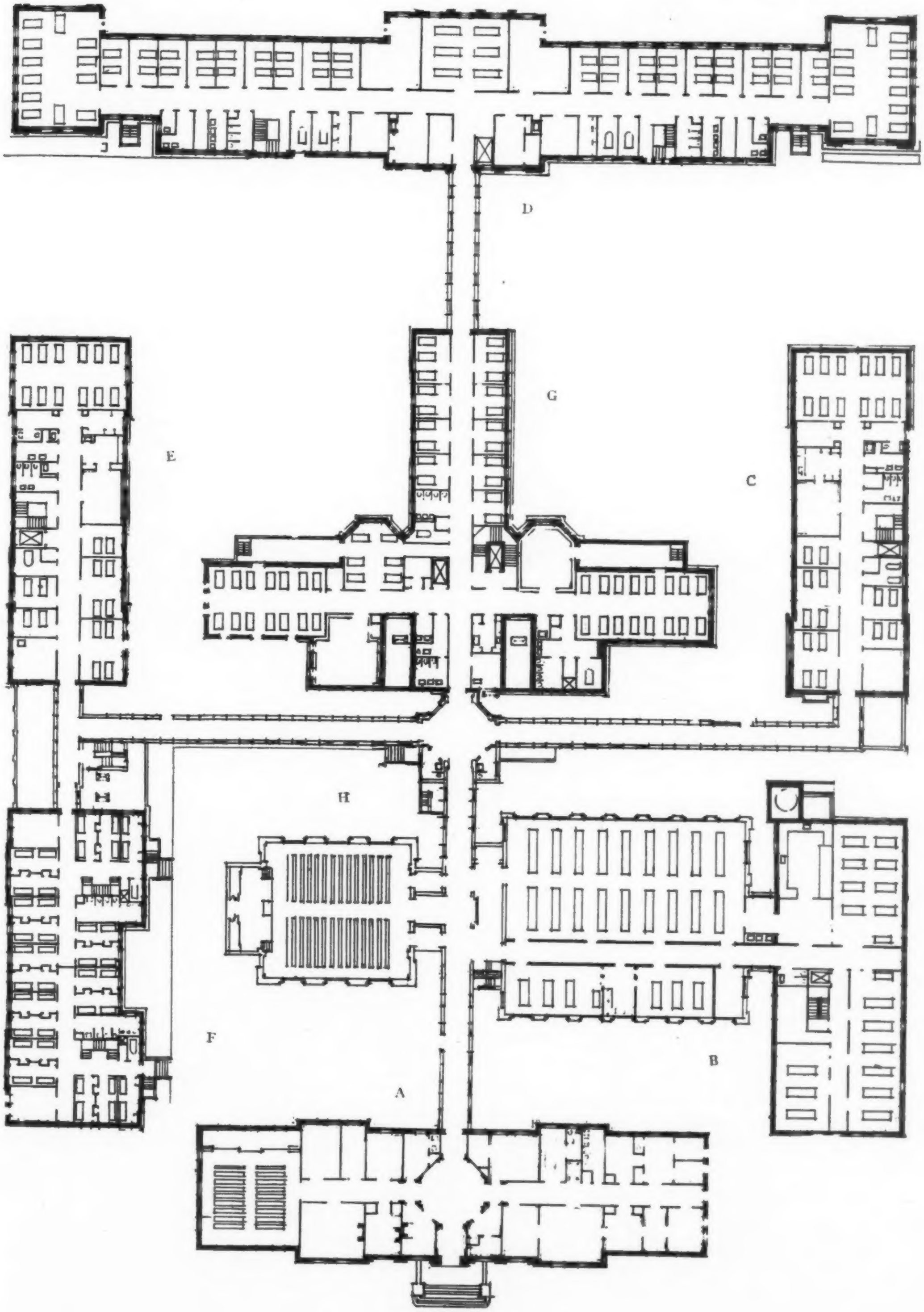

BLOCK PLAN

A. Administration
B. Dining Room and Mechanical Equipment
C. Medical Pavilion
D. Tuberculosis Pavilion °
E. Surgical Pavilion
F. Servants' Pavilion
G. Dormitory Pavilion
H. Synagogue

MONTEFIORE HOME, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK

MR. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER AND MESSRS. BUCHMAN & FOX, *ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS*

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BABCOCK

Charles Babcock, Professor Emeritus of Architecture in Cornell University, and the last surviving founder of the American Institute of Architects, died at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., on August 27th in his eighty-fifth year.

Professor Babcock was born at Ballston Springs, N. Y., on March 29th, 1829. He was graduated from Union College in 1847, after which he studied architecture under Mr. Richard Upjohn, was early admitted to a partnership with Mr. Upjohn and his son, Richard M. Upjohn, and shortly thereafter, in 1853, married Mr. Upjohn's daughter, who still survives him.

To those who knew him and appreciate his high ideals it is not surprising to find his name associated with those mentioned in the following historical note which we quote from the records of the American Institute of Architects.

> "Appreciating the state into which their beloved art had fallen, a number of young men in New York City, after many consultations, determined to organize an association for the advancement of architecture. Their ideals were high. They were zealous and enthusiastic, and in love with their art. The following architects—Richard Upjohn, H. W. Cleveland, Wray Mould, Leopold Eidlitz, Henry Dudley, Fred A. Peterson, Charles Babcock, Jos. C. Wells, Richard M. Hunt, John Welch, J. W. Priest—met to consider the propriety of organizing a society of architects on Monday, Feb. 23rd, 1857."

As a result of this conference the organization of the American Institute of Architects was effected on April 5th of the same year with thirty members. Of this group of thirty men nearly every one became famous in later years, and perhaps none of them has wielded a greater influence for high ideals in ethical standards than Professor Babcock, though soon after the founding of the Institute he retired from active practice, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and was rector of the church at Greenwood Iron Works (now Arden), N. Y., from 1863 to 1871, when he was called by President Andrew Dickson White to the newly established chair of architecture in Cornell University. At that time the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had the only school of architecture in this country that had attracted any attention from the profession, but the time was ripe for the work and the new department at Cornell gained recognition and support from the beginning. Though at first attached to the school of engineering, the Professor of Architecture had practically independent control of his courses, and within a few years architecture had grown from a department of engineering to a department of the University, and in 1896 the department of architecture was made a fully organized college with Professor Babcock as its first dean and director. By this time, however, the years were beginning to take toll of his physical resources, the pressure of progress that amounted almost to revolution in the teaching of architecture was being felt, and in 1897 Professor Babcock retired, yielding his position to one of his own pupils.

After his return to the ranks of the profession in 1871 as a teacher, the pressure of his special duties precluded his undertaking many or large commissions, but he rendered valuable service to the profession as consulting or advisory architect on a number of important works, and he continued to hold the position of advisory architect to the university until his death. As a teacher he did a great deal of research work, always generously contributing the results of his investigations to the professional world in which he moved. In recognition of this service he was in 1892 elected an honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, an honor of no small moment.

To the university community in which he lived, Professor Babcock was much more than a mere professor. In those earlier days when the university was small and isolated, he was held as a sort of unofficial but very real pastor to the university community. His gruff exterior concealed the kindliest of hearts and it was given only his intimate friends to know the abundant sense of humor of which casual acquaintances caught only occasional flashes that set them wondering. As one of his contemporaries has so well expressed it, he was "a true friend and genial companion, the finest type of the Christian gentleman and scholar—a type which is fast disappearing and making way for the more narrowly cultivated specialist."

CLARENCE A. MARTIN.

A BUTT-MILLET MEMORIAL

Plans are nearing completion for the dedication of a fountain that has been erected just south of the White House, Washington, in memory of Major Archibald W. Butt and Francis D. Millet, who lost their lives in the *Titanic* disaster in 1912.

Former President Taft is chairman of the committee which raised the fund for the erection.

The fountain is small but artistic. It includes a large bowl of Tennessee marble, from the center of which rises a shaft to the height of 12 feet. The water is thrown aloft from four globes brimming over the sides of the bowl in a cascade.

NEW ORLEANS WARS ON BILLBOARDS

Local Architects Urging Better Municipal Control of Advertising Signs

Architects in New Orleans have begun a war on bill boards, especially where city ordinances are violated in regard to height. It is maintained that if the erection of billboards is to continue unchecked it is futile to continue efforts for civic uplift or the attainment of those aesthetic features that are now considered essential in the modern city.

A leading architect, in a communication to a New Orleans daily paper, very logically presents the situation. He states:

"Architects and the building trades put in their best efforts to build up the city beautifully, and after they have done their best, cleaned up the rubbish and left the building and the site in the best possible shape, along comes the signboard man who places a stout signboard and proceeds to cover it over with advertisements of patent medicines, wearing apparel, breakfast foods, all done in many colors. The passerby hardly sees the building; he is blinded by the colors of the signboard.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ESTABLISHES CHAIR OF CIVIC DESIGN

A chair of civic design, the first of the kind in the United States, has been established in the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

The steady growth of our cities and the importance of an accurate and well-founded knowledge of civic design has caused a demand for instruction of a more professional character than has been possible in the time assigned to this topic in the usual university course. It is stated that the purpose of this department will be the development of all the places of civic and landscape art equally, thus equipping its graduates to take up the work in a manner that will insure the most practical and lasting results.

Professor Charles Mulford Robinson, who has been selected to occupy the new chair, comes to his work with a reputation as an authority on city planning.

PARIS TO LIMIT ERECTION OF STATUES

Paris, alarmed by the steady increase in statues and the great number that the enthusiastic admirers of certain men have insisted on erecting to their memory throughout the city, has taken steps to control these matters.

It has been practically decided that in future but one statue of a famous man or woman can be erected, in place of four or five, as has often happened in the past. In pursuance of this policy it is stated that orders have been issued for the removal of three Jeanne d'Arc, three Voltaire and one Diderot statue in order to make room for Beethoven, Mme. de Stael, Gautier, Baron Haussmann, the painter Bouguereau and Turgenieff, as a few of the famous men and women not already represented whose many admirers are clamoring for sites on which to erect monuments.

It would appear that the people of Paris are possessed with a deep spirit of reverence for the memory of deceased citizens, and in their zeal have somewhat allowed their enthusiasm to outrun a true sense of the fitness of things.

THE ARCHITECT'S RELATION TO THE COMPLETED STRUCTURE

The Boston *Herald* Discusses the Question of Authorship

An editorial appearing in an October issue of the Boston *Herald,* anent the fact that a newspaper in Boston failed in describing a building to mention the architect, is of sufficient interest to warrant reprinting in part as follows:

The little incident flashes a light not only on the social linking of the architects, but also on that wide indifference of which this one describer's carelessness was but another clear case. The architects have ground for concerted action. The public does accept the buildings and leave the designers out.

For an oversight so general there are many causes. The painter's canvas or the sculptor's bronze, at least in all that makes for merit, is as a rule the work of one man. But the noteworthy building, as a rule, is the work of associates. In design and supervision it is considered as an almost impersonal output of an office. Again, like engineers and contractors, the architects and the builders are often so identified that the public never stops to ask who contributed what. Even in Boston, until the later days, there were no architects apart from builders; Charles Bulfinch was apparently the first. Moreover, unlike the painter, sculptor, musician, the architect lifts but little of his work to the level of pure art. Of course he can square his simplest draft with the laws of beauty, but plan garage, roundhouse, factory as fairly as he may, he cannot get the crowd to look at moulded wall, cinder pit and mill room as works of art. For most of his structures he asks no public recognition, he can hardly wonder if men are careless in coupling his name with a finer edifice here or there. Then, too, while musician, painter, sculptor, habitually sign the manuscript, the canvas, the casting, architects, for one reason and another, have been slow to sign their buildings. Such are, perhaps, the main causes of the oversights deplored not only by architects themselves, but by all that like to see honor paid where earned.

But what can the architects do?

They can urge with full propriety their direct requests for recognition. Following Richardson's example by the entrance to the Harvard Law School, they can devise for their better buildings picturesque or sober signatures. In any case they will not fail to see that their most telling agitation must be indirect—through maintaining unarbitrary attitudes toward clients and more or less exasperating critics, through encouraging untechnical appreciations in newspaper, magazine and lecture, through tactful but insistent sharing in all broader plans for extending and adorning our cities and towns.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is reported that the award to Prof. Bruno Moehring of first prize for his plans for the German embassy building at Washington has been set aside by the Emperor, and in their place has been substituted the design of Ernest von Ihne, the court architect.

It is stated that this arbitrary ruling on the part of Emperor William has not been received with favor in architectural circles in Germany, and a quiet movement is going forward to prevent the appropriation of the necessary funds for the erection of the building, unless Prof. Moehring's design is adhered to.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A.I.A.

The regular meeting of the Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Seattle, October 1, 1913.

In the correspondence received by the secretary a letter from the Chicago Architects' Business Association in reference to the uniform size of trade catalogs was referred to the committee on building materials.

The name of Charles H. Alden, selected by the Board of Directors of the A. I. A. for advancement to fellowship, was presented to the chapter and unanimously endorsed for advancement.

The report of the public information committee was read, and the matter brought up in reference to the quantity survey system was referred to the committee on contracts and specifications.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, A.I.A.

At the annual election of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Institute, held Oct. 22, the following officers were elected: President, A. O. Elzner (re-elected); vice-president, Louis Dittoe; secretary, Joseph Steinkamp; Treasurer, Henry Hooper.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Competition to be Held to Select Architect

It is stated in Boston daily papers that the architect for the Massachusetts State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be selected by a state-wide competition. It is further stated that Professor James Knox Taylor, of the department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected by the State Board of Managers as advisory architect.

CONVENTION IOWA STATE CHAPTER, A.I.A.

The eleventh annual convention of the Iowa State Chapter A. I. A. was held at Des Moines, Oct. 23, 24 and 25. A very complete program for this event had been prepared and was successfully carried out.

The question of civic improvement was discussed at some length, and as a result of the opinions advanced and conclusions reached there is strong possibility of a very active co-operation by members of the profession in Iowa in this important branch of architectural practice.

The entire proceedings were marked by a feeling of harmony and good fellowship, always conducive to efforts that have a real value in advancing the cause of good architecture.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A.I.A.

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. B. Faville; vice-president, E. A. Mathews; secretary-treasurer, Sylvain Schnaittacher; trustees, Henry A. Schulze and George B. McDougall.

CINCINNATI'S BUILDING CODE

The city of Cincinnati, in its effort to formulate a building code that will meet the city's needs and provide efficient and thorough protection in building operations, has submitted the proposed enactment to the architects of the city. It is said that a number of serious errors and inconsistencies in the code, which, if allowed to remain, would nullify most of its provisions, have been pointed out.

PERSONAL

Mr. Max G. Heidelberg and Mr. Emilio Levy, architects, New York City, announce the removal of their offices to 12 West 31st street.

Messrs. George S. Orth & Bro., architects, Pittsburgh, Pa., have removed to Farmers' Bank Building, Fifth and Wood streets.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

IN this section will be found information concerning late catalogues issued by manufacturers of building materials, fixtures or equipment. Also under this head will be printed, from time to time, certain data relative to new devices or methods of construction considered to be of interest to architects. Architects are invited to make use of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S *Catalogue Files and Information Department whenever they can do so to advantage. Any assistance we can render or information we can furnish in this connection will be freely given.*

THE HY-RIB HANDBOOK

The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich., have issued the eleventh edition of their Hy-Rib Handbook, which with revisions and additions to bring the subject up to date, presents much information that is a valuable aid to designers and specification writers.

The subject of concrete construction has been thoroughly but briefly discussed in this work and there is included, in addition to details and working drawings, many illustrations of important buildings of recent construction. A new product, Seven-rib High-rib, is shown throughout the book, with tables of carrying capacity and tables for use in wall, partition and ceiling construction. Specifications have been completely revised to provide for this new material. Seven-rib High-rib replaces Four-rib High-rib, and is said to be a great improvement. A great many interesting applications of Hy-rib are shown. The whole subject has been treated in a manner to make the work of especial use to the man in practice.

ELECTRIC SWITCHES AND ACCESSORIES

The Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co., 342 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., are manufacturers of electric fittings and accessories illustrated in a recently issued pamphlet to be had on request.

The line presented would seem to have been evolved as the result of long experience and careful attention to detail and to be worthy of the attention of architects.

The reliability of small details of this nature in the modern building is conducive to its comfortable and satisfactory occupancy. Perfection in manufacture eliminates many small worries and annoyances.

BRASCOLITE

A luminous unit, manufactured by the Liminous Unit Co., Jefferson and Washington Avenues, St. Louis, Mo., is illustrated and described in a recent pamphlet. These units are for application in indirect lighting systems. They are, the makers state, self-contained and do not depend upon the ceiling in any way for the reflection of light. It is claimed that these units are as easily installed as any lighting fixture and as easily kept clean. The catalogue, which may be had on request, illustrates a wide range of ornamental design.

A PORTFOLIO OF HOLLOW METAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

A portfolio of twenty sheets (14½ x 20) of large scale details of hollow metal construction has been prepared with much evident care by Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

In view of the extended introduction of steel in interior finish, reliable data as to hollow metal construction adaptable to varying designs, conditions and requirements is particularly timely.

The portfolio, it would seem, will be of more than ordinary service to practicing architects. It is stated that from time to time additional sheets will be issued, that the work may be kept up to the latest and most approved methods of practice. It will be mailed free to architects in practice; to others the price is $5.

CORNER BEADS

A leaflet issued by the Sharon Steel Hoop Co., Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago, illustrates and describes the Parker Steel Corner Bead. These beads, it is stated, are especially adapted for use in fireproof construction, as the long clips enable erectors to find firm ground for fastening to brick, terra cotta, concrete or metal lath. They are made in stock lengths, from 6 to 12 feet. This bead is hot galvanized after forming and is guaranteed not to rust. Pamphlet will be mailed on request.

HOT-AIR REGISTER

Many variations of the earlier form of hot-air registers are shown in a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Register Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. It would seem that an endeavor had been made to give some measure of artistic treatment to the common form of register. Illustrated catalogue may be had on request.

DRYING MACHINES

Bulletin, No. 204, issued by B. F. Sturtevant Company, particularly relates to the application of Sturtevant machinery for the drying of leather stored in tanneries and warehouses. Illustrations showing special arrangements for this purpose, together with the locations of heaters and multivane fans, are shown in the bulletin, which may be had on application.

THE MUNICIPAL PALACE, PESARO ITALY