THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CIX WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916 NUMBER 2099

DEVELOPING A BRITISH COLUMBIAN ESTATE

MESSRS. BRETT & HALL, *Landscape Architects*

By FRANKLIN BRETT

HATLEY PARK is the name of a large private estate near Victoria, B. C. It comprises some seven hundred acres of evergreen woodland and open fields broken here and there by ponds and streams. From the Park a magnificent view is to be had of the entrance to Puget Sound, and of the Olympic Mountains with their eternally snow-capped peaks.

The development of interesting features, the planning of a satisfactory scheme of roads, and the location of the various factors that must be included in such a large private estate, required careful study. Unfortunately a comprehensive plan for the development of Hatley Park was not provided at the start so that the mansion, various other structures, and roads had been built when our firm was called upon to plan for improvements. Investigation and study showed that the road system as laid out was entirely inadequate and unfortunate; that radical rearrangement in grading about the house should be made; that the planting was entirely inappropriate; that several buildings must be moved or done away with so far as their use at that time was concerned; and that, in order to make the rest of the estate harmonize with the mansion, the various factors must be of a scale and character vastly superior to what was already there. Fortunately the owner agreed to these radical and extensive changes. It is hoped that the reader with the help of the accompanying illustrations will be able to grasp the results that have followed through the various stages of the carrying out of the plans.

GENERAL VIEW OF CASTLE

The main entrance to the park was formerly from a narrow right of way a quarter of a mile or so from the public highway. Here had been built (see Fig. 1) a handsome lodge and entrance gates with substantial wing walls, all in good keeping with the house, but having no connection with it except over a poorly laid out, partly constructed drive. Another way of approach, more in the nature of a service drive, passed by the stable and garage, down a steep hillside, through a borrow bank or valley, from the sides of which material had been taken, and joined the main drive near the house. The first view of the house gave it the appearance of having been built in a hollow. (See Fig. 2.) In the construction of the main drive a picturesque ravine near the house had been filled across as if for a railway location, material for the purpose having been taken from nearby hillsides.

Attention was first given to the improvement of the main drive. Alterations were made in the line and grades where circum-

Copyright, 1916 by The American Architect

stances permitted; careful attention was given to details in grading and treatment of ground cover so that the finished drive would blend with the surroundings, and the con-

FIG. 1

struction of the drive itself was made as thorough as possible. All raw banks were regarded and planted so as to conceal the damage done to them.

The ground on the entrance side of the

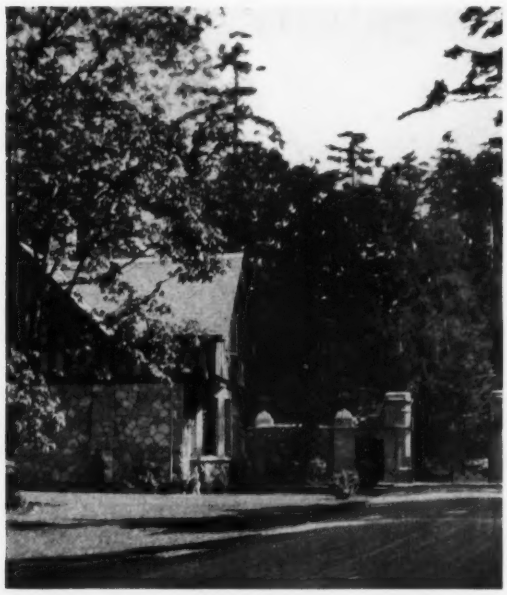
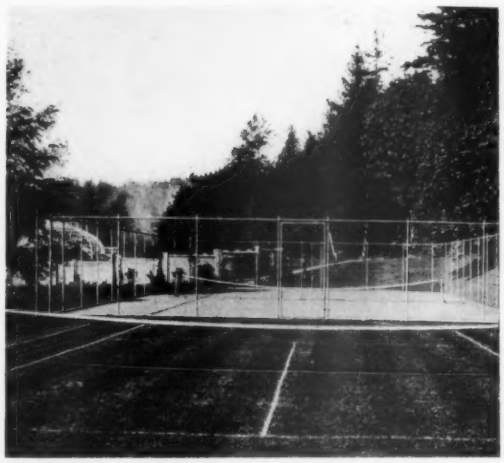


FIG. 1-A

house rose quite sharply to the woods, the spruce trees forming the edge of which were particularly ugly on account of having no lower branches. (See Fig. 3.) Here changes in grading gave the house a better setting, and by addition of a broad flight of balustraded steps to a Fountain Court in the woods (see Fig. 4) much was added to its interest and dignity. The steps and court are placed on the axis of the porte-cochere at right angles to the face of the house. From the court two paths start; one through the woods to a grove of enormous hemlocks and taking in in its course a number of attractive features; the other to "The Falls" at the head of a wildly picturesque ravine.

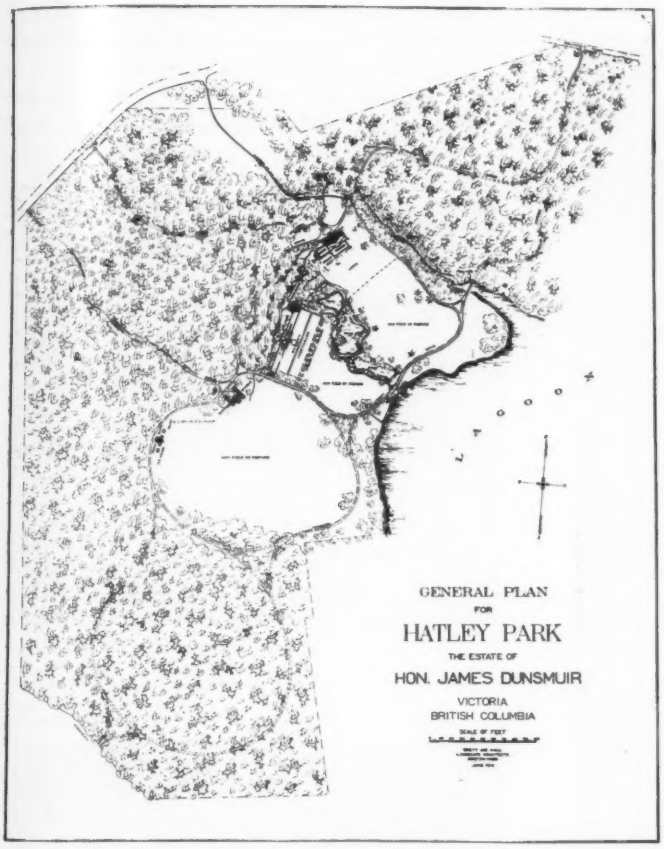


TENNIS COURTS

The planting which flanks the steps and that which was added to the woods has completely changed the former appearance. It consists of broadleaf and coniferous evergreens with a mixture of deciduous trees, shrubs and herbs of long-flowering season.

A formal garden (see Figs. 6 and 7) was built at one end of the mansion, and below and in front of it an English croquet court approached from the garden by a divided flight of steps. Centered on the outside end of the garden is a Tea House flanked by a circular Pergola terminating at each end in a Gazebo. The steps leading to the Croquet Court also lead to the path to the Tennis Courts and beyond to the Rose Garden, Vegetable Garden and Green Houses. This path skirts a little pond and stream which, with the overhanging trees and flower-carpeted banks, forms a particularly pleasing feature of the park.

Having completed the work described, a



general plan for the development of a larger section of the park was required. The making of this plan required the careful consideration of a number of points, such as the grouping of the various factors, not only with consideration for appearance, but for convenient and economical management; the green houses with flower, fruit and vegetable gardens; farm barn, cow barn and dairy, with fields and pastures; stable, garage, kennels and piggery with their yards or paddocks. Originally these units had been so far separated that their upkeep was awkward in the extreme.

A general scheme for roads was first devised which would not only be convenient for use but, at the same time, develop attractively the various sections of the park. On account of the inconvenience of the former entrance to the park and of the approach drive, a new arrangement was decided upon which called for the main entrance to be directly off the public highway. The new location brought about many difficulties in the construction of the roadway, as the natural slope of the ground is very steep and heavily wooded. Its face, however, is cut here and there by water courses and ravines which offered means for securing a road of reasonable grade without seriously affecting the natural conditions. In other words, it was possible to make loops or turns in the road where these ravines were met. Some of these ravines were naturally beautiful, others were improved by planting. The very departure from the ordinary lends an interest to the drive.

Among other interesting features of the park are the Japanese garden, the rose garden and the walled vegetable and cut-flower garden with its beautiful green house. On account of the quantity of game in the park it is necessary to protect vegetables as well as small fruits from depredation. Then, too, the winds make windbrakes necessary, and the wall serves this double purpose, and, in addition, provides a suitable support upon which to train fruit trees and grape vines.

The Japanese Garden (see Fig. 8) is particularly interesting by reason of its magnificent masses of iris, odd-shaped trees, rills and falls, and unique Japanese furniture. It is the work of a Japanese gardener.

Both the Rose and Japanese Gardens are on the site and line of an old reservoir and drain. The reservoir was remodeled and now forms a pool with concrete basin in the centre of the Rose Garden. The drain forms the source of several brooks, or rills, which, with their little falls, add so much to the interest of the Japanese Garden. The pond forming a part of this garden is one of three extending in a chain to the shore. They are of different levels and are connected by fish ladders, so that the salmon and trout with which they are stocked can get from one to another. The banks of these ponds are planted with native, flowering trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, and the vi-

FIG. 2

cinity is otherwise developed as a natural park.

Considerable areas are necessary for pas-

MAIN ENTRANCE GATES

tures, and these are enclosed by wire fencing which, with its special posts, is so inconspicuous as to be unnoticeable, while the brows-

FIG. 2-A

ing cattle add life to the landscape.

Individual and small groups of trees which in the process of clearing the land were left, are huge in size and picturesque in outline. Unfortunately few of these were left. Incidentally, tree growth on Vancouver Island is so vigorous that it takes but a few years for trees to attain a very considerable size, and

FIG. 3

vegetation thrives. Herbaceous plants, with which we are familiar in the East, grow to such great size, and flower so profusely, as to be hardly recognized. Probably nowhere in the world can finer roses be found, and

FIG. 4

it is doubtful if Japan can show finer irises than grow at Hatley Park. In spite of this fact, the planting that had been done consisted of hundreds of isolated individual trees and shrubs placed indiscriminately (see Plate 9) and of formal beds of flowering annuals. The trees and shrubs, except here and there a specimen, were collected and re-

arranged in beds according to carefully prepared detail planting plan. While the formal beds of annuals were done away with, some of the larger growing perennials were used in the shrubbery beds with pleasing effect.

Very large areas are kept as lawns. To obtain satisfactory turf it was necessary to make most of the top soil. This was done by a combination of methods. Clay was

FIG. 6

added to the gravel and sandy subsoil and large quantities of lime were thoroughly mixed in. The prepared areas were then seeded with red or crimson clover, which at the proper time was plowed under. In some cases it was necessary to repeat this process before seeding to lawn grass, but the result has been satisfactory and the lawns compare favorably with the best to be found anywhere.

At one season of the year the drainage question is of vital importance, at another that of irrigation is more necessary. Both contingencies have been provided for; in that of drainage, by a complete system of subsurface pipe drains discharging into open-water courses; and for irrigation hydrants are available at intervals, while in the vegetable garden horizontal pipe sprinklers are used.

The former stable, garage and farm barn were frame buildings with upper story having half-timbered effect. As before stated, these buildings were entirely out of keeping with the castle. For this reason, but more particularly on account of their location, other buildings were erected. These are of hollow tile block with slap-dash finish, and, as is the case with the castle, the gables are finished in half timber. The stable, garage and quarters for stable man and chauffeur are all under one roof, the building forming three sides of a quadrangle. The farm and cow barns are built in the form of a T, the former being the upright section. At the end of the cow barn, but separated from it

FIG. 8

by an arcade or covered way, are the dairy, refrigerator, and cold storage plant, at the other end the silo. Teams can easily approach both the main and second floors of the farm barn, and ample space is provided

FIG. 7

for forage and for storage of farm implements.

The kennels are provided with every convenience and each section has a large run.

The green house has a palm or exhibition room, flower, fruit and vegetable ranges, and a large work room with office.

Despite the fact that so much has been done in the development of the park there remain large sections, probably over half the estate, which are as yet absolutely untouched. The only drawback to this condition is the inaccessibility of the most picturesque parts. Game trails there are, but other than for

FIG. 9

game they are useless. Masses of fallen trees, dense vegetation, and swampy areas make passage through them difficult. Only by one who is familiar with the wilds of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island in particular, can an adequate idea of the interest of the wild sections of Hatley Park be formed. The variety of trees, shrubs, flowers and game is complex, and an Isaak Walton would be in his element.

"Raymere," House of Mrs. Regina Rothschild, Deal, N. J.

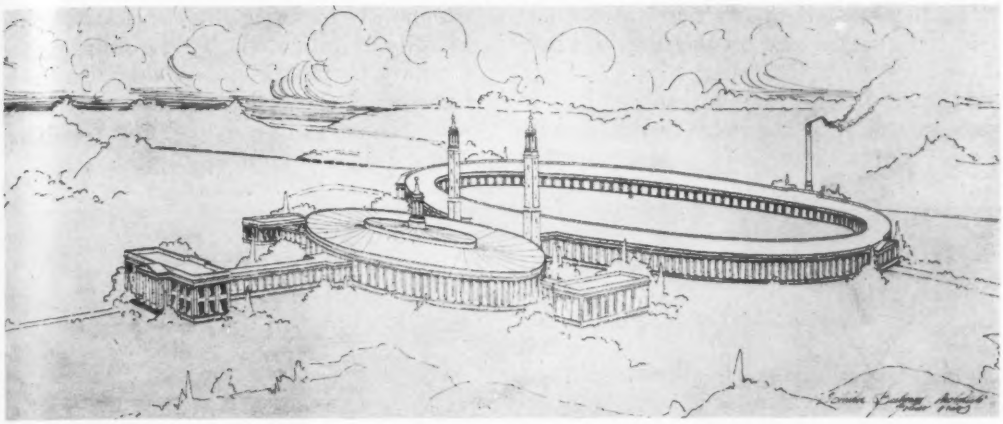
MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *Architect*

The main body of the house is 72 ft. x 116 ft., but including porches and servants' wing the size is 125 ft. x 176 ft. The exterior walls are of brick covered with stucco. The house faces east overlooking the ocean and is about 2,000 feet from the beach. On the ground floor, entering from the Porte Cochère, there is an oval-shaped vestibule and a rise of a few steps leads to the main hall running north and south. At the extreme southerly end are the dining room, breakfast room and outside dining terrace. Opening from the east side of the hall are the reception room, the living room and the library, while off the west side are the billiard room, main stair hall and servants' wing. The latter comprising the butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' hall, service stairs, etc. On the second and third floors there are altogether twelve chambers, each having its individual bathroom and dressing room or boudoir immediately adjoining. In the center of the second floor overlooking the ocean is a large sitting room. In the servants' wing on these two floors there are seven rooms and a bath for women servants, a maid's room and sewing room, as well as a butler's room, valet's room, clothes room and a bath for the men servants.

The house contains a passenger elevator and a large dumbwaiter running from basement to third floor. Heating is by hot water. Electric lighting.

The entrance vestibule, main hall and stair hall have walls finished in imitation Caen stone.

The reception room walls and woodwork are French gray, the dining room is very pale cream color, and the mantel facing as well as the serving console are of brêche violette marble. The living room, library and billiard room are all of dark brown oak. All the upper halls and chambers are in light cream color or pale gray.



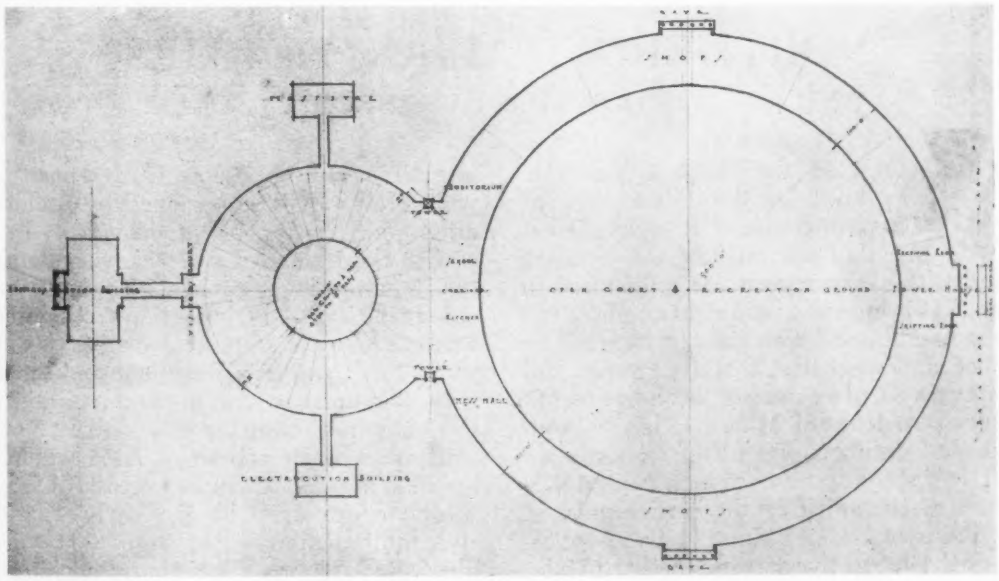
BIRDSEYE VIEW

A Design for a Proposed State Penitentiary

MESSRS. SCHRIBER & BEELMAN, ARCHITECTS

A SCHEME for a proposed penitentiary building for the State of Ohio, to be located at London in that state, has been submitted by Messrs. Schriber & Beelman, architects.

The administration unit (the building on left, as shown by birdseye view) houses the various administrative offices and the warden's quarters. Through a causeway, from the administration building, the visitors' court is approached. This court is adjacent to the cell block building, which building is 500 feet in diameter. It has no windows on the exterior wall, the lighting coming entirely from overhead. There is but one tier of 946 cells, with a central control, commanding an unobstructed view of every cell corridor. The circular space in center, two hundred feet in diameter, is utilized as a recreation room. On the right of the cell block is a wing, the first floor containing a chapel, the second being planned for straight jacket cells, death cells and execution chamber. A similar wing, to the left of



GROUND PLAN

the "cell block," has on its first floor quarters for the guards, and on the second a hospital.

The sketch ground plan will show the general arrangement of the main building, with its large central recreation space, around which are grouped the various shops and utilities as indicated. In the shops or factory sections there are no outside windows, the lighting coming through the interior court wall, which will be of one and one-half inch glass, and also from skylights.

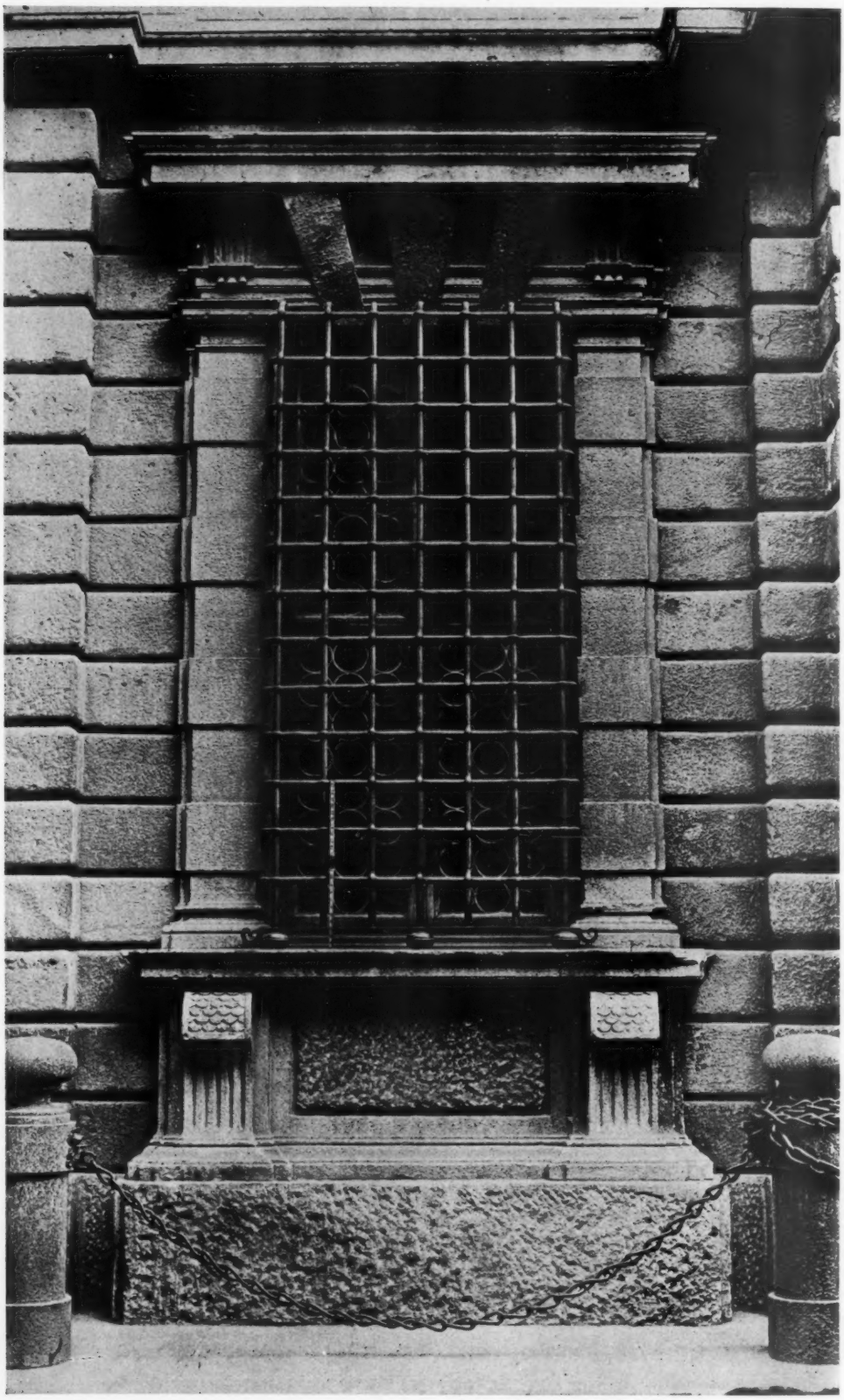
DECORATION IN FRIEZE, STEWART MAUSOLEUM, WOODLAWN CEMETERY, N. Y.
MR. JOHN RUSSELL POPE, *ARCHITECT*. MR. A. A. WEINMAN, *SCULPTOR*

NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS

NO. 60—WINDOW, PAL. VALSECCHI MILAN.

ALTHOUGH the Palazzo Valsecchi was built in the latter half of the past century, it is a perfect model of a late Renaissance palace erected with every regard for refinement in design. It is indeed a unique example of the artistic handling of materials to produce an effect of age rather than that of newness, and easily takes its place among the Seventeenth Century structures of Milan. Planned with an ample interior court full of well studied detail, it rightly deserves to be accepted as a product of the spirit of the earlier palaces. It contains one of the finest private collections of the decorative arts in Northern Italy.

The propriety of thus executing a building deliberately in the style of a past epoch will surely not be questioned by architects, although it savors of archeology. In the case of the Palazzo Valsecchi every detail on the structure is executed with fidelity to the old traditions—the selection of materials was made with admirable exactness; stone work, brick and iron were laid and wrought with the antique traditions in mind, with total elimination of the exact quality of the work of modern artisans. As a whole, the building is probably more successful than its neighbor opposite, in the early Lombard style built about a century ago. The window illustrated this week is a charming bit taken from the ground floor of the palace.

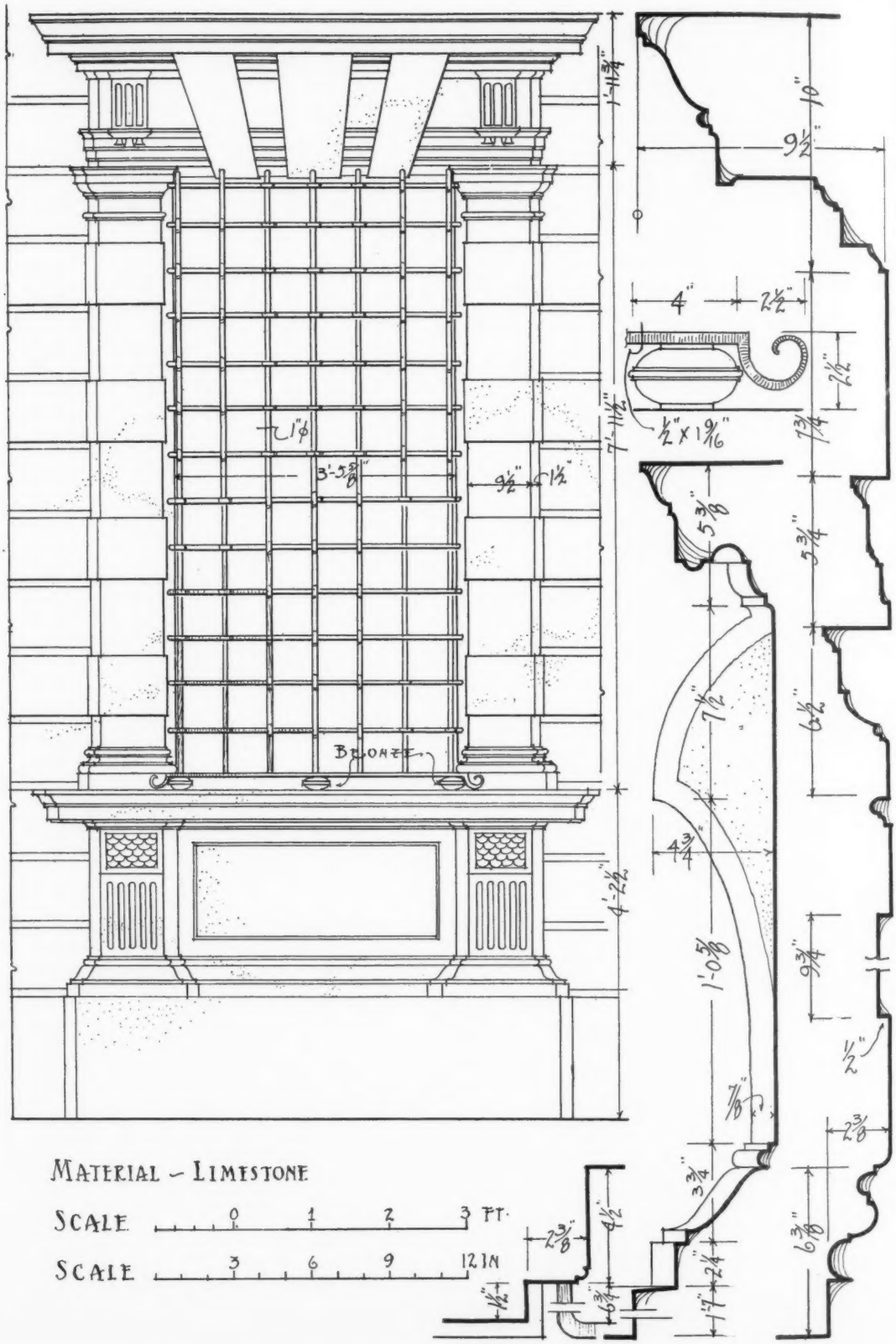


WINDOW: PALAZZO ALSECCHI, MILAN

PHOTOGRAPH AND DRAWINGS
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 123

XUM



WINDOW: PALAZZO ALSECCHI, MILAN

PHOTOGRAPH AND DRAWINGS
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON

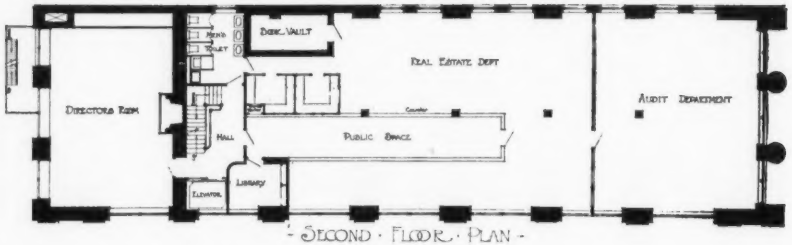
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 124

XUM

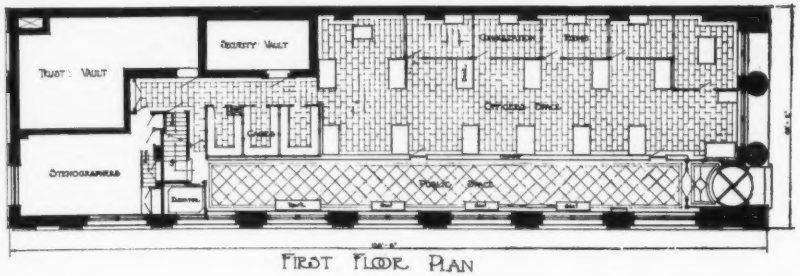
BUILDING FOR DETROIT TRUST CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MR. ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT.* MR. ERNEST WILBY, ASSOCIATE

MANTEL IN DIRECTORS' ROOM



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

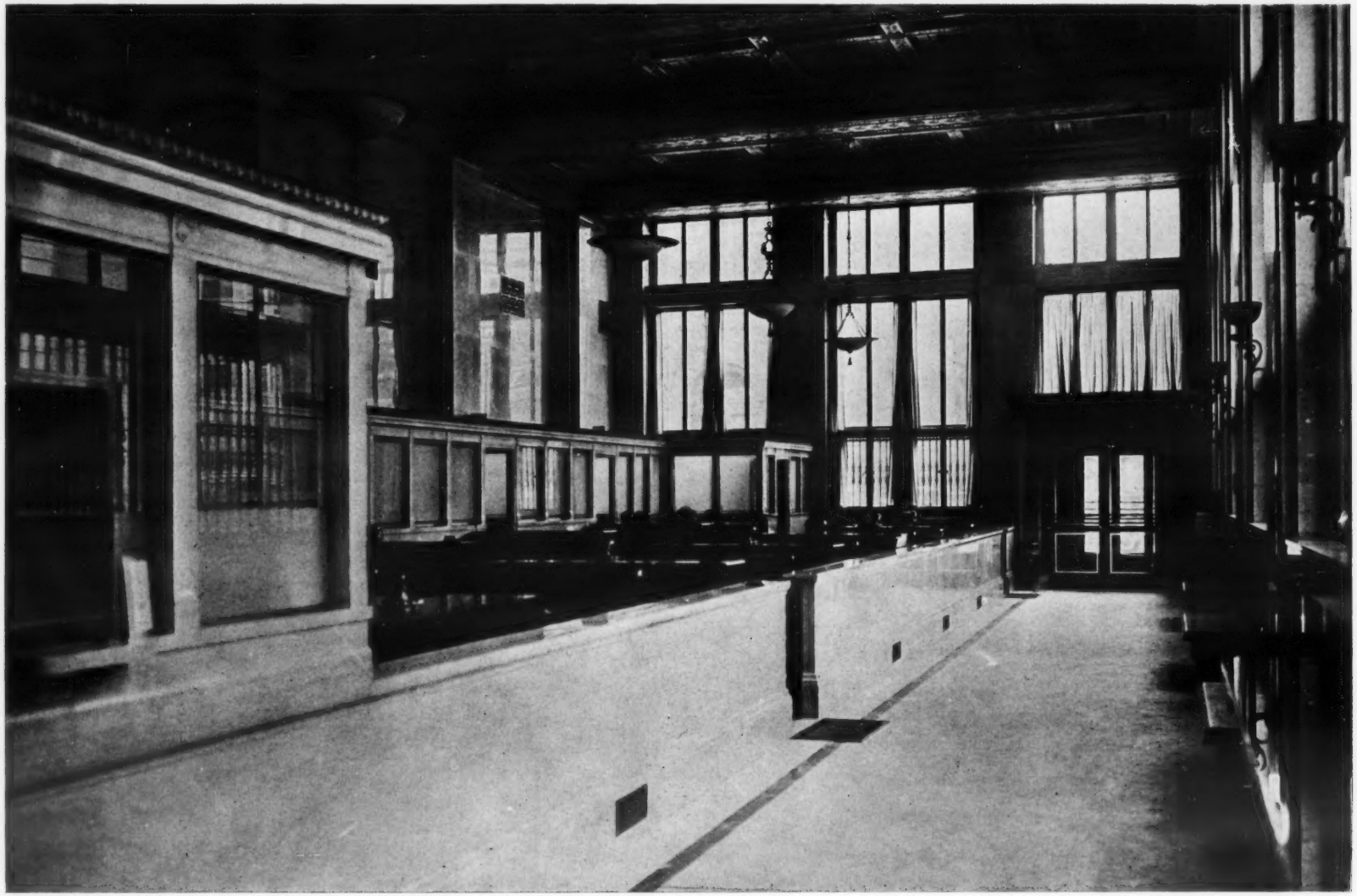


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BUILDING FOR DETROIT TRUST CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MR. ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT.* MR. ERNEST WILBY, ASSOCIATE

XUM



MAIN BANKING ROOM

BUILDING FOR DETROIT TRUST CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MR. ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT.* MR. ERNEST WILBY, ASSOCIATE

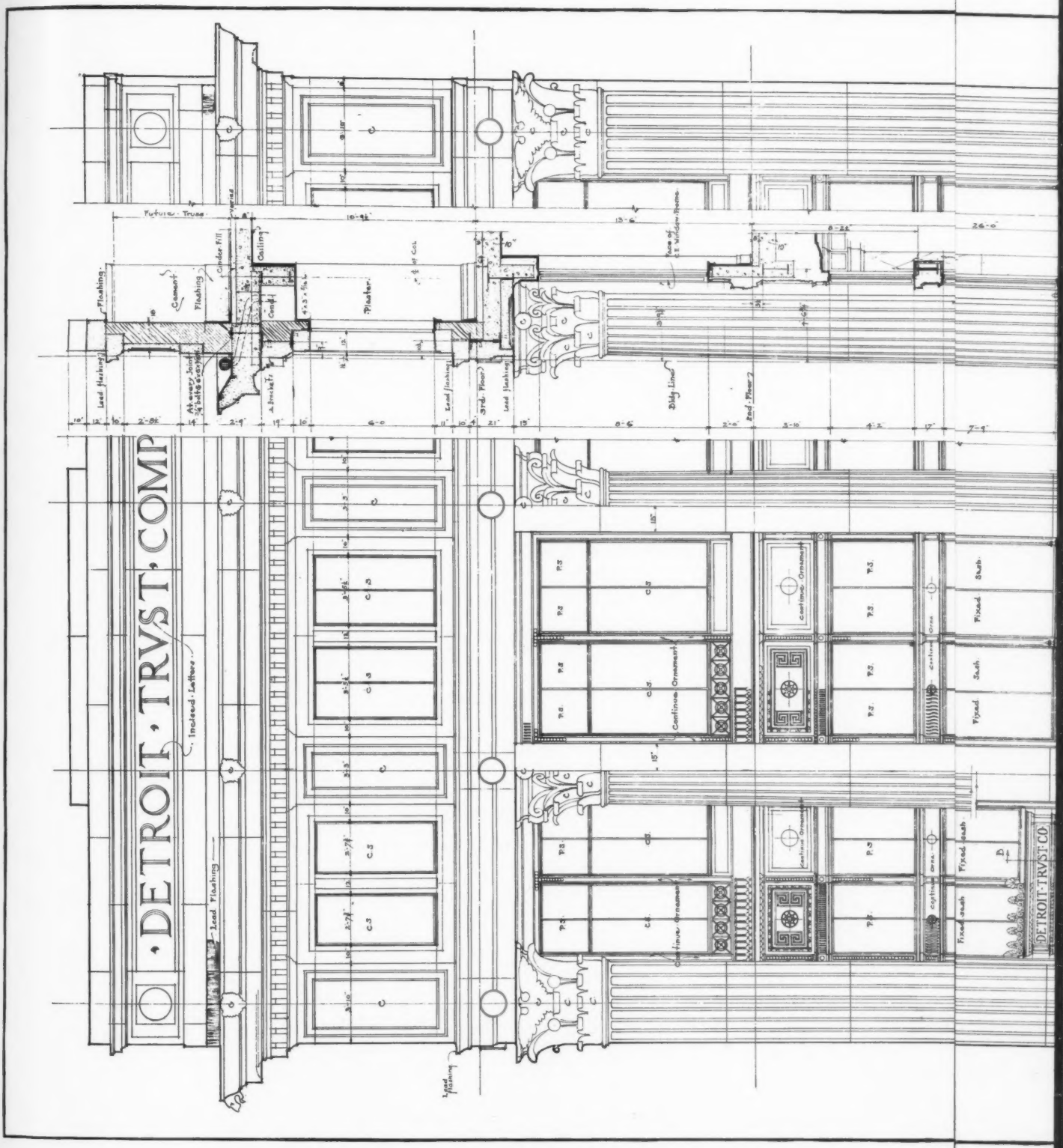
XUM

DIRECTORS' ROOM

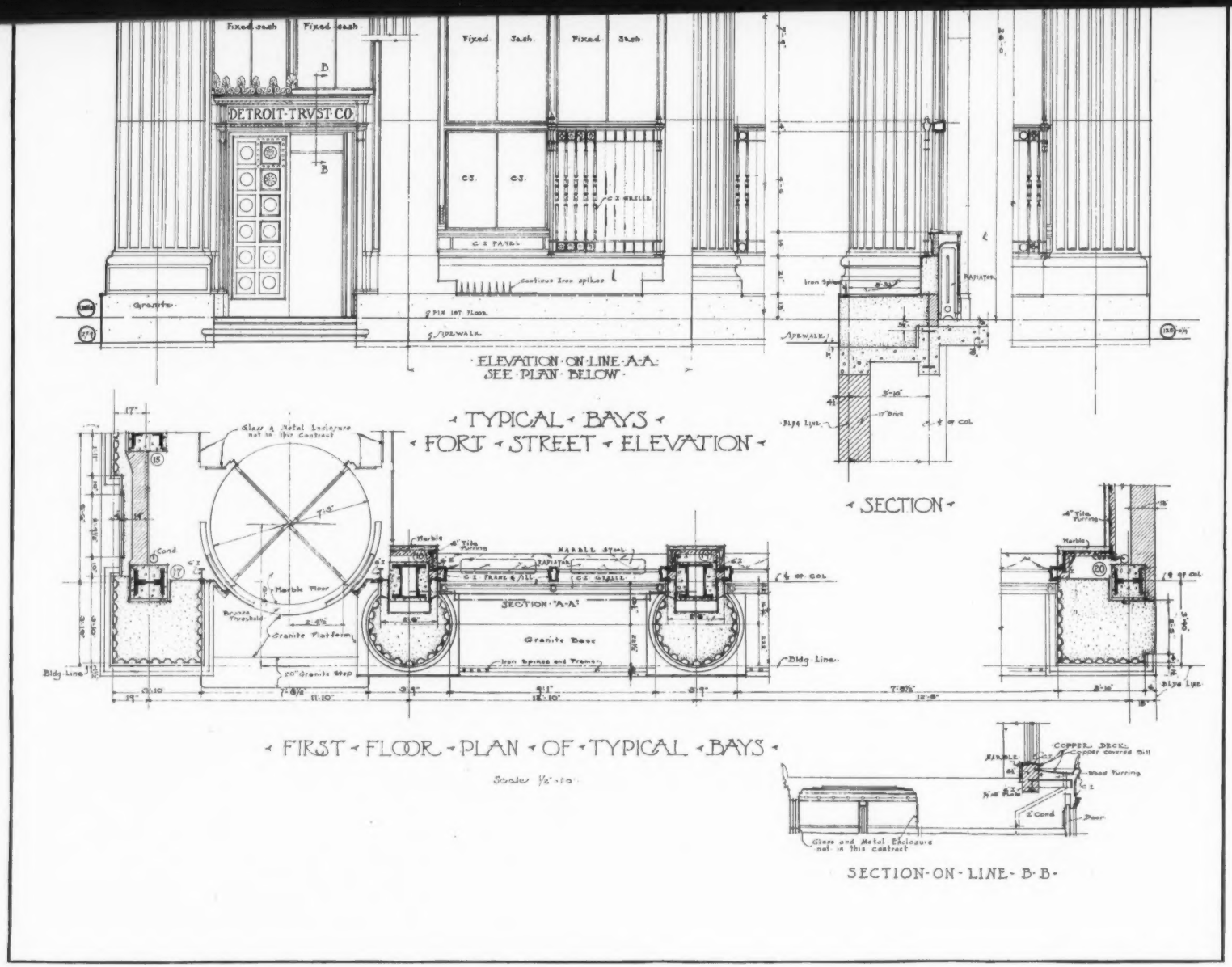
OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR

BUILDING FOR DETROIT TRUST CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MR. ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT.* MR. ERNEST WILBY, ASSOCIATE


DETROIT TRVST COMP
Incised Letters
Lead Flashing
Future Truss
Cinder Fill
Ceiling
Plaster
Cement
Flashing
Lead Flashing
3rd. Floor
2nd. Floor
Bldg Line
Continuous Ornament
Fixed Sash
DETROIT TRVST CO.

XUM

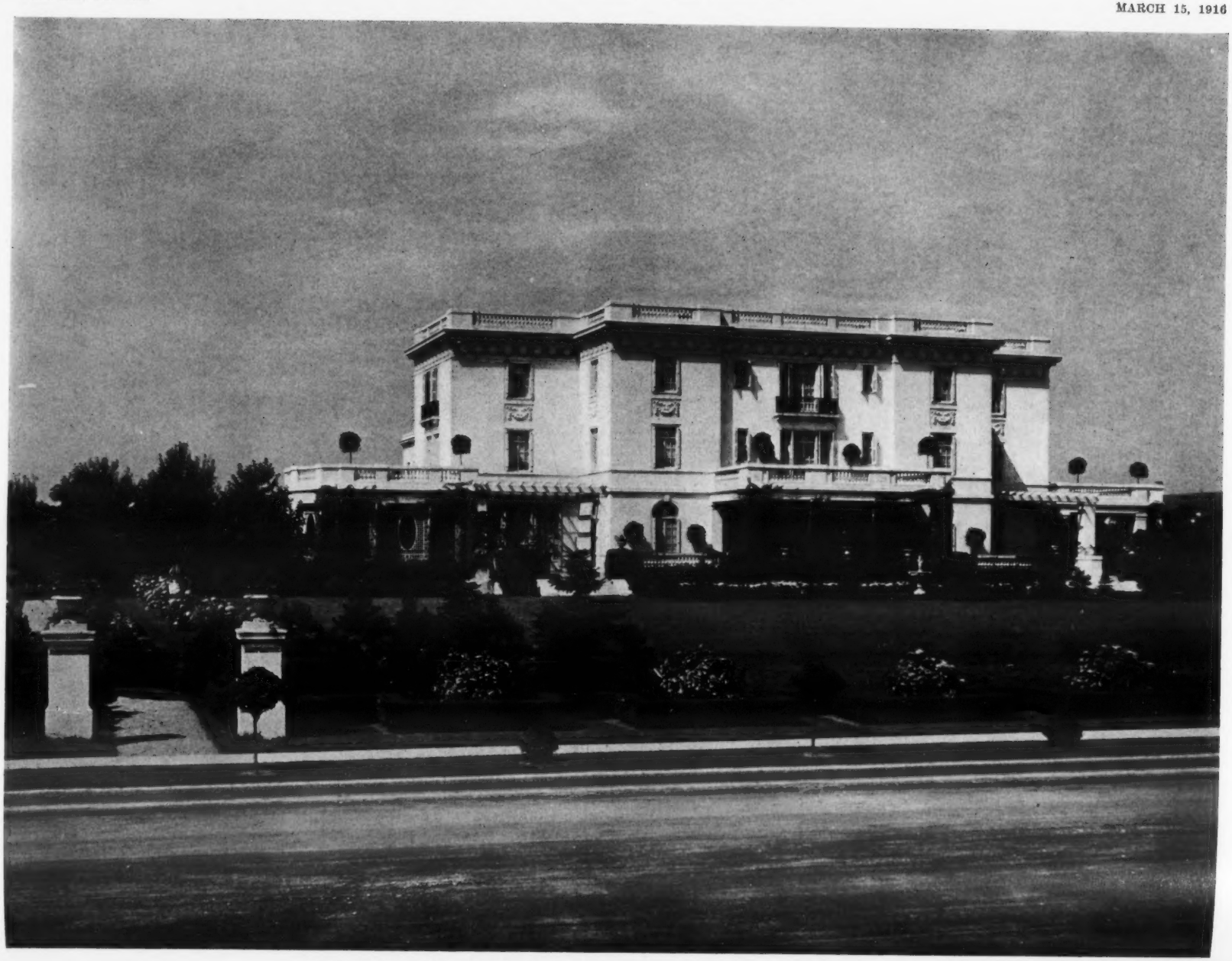


DETAILS OF FORT STREET ELEVATION

BUILDING FOR DETROIT TRUST CO., DETROIT, MICH.

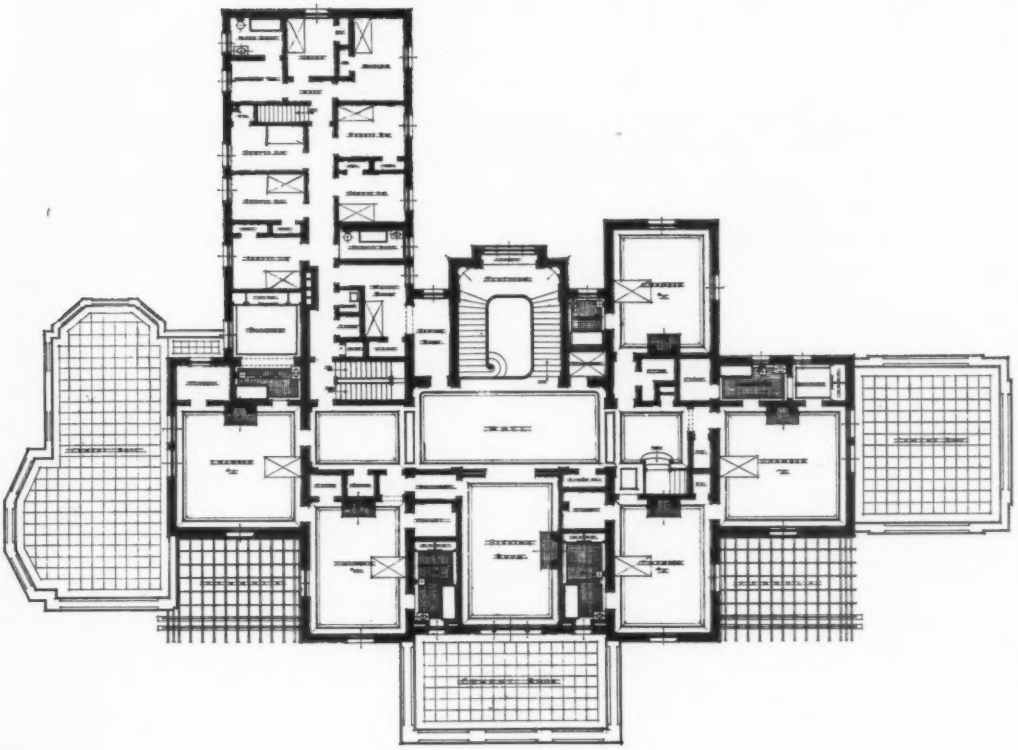
MR. ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT.* MR. ERNEST WILBY, ASSOCIATE

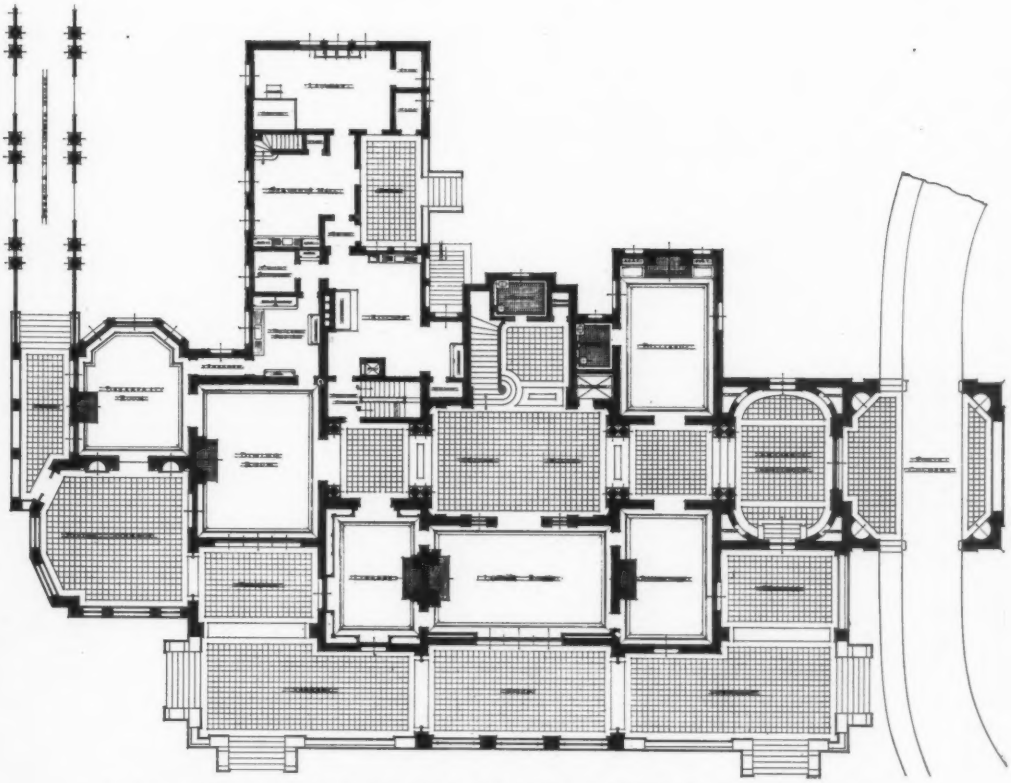
XUM



"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.

MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*





"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.

MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*

"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.
MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*

"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.

MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*

"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.

MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*

"RAYMERE," HOUSE OF MRS. REGINA ROTHSCHILD, DEAL, N. J.

MR. ALBERT S. GOTTLIEB, *ARCHITECT*

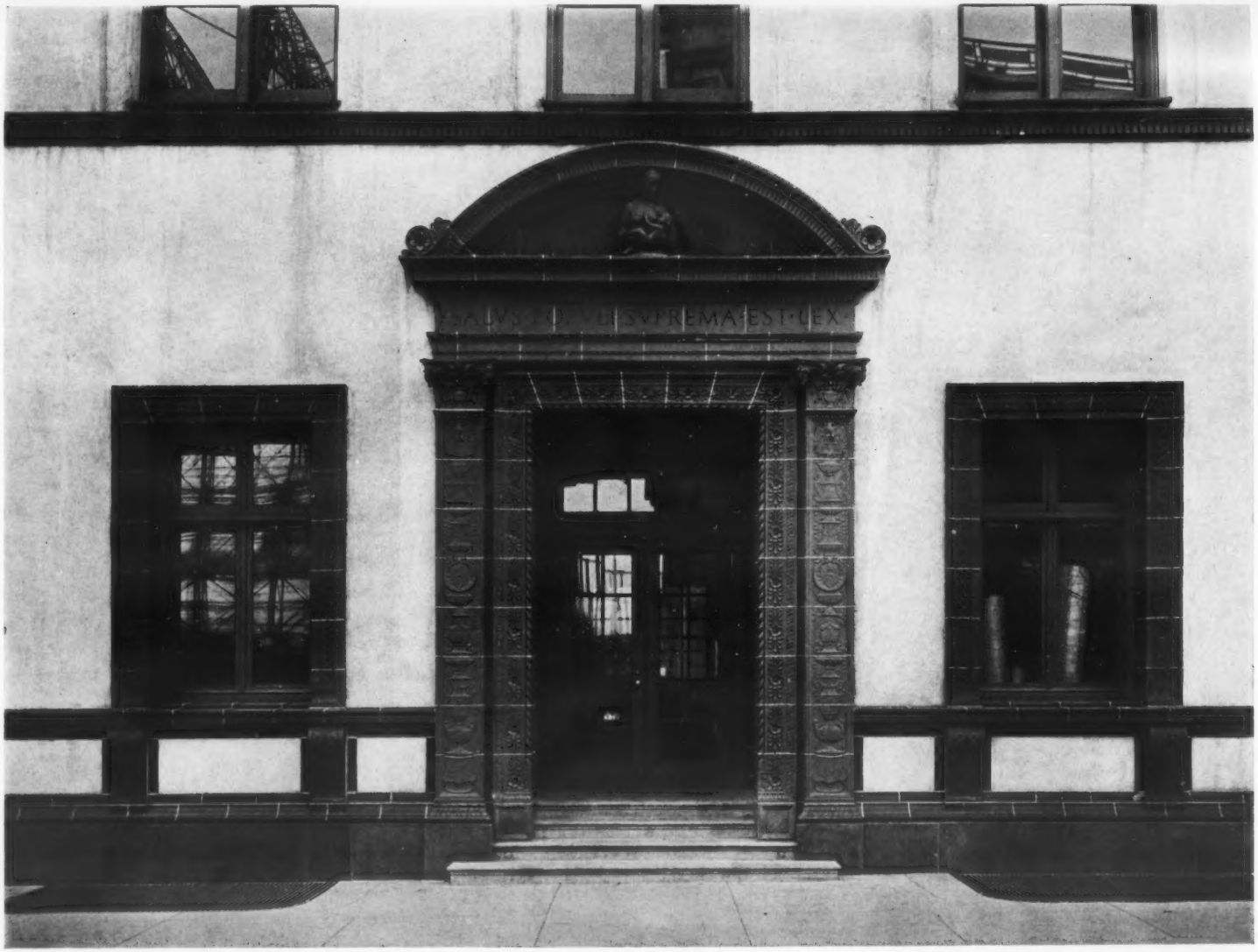
NEW YORK ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, EAST 59th ST., N. Y.

MESSRS. YORK & SAWYER, *ARCHITECTS*

XUM

NEW YORK ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, EAST 59th ST., N. Y.

MESSRS. YORK & SAWYER, *ARCHITECTS*



MAIN ENTRANCE DETAIL

NEW YORK ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, EAST 59th ST., N. Y.

MESSRS. YORK & SAWYER, *ARCHITECTS*

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Founded 1876

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT (INC.)

No. 50 Union Square, New York

(Fourth Avenue and 17th Street)

G. E. SLY, PRESIDENT

E. J. ROSENCRANS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Address all communications to "THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT"

SUBSCRIBERS' RATES

In the United States and Possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Canal Zone), Mexico and Cuba

TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTAGE PAID

ALL OTHER COUNTRIES . . $12.00 PER YEAR

SINGLE COPIES (Regular Issues), 25 CENTS

CHICAGO OFFICE, *Insurance Exchange*

Page A. Robinson, *Western Manager*

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter

VOL. CIX MARCH 15, 1916 No. 2099

THE NATIONAL PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED DISFIGUREMENT OF WASHINGTON

THE statement that more than a half million architects, painters, sculptors, engineers and civic leaders have signified their opposition to the proposed location of the government-owned central power plant on the waterfront site in Wishington, inspires the hope that the country's representatives in Congress will realize the error that is about to be made and authorize a restudy of the entire matter. It is never too late to remedy mistakes, and it is usually better policy for those who have made them to acknowledge their error and endeavor to make correction than to stubbornly refuse to be influenced by the verdict of experts. In this instance it becomes daily more evident that the country at large prefers to accept the views of the Fine Arts Commission and others trained in an appreciation of the artistic than the decision of government employees concerned chiefly with considerations of convenience, efficiency and first cost.

It has been stated by President Mauran, of the American Institute of Architects, that the great body of intelligent, public-spirited citizens in this country looks to that organization as the natural guardian of their interests in the architectural development of the Capital City, and it is safe to assume that the officers of the Institute fully realize and are prepared to accept the responsibility that is placed upon them.

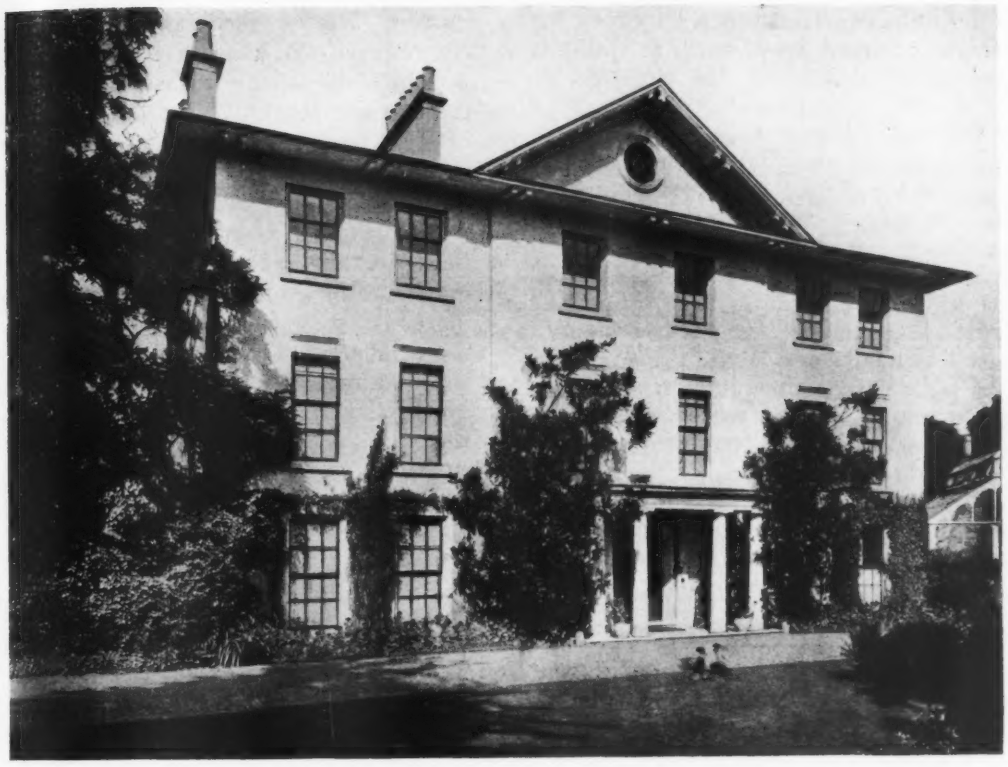
With the Institute in action and backed by the country at large, it is believed not only that the final outcome in this case will be of a satisfactory nature, but that it will result indirectly in a new standard of qualifications being imposed by the people of this country upon their representatives. A proper appreciation of artistic values, or even a realization on their part of their ignorance of artistic matters, would operate to prevent further attempts to violate plans for artistic development which have been prepared as a result of years of study by trained specialists. Ignorance of any subject of public interest or concern, so perfect and complete as to render its possessor unaware of its presence, is intolerable in a public official or a representative of the people. The obvious remedy is to eliminate all such from public life, and we confidently expect to see it applied when the opportunity is presented.

MATTERS OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST DISCUSSED BY BUILDERS

THERE is much food for professional thought in the addresses delivered before the convention of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges recently held in Baltimore. The relations between architects and builders are such that the deliberations of a body of men identified with either calling are bound to be of interest to those belonging to the other, and when they take the form of observations concerning the personnel of the related body they should, it would seem, arouse something more than casual notice. Of course, it has long been realized by members of the profession that there are men styling themselves "architects" who by reason of incompetence and irregularities of practice, if not actual dishonesty, should be deprived of the title, but comment on this matter by Mr. Lewman,

the retiring president of the National Association, accentuates the need for action. The medical and legal professions are equipped with means for the elimination of dishonest or otherwise unfit members, and it would seem as though the profession of architecture should possess equal safeguards against the quack or the crook. State registration while affording some measure of protection to the public does not go far enough to deter or detect the irregularities of everyday practice, and until some means are provided by which the profession is made in a measure the censor of its own membership, it will be subjected periodically to the humiliating necessity of remaining dumb when attention is called to what are regarded by those without as lapses within the ranks. The matter is one deserving the most thoughtful attention of every architect zealous of the professional reputation.

ANOTHER subject referred to by Mr. Lewman in which the architect has a proper and deep interest is the methods employed by builders in conducting the business or commercial features of their operations. The truth of his statement that the business side of building had not kept pace with the mechanical and technical development, will be appreciated by the profession in general, and while the impression doubtless exists in some quarters that the conditions referred to are largely due to the insistence of the architect that he be constituted the arbiter of all questions relative to a contract and that the builder virtually place him in authority over every phase of a building operation, not excepting the wording of an agreement and the subsequent interpretation of it, the fact is that the general adoption of the standards approved by both the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and the American Institute of Architects would be welcomed by architects everywhere. There is no reason why business methods and an observance of those principles of equity and justice that are generally recognized as a protection to both parties to a contract should not apply as forcibly to the builder's business as to any other, and it is hoped that architects and builders alike will strive to correct a condition that Mr. Lewman describes as "intolerable and useless."



SMALL HOUSES OF THE LATE GEORGIAN PERIOD

THE ELMS, EPSOM, ENGLAND

(FROM THE ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' JOURNAL)

THE GRAIN OF WOOD

A GREAT deal has been written in reference to grain as applied to wood, and it seems that no two authors agree in their conceptions as to the actual meaning of the term. The popular conception of the "grain" of wood appears to refer mainly, if not entirely, to the thickness of the annual layers of growth. Thus, wood with thin or thick layers of growth is commonly called "fine-grained" and "coarse-grained." Such other qualities of wood as compactness or density and porosity of structure are popularly described as "dense," "very dense," "compact" or as "porous" and "non-porous." In view of this evident popular confusion in reference to "grain," it is maintained that grain should properly refer only to the structural constitution of wood within the annual or other periodic layers of growth, and not to the thickness of the annual increment, which is consistently described by such terms as wide-ringed and narrow-ringed wood.

Uniform thickness of the periodic layer of growth is only exceptionally characteristic of any wood under all conditions of the tree's life, while the structural elements of different woods remain fairly constant. The characteristic structure of different woods results from the association of different individual cell elements (fibers and vessels). These elements have distinctive forms, which vary within limits characteristic of different groups of woods, and also of the same species grown under different conditions. Wood elements are also characteristically assembled in different genera and species of woods. In one, these elements may be so associated as to form the popular and correctly termed "cross-grained" wood, such as in sycamore

and in gum, etc. In another, they may form "straight-grained" wood, such as white ash, white pine, etc. Again, the elements may take a wavy longitudinal course, or an abruptly-curved course, and produce the "curly-grained" and "bird's-eye" wood. So also, when the elements are spirally disposed with reference to the axis of the tree, the wood has a "twisted grain." If all of the elements of a wood are small and about the same width, the structure can properly be termed "fine-grained." So also, if many of the cell elements are large, the wood produced is "coarse-grained."

It appears that the word "grain" used by itself is a relative term similar to the word hardness when this property is not compared with a certain standard of hardness. A number of writers on wood do not attempt to define the term at all, but simply use it in such a loose way that it may be construed to apply to a great variety of structures. Others claim that the term "grain" cannot be used alone, but must be qualified by such descriptive terms as "cross," "coarse," "fine," "bird's-eye," etc. If this is correct it will be necessary to have as many definitions as there are adjectives that can properly be used in connection with the term "grain" to describe a distinctive form of structure. If one should succeed in defining or describing all the different kinds of so-called grain, as for example, coarse, porous, fine, close, even, uneven, rough, harsh, smooth, straight, cross, spiral, wavy, curly, mottled (different varieties), landscape, bird's-eye, gnarly and silver, he would be distinctly encroaching upon two other recognized descriptive terms applied to woods, namely: figure and texture.

Mottle-grain, for instance, is nothing more or less than figure in wood, of which there are five distinct forms recognized, namely: fiddle-back, stop, rain, plum and peacock mottle. Roe or shade is also a variety of figure in wood which is clearly visible in polished boards, and is the result of so-called cross grain. Roe consists of alternate streaks of light and shade running longitudinally through a log, and if these streaks are regular in width and are unbroken, they form what is known as even roe or shade, but if the lines are broken and are broad and the light and dark parts blend, showing a striking contrast, the figure is considered as fine roe or shade. This type of figure in wood is, therefore, the result of so-called cross-grain structure, that is, alternate layers of wood of varying thickness, whose elements run in different direction. This effect is seen best in radially-cut surfaces quarter sawed. The clouded or mottled variety of figure on any surface is the result of a gnarly-grained structure. It is seen from the above that figure results from a certain kind of grain in wood and the two should, therefore, not be confused.

The term "texture" as applied to wood is often used very loosely. It has been defined as the character or mode of formation of tissue in wood. Others have defined it as the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues. We also speak of the texture of rocks as the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. In wood texture naturally relates to the arrangement of the elements composing it. The texture or wood may be smooth, coarse, compact, loose, etc., but the idea conveyed for instance by "coarse-texture" may be expressed also by the term "coarse-grain." It is believed, therefore, that by properly qualifying the word "grain" that the term texture as applied to wood is superfluous.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Southern California Chapter A. I. A.

The Ninety-third meeting of the Southern California Chapter was held at the Bristol Cafe on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916.

The meeting was called to order by President S. Tilden Norton. Thirty-one members were present, together with a number of guests.

Previous to the reading of the minutes the order of business was set aside to permit Dr. Alliott, Curator of the Southwest Museum, to address the Chapter. Dr. Alliot's talk proved to be a very valuable educational entertainment and a hearty vote of thanks was rendered upon its conclusion.

Mr. Chas. F. Lummis, Secretary of the Southwest Society, then addressed the Chapter. Mr. Lummis chose for his subject, "Architecture." In a most intelligent, forceful and withal happy manner, he drove home many truths well worth the profession's attention. Upon conclusion of Mr. Lummis' talk it was moved, seconded and duly carried, that Mr. Lummis be elected an honorary member in the Chapter.

Communications were next read as follows:

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary A. I. A., calling the attention of the Chapter to the opportunity of securing lecture engagement of Mr. Frank B. Williams, whose talks are along the lines of City Planning. This communication was referred to the Committee on City Planning.

Communications were next read from Senators and Representatives in Congress replying to the protest from the Southern California Chapter in the matter of the erection of a building for the Department of Justice. Communications were ordered filed.

A communication was also read from C. H. Whittaker, Editor of the Institute Journal, requesting a copy of the Chapter's resolutions, etc., for publication in the Journal's March number. This communication was referred to the Secretary for reply.

The A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education reported on a certain communication received from the "House Beautiful" setting forth a program of competition for small residential work, such competition to be handled under the auspices of the various Chapters in which such competition would be called, and outlining certain methods of compensation for successful prize winners. The suggestions in the report bore the approval of Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, former President of the Institute, and bore the approval in part of the local Educational Committee. Full and complete discussion was entered into regarding the whole matter, both for and against such an undertaking furthered by the American Institute of Architects. Motion was offered by Mr. A. C. Martin that further details of the plan be secured by the Committee from the "House Beautiful" Publishing Co., and a further statement from Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, and with the additional data the matter be presented at the next meeting of the Chapter. This motion received no second, whereupon it was moved by Mr. Myron Hunt that the matter be laid on the table. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

A Memorial City for Belgium

A suggestion has been made that a memorial city be constructed in Belgium, with international funds. The object is to express the respect of the nations for the part played by Belgians in the war. It is said that the proposal has been approved by the Belgian Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, and is to be submitted to the Belgian King and Government.

American Society of Landscape Architects

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects, held in Boston, a tentative code of ethics was formulated. Copies will be sent to all members of the Society for suggestions and discussion.

Architects Address Michigan Business Association

Emory Standford Hall, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Society of Architects, and Donn Barber, of New York, were the speakers at the second annual convention of the Architects' Business Association, held at the Hotel Statler, in Detroit, on February 3.

A Correction

On page 141, issue March 1, 1916, there was illustrated a house for Dr. Frederick Pearson, Brunswick, N. Y., and attributed to Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury as architect. The correct attribution should be to Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue.

Personals

Mr. Ernest Forsell, architect, formerly associated with Mr. John T. Windrim, Philadelphia, Pa., has opened offices at 504 First National Bank Building, Duluth, Minn.

It is announced by Mr. Henry Eckland and Messrs. John Reed Fugard and George A. Knapp, that they have formed a co-partnership for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Eckland, Fugard & Knapp, with offices in the Harris Trust Building, Chicago, Ill., and in the McKinnie Building, Moline, Ill.

The firm of Matheny, Allen & Mounts, architects, Columbus, Ohio, has recently been formed. They have opened offices in the Huntington Bank Building.

It is announced that Mr. H. N. Weinberg is now associated with Mr. Samuel Levingson, in the practice of architecture, with offices at 101 West Forty-second street, New York City.

Messrs. Albert M. Allen & Company, engineers and architects, 1900 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, announce that they desire a complete file of architectural samples and catalogues.

BOOK NOTES

Reinforced Concrete Construction, Volume III. Bridges and Culverts, prepared in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. Full cloth. 680 pages. Size 6 x 9 inches. Price $5.00. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.

The preface to this work sets forth that it is an attempt to meet the needs of students by omitting intricate mathematical analyses involving the calculus and by avoiding mathematical sign languages whenever possible. In short the work has been made of the greatest practical value on a subject that is of particular interest not alone to engineers, but to architects as well.

The book is divided into eight parts treating of arch bridges, slab and girder bridges and culverts, with notes on construction plants, estimating, artistic design, and technical descriptions of European concrete bridges.

The text is supplemented with a great many photographs, drawings, tables and other graphic material of large value, particularly interesting to the architectural reader is part VI, treating of the artistic design of concrete bridges.

Good and bad types are shown in a large number of bridges and a criticism of each is appended pointing out what are regarded as either desirable or undesirable features.

This work may very properly be recommended as an addition to the architects' working library.

The Structure and Properties of the More Common Materials. By G. B. Upton. Full cloth. 320 pages. Size 6 x 9 inches. Price, $2.50. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London, Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

The author of this book, who is assistant professor of Experimental Engineering in Sibley College, Cornell University, states in his preface that it is an outgrowth of the laboratory course on Materials of Construction, given to Juniors. The book is naturally given to a theoretical discussion of the subject of materials, and is divided into two parts, treating of the determination of the properties of materials, and the second the nature of materials and control of their properties.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Southern Yellow Pine

The Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La., has published a booklet of some twenty pages, under the title of "Directions for Finishing Southern Yellow Pine." It is stated that the right way means saving, service and satisfaction. Under the caption, "Southern Pine's Adaptability," appears the following paragraph: "Every one familiar with the individual merits of the leading building woods knows, as a matter of course, that Southern Yellow Pine possesses virtues of strength, durability, workability, beauty and moderate cost, that peculiarly fit it for general exterior and interior use. Moreover, Southern Yellow Pine takes and holds perfectly properly prepared paints, stains, enamels and varnishes."

In this booklet is explained in detail the proper method of finishing Southern Yellow Pine for both exteriors and interiors. The directions are based on the experience of successful American painters and structural experts. The rules given vary but little, it is stated, from those governing good workmanship in finishing others of the leading building woods. In their intelligent observance it will be found, it is claimed, that Southern Yellow Pine not only takes and holds paints perfectly and permanently, but no effect of richness and beauty in color tone is beyond the possibilities of the builder with this wood, at a cost much less than that entailed in the employment of other varieties, of anything like the same intrinsic merit.

Rules are given for exterior painting, interior painting, enameling and natural finish. Further than this, color illustrations of Southern Yellow Pine interior finish are given that will enable the architect to select any desired shade or finish, and write specifications that will insure the desired results. Directions for floor finish are also furnished.

This booklet, which contains an unusual amount of authoritative and useful information, will be furnished architects upon request.

The Medusa White House

The Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has just issued a little booklet, bearing the above title, which seems to merit careful perusal. It contains an argument in favor of Medusa White Portland Cement used as a stucco over frame construction for the modern house. While intended primarily for the house builder, or owner, the information which it contains concerning Medusa White Portland Cement is of undoubted interest to the profession.

Copy will be sent to any one desiring it upon application.

The Safe-Cabinet

A catalogue of seventy-six pages has recently been published by the Safe-Cabinet Company, Marietta, Ohio. This catalogue describes and illustrates by means of colored prints various types of safe-cabinets and equipment for same. It is stated that prior to ten years ago business and professional men were utilizing, to preserve and protect valuable papers, records and other data, one of two classes of containers—namely; heavy iron safes, or filing cabinets, the latter constructed of cardboard, wood or steel. There were certain disadvantages attached to both of these types of containers. The iron safes while offering reasonable security were excessively heavy, and therefore not readily portable; were expensive and required a large amount of floor space for the accommodations afforded. Ordinary filing cabinets, while offering convenience, elasticity and light weight, lacked protection for their contents against fire and theft.

In 1905 the first safe-cabinet was made. This product, it is claimed, combined a large measure of the protection afforded by the old style safe, with portability, light weight and filing convenience of the ordinary filing cabinet.

Keeping pace with the sales of this product, the safe-cabinet has been greatly developed and improved since that time.

These cabinets are furnished in a variety of styles and sizes, and offer every possible convenience for the filing of papers, records and data of all descriptions. The catalogue referred to, which may be had by architects upon application, gives a record of heat tests, tables giving sizes and weights, samples of finishes, shows stock designs, and lists a great number of buildings throughout the United States which have been equipped with these cabinets.

Maple Flooring

The Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., has issued a series of booklets that will be sent to architects or others interested upon request. Among these are two that should be of particular interest. One is entitled "How to Lay and Finish Maple Floors," "A Subject of Undoubted Importance to the Architect." A second one treats entirely of schoolroom floors. Works of this description issued by manufacturers whose knowledge of the subjects treated is beyond question, have a real educational value.

Kewanee Family

A booklet entitled "The Whole Kewanee Family" has just been published by the National Tube Company, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. This booklet consists of seventy-two pages, printed in three colors, and contains a complete list of Kewanee specialties. It also furnishes a number of instances of satisfactory use of the Kewanee Union and specialties.

It is believed that the Kewanee Union—which is described as the father of the Kewanee family—is well known to those engaged in piping or the designing of mechanical plants the world over, and it is claimed that the other members of the family, while possibly not having such general use, are equally important in their particular spheres.

This booklet, which contains a great deal of practical information on the subjects treated, will be sent to architects upon request.

Seeger Refrigerators

A catalogue of fifty-six pages has recently been published by the Seeger Refrigerator Company, St. Paul, Minn. This catalogue describes in great detail the Seeger Siphon Refrigerator and illustrates the text with numerous cuts showing both the construction and the finished appearance of these refrigerators. The ordinary refrigerator has, it is stated, but one function—the preservation of the food supply. The ideal refrigerator is one that while performing its function is economical in the use of ice, does not occupy an unnecessary amount of space and protects its contents from possible contamination. The essential elements of the refrigerator are, then, its construction, the method of producing a strong and continuous circulation of cold, dry air, and an interior lining of some material of lasting quality that is impervious and easily cleaned. Finally, great attention should be given to the draining system, as it is through the drain that odors and impurities of the ice are thrown off. Obviously this drain system should have the protection of a seal, which will make it impossible for outside air to get into the refrigerator.

It is stated that in all of these essential requirements the Seeger Siphon refrigerator excels, and much technical information is given in substantiation of this claim. Seeger refrigerators are made in a variety of styles and sizes and for a great many different duties.

This catalogue may be had upon request.

Change of Name

It is announced that the American Coal Products Company and the Barrett Manufacturing Company have decided to unite the good will and reputation of both concerns under the name of The Barrett Company.

XUM

 FACADE AND CAMPANILE, CATHEDRAL, BITETTO, ITALY