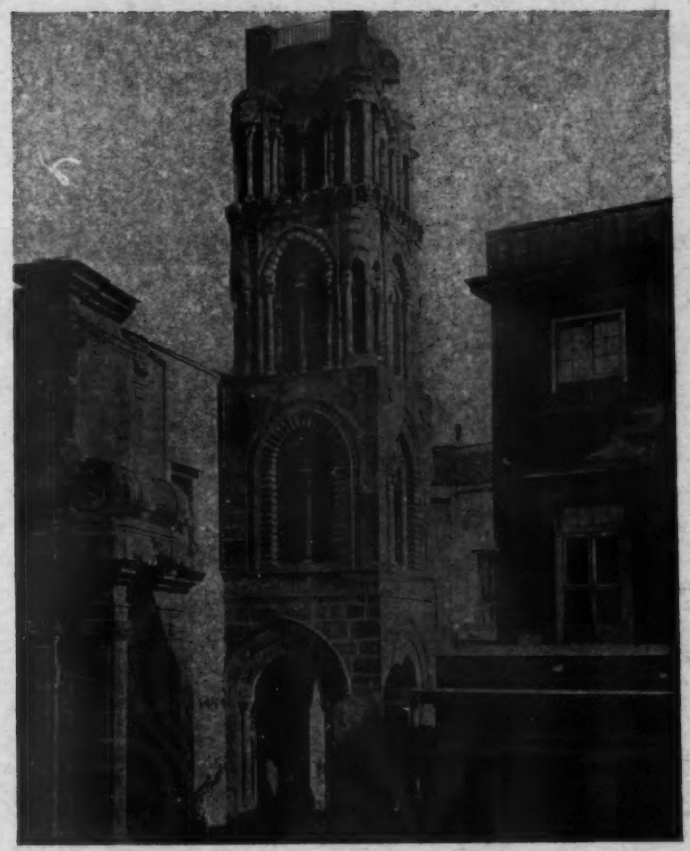
# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



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VICTORY-PEACE

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, *SCULPTOR*

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CXVI WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919 NUMBER 2294

# Roosevelt and the Fine Arts

## A Foreword

*By* CASS GILBERT

*Past President of the American Institute of Architects*

ANY contribution to the history of the development of the national capital by Mr. Glenn Brown has especial value because of his long and intimate study of the subject and his close personal knowledge of its various phases during the past quarter of a century. Particularly is this true of that very vital period during which Theodore Roosevelt was President.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I have accepted the editor's invitation to write a foreword for Mr. Brown's papers.

That President Roosevelt understood and appreciated the value of Mr. Brown's researches into the history of the national capital, his knowledge of precedent and his refined taste in all matters pertaining to its artistic development is well understood by those who were active in the matter at the time and is attested by the fact that he consulted him on more than one occasion. He spoke of him as an authority and as one upon whose statement and opinion he could implicitly rely. Indeed at one time he seriously considered appointing him as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Brown in his modesty has refrained from mention of his own really great services to the nation in connection with the events he describes. He saw long in advance what should be done to protect and restore the plan of the city and set to work patiently, bravely and earnestly and most unselfishly toward that end. Ever ready to sacrifice his own interests in his loyalty to a great ideal of public service, he gave himself unreservedly to the cause he had taken up, and all through the long fight of twenty years or more against overwhelming odds, against indifference, opposition and sometimes even of ridicule, he worked to arouse public opinion, to establish good precedents, and to obtain legislative and official action toward the making of the city what its founder, President Washington, and its designer, Major L'Enfant, meant it to be.

As secretary of the American Institute of Architects, in the days when the Institute membership was very small and its resources still smaller, he organized the Convention in Washington in the autumn of 1900 (the hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the city by the Federal Government) at which the whole subject was discussed and through which public interest was aroused and official action was obtained. He had been paving the way for the discussions of the Convention for a long time, and for many years afterward—even to the present time—he has been continuously and efficiently active in every good movement relating to the development of the great plan which ultimately arose from these discussions.

I remember well that it was Charles Moore and Glenn Brown who, talking to a group of architects one evening at the Cosmos Club, urged that the architects should throw their fullest efforts in favor of the return to the L'Enfant plan, and by their earnest persistence prevailed upon those present to interest themselves in the subject. I confess that I, at least up to that time, had no conception of the importance of the work, for Washington seemed to me to be a beautiful city as it was. How blind we are sometimes. But *they* had vision. They have both

lived to see much of what was then only a vision come true, and each in his own way has rendered unselfish service of the highest value to the nation in pointing the way for the development of the nation's capital and of there setting up standards which other cities are following.

It was fortunate indeed that Theodore Roosevelt was President during seven years of the period of which I write. He grasped the large idea and welcomed the co-operation of the architects and other artists who were so unselfishly working toward an ideal of a great national capital city worthy of the powerful and idealistic American Republic.

MR. BROWN has told of Roosevelt's ready appreciation and quick response to suggestion, but perhaps his own words, when he determined to appoint the Council of the Fine Arts, express the idea better than any other, when after a conference in the White House he, returning to the door, said to Gifford Pinchot, "I am going to do what these men want, Gifford; it is a move for civilization; it is the right thing to do," and then adding in a whimsical way, "It is a great deal better than appointing third-class postmasters."

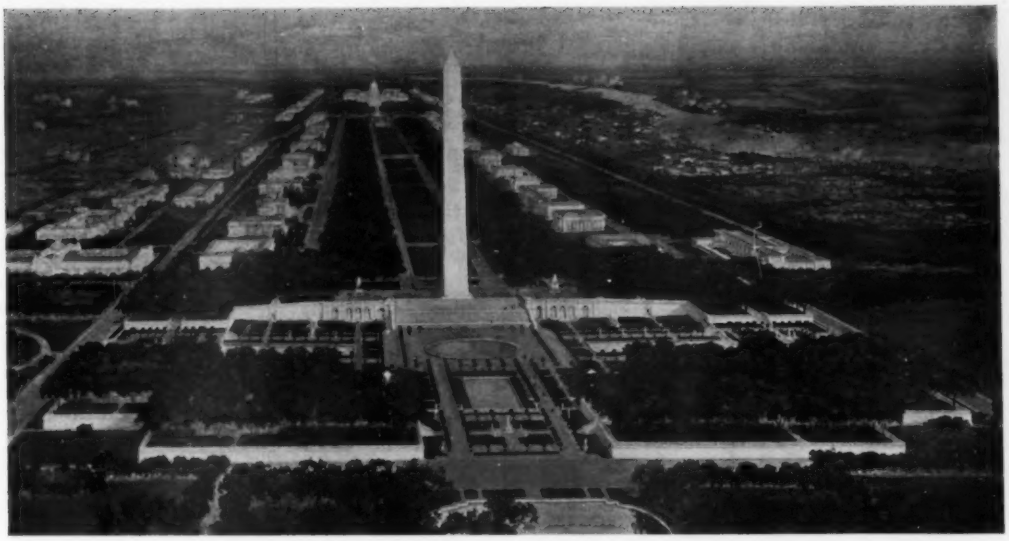
Roosevelt's amazingly active mind welcomed activity in others. Surrounded as he was by some of the ablest men this country has produced, he had good counsel and he did not ignore it. John Hay as Secretary of State, Elihu Root as Secretary of War and later Secretary of State, William H. Taft as Secretary of War (and later as President) were among those who most cordially supported the ideals which so strongly appealed to Roosevelt. The never to be forgotten activities of Senator McMillan in urging upon Congress (at the suggestion of Charles Moore) the action which developed in the appointment of the Park Commission, and later of Senator Newlands, in the support of all that it brought forth, were of the utmost value.

At various critical times it was Mr. Root as Secretary of War, Secretary of State, or Senator who saved the situation. In Mr. Root's absence in South America it was Mr. Taft who came to the rescue. Again, the wise prophetic words of John Hay, quoted by McKim at almost the end of his life, and after Hay had already passed away, echoed the thoughts that all men held in their hearts as true of Lincoln and his memorial. But through it all Roosevelt, the President, with his great authority, gave life and effect to the activities of those who were urging the restoration of the L'Enfant plan, the Park Commission's development of it and all the matters that were incidental thereto; the restoration of the White House, the new coinage, the Council of the Fine Arts and all other subjects of art and taste which came before him.

As Mr. Root has said, "Roosevelt was like a great bell ringing out each morning some new call to duty or devotion, with such an appeal and such a command as none could disregard."

Memory of minor details may differ in certain instances, but the facts of history are not affected thereby. It is of course impossible in such a brief series of papers as Mr. Brown has written to give all the varied incidents and colorful anecdotes which would doubtless enrich the story. This at best could only be done in a book of considerable size, and where many were involved, some may have been briefed or overlooked, but it is equally certain that Mr. Brown's contribution to the subject of Roosevelt's relations to the Fine Arts has very distinct historical value. Told by a man of his experience and perception, who was himself an intimate participant in and personal observer of the facts he relates, Mr. Brown's papers throw a strong light upon this side of the character of Theodore Roosevelt.

CASS GILBERT.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND TERRACE

SHOWING PARK 900 FEET WIDE, AS URGED BY CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM, AND ORDERED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, DESPITE STRONG EFFORTS TO MAKE IT 600 FEET WIDE.

# Roosevelt and the Fine Arts

*By* GLENN BROWN, *F.A.I.A.*

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, CORRESPONDING MEMBER SOCIETÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES FRANCAISE, CORRESPONDING MEMBER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS ANTWERP, BELGIUM, SOCIETA DEGLI INGEGNERI E DEGLI ARCHITETTI ITALIANI

PART I

OUR earlier presidents, with an inborn respect for precedent and culture, appreciated the value of the Fine Arts.

After Madison's administration, for a period of seventy-five years, as the country grew in wealth, the Executives exhibited, with one exception, a total lack of interest in Government Fine Arts, allowing these matters to drift into the hands of incompetents, selected for personal or political preferment. The composition of the city plan left by Washington and L'Enfant was ignored. The open vista from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was destroyed by the planting of Downing and others. public buildings were erected hap-hazard on ill-considered sites and beautiful vistas were destroyed.

This indifference continued until Roosevelt was elected President. His broad and catholic mind grasped the value of beautiful surroundings in the education of the people. He called as advisers that remarkable trio, Charles F. McKim, the architect, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor and Frank D. Millet, the painter, each thoroughly trained in his art, and mature in his judgment. They were broad-minded, capable men, of international reputation who gave willingly of their time and talents to the public service.

My personal experience in many of these movements, I feel should be recorded, as they prove Roosevelt's practical and effective interest in the betterment of mankind. His administration was an epoch in our art history, a revival of Executive appreciation of the Fine Arts after a lapse of seventy-five years.

March 1, 1909—I sent him a letter enumerating the examples of the good he had accomplished in the Fine Arts and expressing my personal appreciation. I was surprised that in the hurry of many

duties, on the eve of leaving the White House, he should have sent me the following letter:

March 2, 1909.

The White House,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Brown:

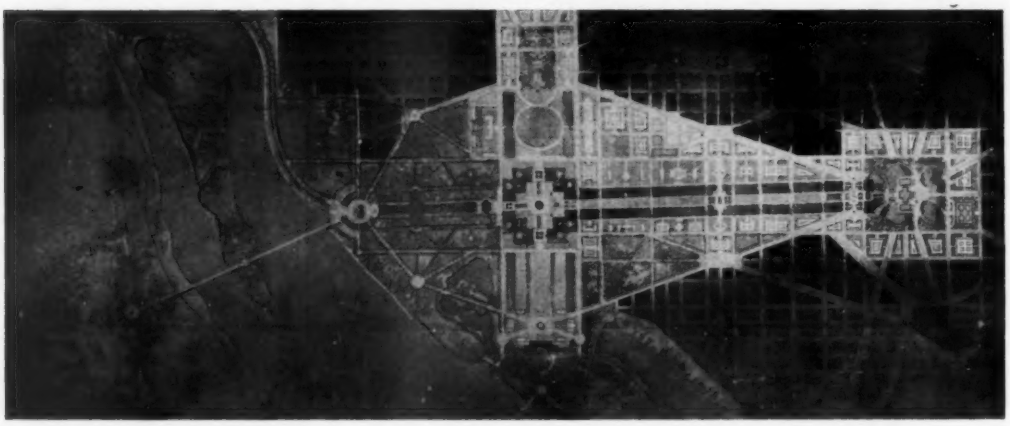
Your letter pleases me very much. I shall always keep it. Believe me, I appreciate what you say. And let me, in my turn, acknowledge the debt of obligation I have been under to you for the aid and assistance you have given me.

With hearty thanks believe me,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

That he was interested to have this little known side of his character appreciated, was made known to me by a letter from Richard Watson Gilder, saying that Roosevelt had shown him my letter at a luncheon in New York on his way from Washington to Oyster Bay.




PARK COMMISSION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON CITY

## LANDSCAPES AND PARKS

It was early in Roosevelt's first Presidential term, January, 1902, that the Park Commission, secured by efforts of The American Institute of Architects, Roberts S. Peabody, Pres., so wisely appointed through the efforts of Senator James McMillan of Michigan, made their report on the future development of Washington. In connection with their report the drawings and models made by the Commission were exhibited for the public education. The exhibition, most effectively installed in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, was first opened to the President, Cabinet and Congressional Committees for a private view. Members of the Park Commission were present to explain the drawings and models.

Roosevelt attended this exhibition and quickly, as was his custom, seized upon the principal features of the design and showed his keen appreciation of the value of the scheme in the development of the Capital City. From this time until he left the White House he gave zealous and effective support through trials and tribulations, preventing legislation or departmental action that would either mar or destroy the beauty of the plan, and in initiating measures that would further its execution. It must be remembered that the Park Commission was a Senate Commission—the House, although earnestly urged, declined to join with the Senate in authorizing competent experts to study the development of the National Capital. Because their leaders did not allow them to participate in the inception of this work, the majority of the House considered it a Senate measure in which they had been ignored and prominent representatives for years antagonized favorable legislation and introduced bills, the enactment of which would have destroyed the composition. It was only by the force and foresight of Roosevelt that many of these measures were side-tracked and prevented.

The open vista from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was original with the L'Enfant Washington plan and reinstated in the Park Commission plan. To destroy this fundamental feature of the design some members of the House proposed

to put the new Agricultural Department building between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, forever cutting off the open vista. Roosevelt's positive stand in favor of the Park plans prevented this action. As the opponents were foiled in boldly blocking the vista, political subtlety was brought into play seriously to mar, as they could not destroy, the beauty of the scheme.

The new design, as well as the L'Enfant plan, called for an open parkway nine hundred feet wide between rows of formal buildings on each side forming the Mall. Through the center of this parkway, on both the old and the new plan, was an open vista three hundred feet wide bordered on each side by four rows of elms with terraced gardens.

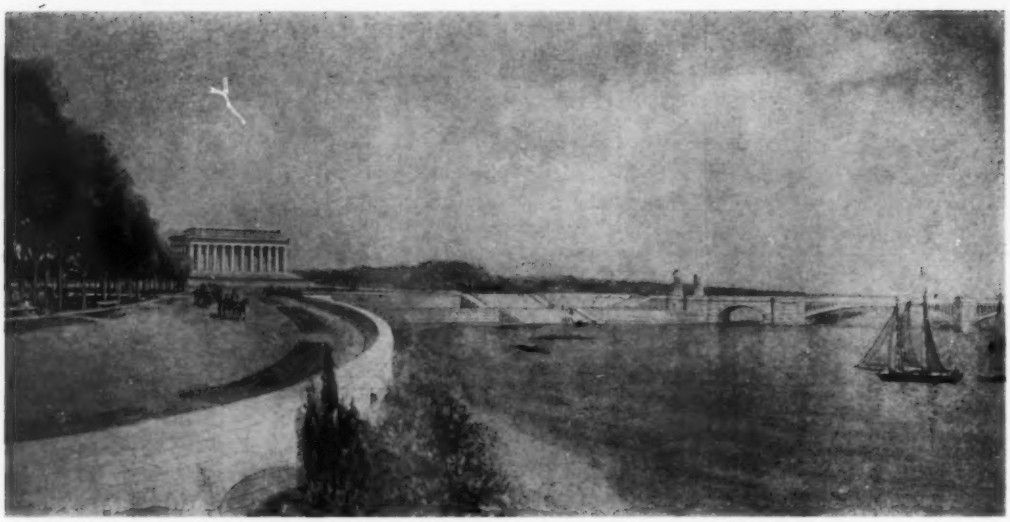
Opponents of the park plan succeeded in impressing Roosevelt, his Cabinet and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia with their contention that a change from nine hundred feet to six hundred feet would be carrying out the plan with a slight modification. Their slogan was "six hundred feet is wide enough for anything." A width of six hundred feet was staked off with red flags, when Roosevelt and influential Senators were carried down to see how wide the parking would be and to show them how slight was the modification of the Park plans. Strange to say, the official party was convinced.

It was due to Charles F. McKim's clear demonstration that, where nine hundred feet was needed, six hundred feet would not answer. He showed that the planting of four rows of elms, the gardens and open vista, would require just nine hundred feet. His demonstration induced Roosevelt to reverse his decision and caused the Senate to pass a resolution that no building should come nearer the center of the Mall than 450 feet. Upon this action of the Senate, Roosevelt ordered the building placed 450 feet from the center of the Mall, thus saving the scheme from destruction early in its career.

We thought this ended the troubles over the Agricultural building, but it was discovered that the Secretary of Agriculture was having the foundation dug further east, and seven feet above the grade indicated on the Park plans. McKim and others had a conference with Roosevelt and a joint meeting of all who were interested was called in the White House. Roosevelt gave the Park Commission a sharp lecture on bringing the matter to his attention after the work was well under way, and the Secretary of Agriculture showed his elation at the rebuke of the impractical Architect. But his joy was short-lived as Roosevelt, addressing the other side, said, "Mr. Secretary, we must acknowledge that the Architects know better than we do what will be the effect upon the future beauty

THE GRANT MONUMENT AND PLAZA

THIS VIEW IS NOW OBSTRUCTED BY GLASS GREEN HOUSES.



THE LINCOLN RIVER FRONT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
SHOWING PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC
HENRY BACON, *ARCHITECT*
AFTER TWELVE YEARS OPPOSITION TO ITS SITE, IT NOW NEARS COMPLETION IN ALL OF ITS DIGNITY AND PURITY

of the Mall. Don't you think we should rely upon their judgment in questions of this kind?" The Secretary of Agriculture said, "Well, Mr. President, if you are willing to assume the responsibility, I will give way." Roosevelt assumed the responsibility, as he never hesitated to do in things that were right, and the building was erected where it fit into the scheme, and at the same time established the moral principle that no building should be placed nearer the center of the Mall than 450 feet.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Station ran across the Mall at Sixth Street, cutting in two parts the front yard of the Capitol. Just a short time before the Park Commission was appointed, the Railway Company had secured further concessions giving them the right to four blocks across the Mall, for a large station in the heart of the business section. Although intelligent people knew this would destroy the beauty of the Park, no one interested in the future of the Capital had the temerity even to think that it could be moved. It was only a combination of fortunate circumstances and a group of broad-minded men that secured a change to the site, proposed in the new plans, now occupied by the present Union Station. Burnham and McKim convinced Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railway, of the permanent damage the company would do the Federal City if the structure was placed across the Mall and secured his approval and co-operation. Senator McMillan secured the necessary legislation and Roosevelt approved the move. This truly epochal event of great value to the Capital was only possible because of the breadth and foresight of the men connected with the transaction.

The old unsightly station on the Mall when abandoned by the Railway Company became the property of the United States. All who were interested in the beauty of the Park wished very much to see the parkway cleared, as they feared Congress would use this building for Government purposes, thus making the nuisance permanent. Roosevelt appreciated this danger and ordered the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to have it removed. This was done, much to the joy of those interested in the artistic growth of the City. The wreckage paid for its removal and a balance was turned into the Treasury.

A short time after the old Pennsylvania Station had disappeared, a Representative presented a bill in the House calling for enclosing the train-shed with glass, fitting up the other parts of the building and transferring the Records and Clerks of the Census Bureau into the remodeled structure. When the bill was presented a better-informed member let the House know that the old Station did not exist. This statement produced a storm on the floor. The Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Col. Bromwell, was called before the Committee and asked by whose authority the building had been removed. "By the order of the President," he said. Col. Bromwell was informed that without an act of Congress no funds could be used, and as no expenditure had been authorized for this purpose the removal of the building was illegal. The Commissioner informed the House that no funds were necessary as the wreckage paid for the work, leaving a balance to deposit in the Treasury.

This incident is a fair example of what Congress considered Roosevelt's usurpation of power and illustrates how he acted without hesitating a moment in doing the right.

As long as Roosevelt remained in the White House, he gave intelligent and appreciative attention to the progress of the Park Commission plans carrying out the following statement he made at a dinner of the American Institute of Architects, January, 1905:

"The only way in which we can hope to have worthy artistic work done for the nation is by having such a growth of popular sentiment as will render it incumbent upon successive administrations or upon successive legislative bodies to carry out steadily a plan chosen for them. Whenever hereafter a public building is provided for, it should be erected in accordance with a carefully thought-out plan adopted long before, that should be, not only beautiful in itself, but fitting in its relations to the whole scheme of the public buildings, the parks and the drives of the District."

In furthering these principles he aided materially in preventing the Grant Memorial from being placed on the Ellipse south of the White House, where it would have marred one of the best views of the Mansion and where the Memorial would have lost in dignity, being detached from the important position assigned to it in the composition by the Park Commission. He aided in giving it the imposing site designed for it at the head of the open vista on the Mall. Roosevelt prevented the Lincoln Memorial from being built as a part, and the smaller part, of the Union Station. There was concerted action to build the Lincoln Memorial on the Station plaza between Representatives who opposed the park plans and wished to prevent their execution; by those wishing to make the Railway Station more important and pleasing; and by those interested in real estate in the vicinity of the Station.

The American Institute of Architects with all

its power opposed the desecration of the Lincoln Memorial by subordinating it to the Railway Station, but without the hearty support of the President they would not have accomplished their ends, as his support at this time caused the matter to be dropped by Congress. The proposition to add the Lincoln Memorial to the Railway Group was the first step in a twelve-year fight against other unsuitable locations, the last and most bitter being the effort to transfer the appropriation to a highway to Gettysburg. This step, due to Roosevelt's initiative, culminated in building the Memorial on the most important vacant site in the city, where it is a part of the artistic composition of the Park Plan. It may now be seen on the shore of the Potomac nearing completion.

Roosevelt may be thanked and the long and strenuous fight justified, as the fitness of its location, and the simple dignity of the structure can be appreciated by its most bitter opponents as well as by its advocates. I am pleased to say that many who objected most strenuously to this site as the structure grows in beauty have acknowledged their error.

## SCULPTURE

Roosevelt proved his appreciation of good sculpture and fostered this art in Government work. He desired artistic coinage as seen in our gold pieces, to give them standing in the art world and at the same time train the eyes of the people through whose hands they passed. Saint-Gaudens was commissioned to model the coins. He entered upon the task with zeal, although it was during the last years of his life when his physical condition was impaired. His models for the various coins were artistic productions of which we may be proud. Unfortunately for the best results, Saint-Gaudens died before the mint had completed the dies. Comparison of the coins with the models made by Saint-Gaudens show clearly how their character depreciated through the interpretation of the die-makers, and we must feel that could Saint-Gaudens have supervised the work to completion, the coins would have been more effective than the ones finally issued. As it was, the country secured coins so far superior in artistic value to any previous issue that it was a marked epoch in the country's coinage.


OBVERSE


REVERSE

SAINT-GAUDENS' MODELS FOR THE TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD COIN

That Roosevelt highly appreciated their merit is indicated in a speech at the Memorial Meeting to Saint-Gaudens.

He said, "Saint-Gaudens gave us for the first time a beautiful coinage, a coinage worthy of this country—a coinage not yet properly appreciated, but to which the official and popular mind will in the end grow. The first few thousand of the Saint-Gaudens gold coins are, I believe, more beautiful than any coins since the days of the Greeks, and they achieve their striking beauty because Saint-Gaudens not only possessed a perfect mas-

tery in the physical address of his craft but also a daring and original imagination."

Soon after Saint-Gaudens' death many of his friends, under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects, of which Mr. Cass Gilbert was president and I secretary in 1908, determined to give an international tribute of appreciation to Saint-Gaudens' memory, as we considered him the greatest artist the country had produced, and one of the great artists of the world. In connection with this memorial meeting an exhibition of about 150 pieces of Saint-Gaudens' work was installed in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington.

SAINT-GAUDENS' MEMORIAL EXHIBITION—THE PURITAN AND SEATED LINCOLN

The Committee considered a bronze bust of General Sherman, which was at West Point, necessary to complete the exhibition. The authorities at West Point put insurmountable obstacles in the way of securing this piece of sculpture, and the question finally came before Roosevelt who sent a letter ordering it forwarded to Washington. The installation was rapidly progressing and was to open in three days when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt came into the Hall viewing with great interest the pieces of sculpture as they were being put in place. The President, seeing me, said, "Well, have you received the bust of General Sherman?" "No, Mr. President," I said, "I have not even heard that we will get it from West Point." He said, "Come into the office." I followed him and he dictated the following telegram:

"Col. ———: See to it personally that the bust of General Sherman is at the Corcoran Gallery of Art within twenty-four hours.—Theodore Roosevelt."

Bringing his fist down in a characteristic way, he said, "That will bring it." The bust was in the Corcoran Gallery in twenty-four hours, being brought by a special messenger.

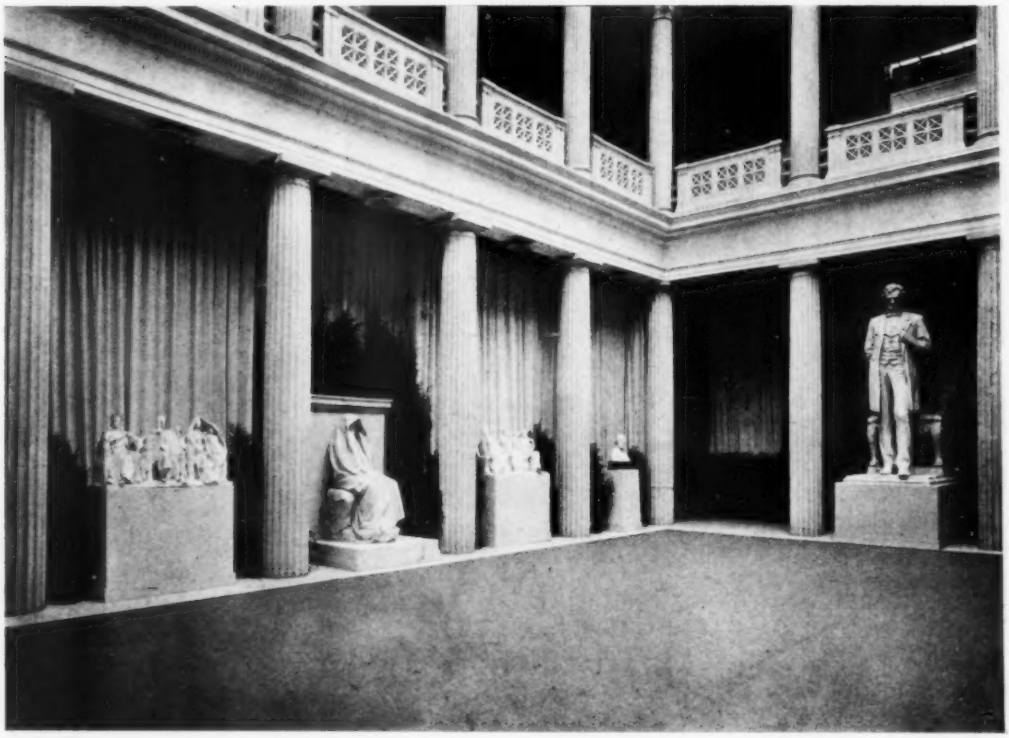
At this memorial meeting it was determined to ask each foreign Ambassador to pay a tribute to Saint-Gaudens as well as the Ambassadors from the country of St. Gaudens' ancestry and the country of his nativity. The Ambassadors in this country at the time, through the good offices of Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, accepted our invitation and entered with enthusiasm into the proposed tribute, as, we found, they thoroughly appreciated the position of Saint-Gaudens in the art world. Roosevelt declined to speak, thinking Elihu Root

worthily represented this country in the event. The affair progressed satisfactorily until a few days before the opening of the exhibition after we had issued our final program. Upon this program among the others were named the Ambassadors from minor countries like Mexico. Upon seeing this list an ambassador of a great country thought it beneath his dignity to speak unless we confined the participation in the event to the important nations. He proposed to withdraw and get others to do likewise. Several Ambassadors seemed inclined to follow his suggestion.

Later, Roosevelt, to save the situation, informed us he would attend and speak at the meeting. With the President speaking, no ambassador would withdraw. Shortly before the meeting, one of the ambassadors withdrew his rejection of the invitation, explanations ensued and happily an incident was avoided, largely due to the kindly assistance of the Secretary of State and the helpful action of the President, and the original program was carried out in full.

The meeting was a truly international tribute such as no artist in this country has received and I doubt if such a tribute has been paid any artist of the world. Facing the graceful and dignified statue of Victory—Peace, which seemed imbued with life and motion, welcoming him to the Hall, and surrounded on all sides by the heroes of the Republic so graphically depicted in line and feature, whose souls permeated the room as their spirit radiated from Saint-Gaudens' sculpture, Roosevelt delivered one of his characteristic, forceful and appreciative speeches from which I give the following extracts:

"I know well the danger of passing judgment upon the great men of the present, for any such judgment must be made with the full knowledge that it may be falsified when things are seen through the perspective of the ages. Yet I cannot but hazard a guess that Saint-Gaudens' work will stand in the foremost among the masterpieces of the sculptors of the greatest periods and the greatest peoples. He worked upon his own people and his work was of his own time; but yet it was



SAINT-GAUDENS' MEMORIAL EXHIBITION. ADAM'S TOMB. STANDING LINCOLN

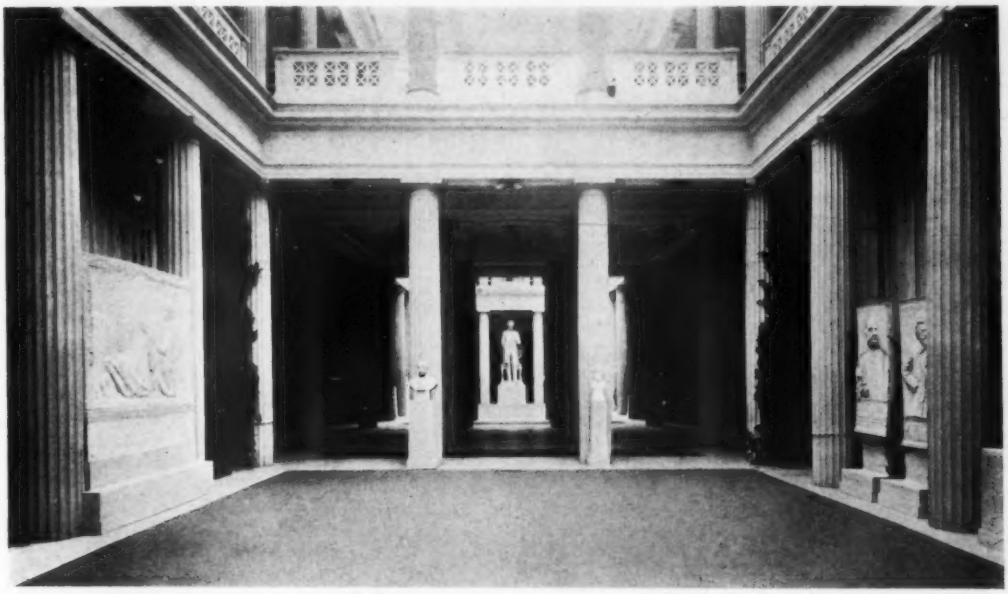
MEN OF NOTE, WHOSE SOUL PERMEATED THE ROOM AS THEIR SPIRIT RADIATED FROM SAINT-GAUDENS' SCULPTURE.

of all time, for in his subjects he ever portrayed that which was undying. His genius had that lofty quality of insight which enables a man to see the root of things, to discard all trappings that are not essential, and to grasp close at hand in the present the beauty and majesty which in most men's lives are dimmed until distance has softened out the trivial and the unlovely. He had, furthermore, the peculiar kind of genius in which a soaring imagination is held in check by a self mastery which eliminated all risk of the fantastic and over-strained. He knew when to give the most complete rein to his imagination. He also knew when to turn to the men and women about him, and to produce his great effects by portraying them as they actually were and yet as a little more than they seemed to all except the most clear-sighted because under his hand the soul appeared no less than the man's physical beauty."

Of the Sherman Statue Roosevelt in ending said, "Saint-Gaudens' great daring produced a wonderful work of art. His "Victory" is one of the finest figures of its kind, and the plain, grim, rugged old soldier riding alongside is so wrought that, in addition to the General whom all men knew, those that look upon the statue must see the soul of the man himself and the soul of the people whose high and eager hope dwelt with him when he marched to battle.

"Greatest of all is his Lincoln. It is Saint-Gaudens' peculiar quality that without abating one jot of the truthfulness or portrayal of the man's outside aspect, yet makes that outside aspect of little weight because of what is shown of the soul within. We look at Saint-Gaudens' mighty statue of the mighty Lincoln, and we are stunned to awe and wonder and devotion for the great man who in strength and sorrow bore the people's burdens through the four years of our direst need and then standing as high priest between the horns of the altar poured out his life-blood for the nation he had saved.

"In this quality of showing the soul, Saint-Gaudens' figures are more impressive than the most beautiful figures that have come down to us from the art of Ancient Greece, for their unequalled beauty is of form merely and Saint-Gaudens is of the spirit within."



SAINT-GAUDENS' MEMORIAL EXHIBITION, CORCORAN GALLERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Semi-Annual Meeting of the Indiana Society of Architects, Held in Indianapolis, December 9, 1919

THE meeting of the Indiana Society of Architects, held on December 9, in its attendance and earnestness was probably the most successful ever held by this progressive organization. The results of this meeting will undoubtedly have far-reaching importance, and they certainly will prove in the most conclusive way of great value to the profession of architecture. One has only to read the very thoughtful address of President Turnock to become aware how thoroughly this group of men realize all their responsibilities, and how earnestly will they endeavor to meet them.

We further have as a result of this meeting the most encouraging proof of the value of these State organizations and the place they may properly fill in the field of organized architecture.

There is a certain cohesion in such organizations, a well-developed unit value. We need similar groups of men in every State. It is only by such organizations that we can hope to secure by a large membership the complete representation of the profession, and in this way secure to the profession of architecture a full measure of the emolument to which it rightfully has claim.

The keynote of the meeting was the necessity for the closest kind of an organization and a perfect spirit of co-operation. It was urged that action be set afoot to secure a license law for the State, one that would avoid the errors of the bill that had not met with success and one that would protect in the most thorough manner the interest of every architect practicing in the State.

It was suggested that the Society as a representative body should offer its services in the matter of the War Memorial to be erected in Indianapolis by the American Legion.

One of the essentials that received the earnest consideration of this meeting was the establishment of a building code for Indiana. This is a most important matter and illustrates the direction in which State Societies may work with a fair prospect of securing results. To frame a National Code is, as has been found out by the Committee of the Institute, an almost impossible task. A State Society may, however, go forth on such an effort with a far better prospect of securing a practical result.

The best means by which to learn just what was accomplished at this meeting and to secure an idea of the correct spirit that dominated it is to read the addresses that were delivered. These were received in a most enthusiastic way and the sentiments expressed were unanimously indorsed.

President Turnock during the course of his address spoke in part as follows:

Architects, as a rule, are very busy men and are not prone to leave their offices and labors without some good reason. We believe we have a reason and one that is vital to the interests of the architects of this State. The number of persons attending this meeting is significant of the interest manifested in the work of our association. This period of uncertainty and reconstruction, which is now upon us, has brought many problems to the architect that he has never heretofore faced, and which must be solved before he can feel that his feet are on solid ground.

What we want and must have is a thoroughgoing live organization, that is alert to all problems that affect his business interests. His ethical ideals will be expressed in his business methods and therefore we need not dwell strongly upon them. A moral code is a precious part of a man's conscience and which is of no importance unless reflected in his business methods and in his conduct with those with whom he has to deal. Architecture is a profession, but it is also a business and demands all the qualities that a commercial business requires to be successful. It is very probable that the general public judges the work of an architect by his business ability fully as much as by his artistic attainments, however these qualifications should not conflict; they should be nicely balanced so as to render the most efficient service to his clientele.

The only excuse that a society can offer to its members for its existence is a distinct service, something that will assist him to solve problems that cannot be solved by his unaided efforts. But it must be remembered that each individual member must give generously of his own experience and personality. Each of us has traveled a pathway in his professional career that is quite unique, many have had rough sledding, some few have struck the flower beds, but whether the one or the other, it was intensely human and therefore of absorbing interest. What we must all do is throw all our experiences into the pot for the general good.

At this point I want to say a few words regarding co-operation with the contractors. I consider this matter of most vital importance to our profession. It is a tender subject and doubtless all of you have very pronounced ideas on this subject. The whole world is ripped and torn by revolt and revolution and it has affected everything from individuals to nations. It is our duty to see that the building industry is readjusted to the new conditions, which were brought on us by the war, in an orderly manner. Co-operation by those interested in the various lines of building industry will accomplish this readjustment in a very short time. The architect, engineer, contractor and material man are all essential to construction and to this extent are all workmen. What is most essential to co-operation is confidence in each other so that harmony prevails. My years of observation and experience tell me that one of the serious difficulties between architects and builders is that the builder views an architect as judge, jury and executioner, that he frequently specifies materials that he himself is not familiar with; his grades are mixed; he is dicta-

torial in his manner; he covers much of his ignorance with some paragraph that is like the old Mother Hubbard dress that covers everything and touches nothing. He will specify how large a boiler shall be and how much radiation shall be used and then demands a guarantee of a certain temperature from the contractor. He will make drawings showing carefully the thickness of concrete and amount of reinforcement and then puts a clause in his specification demanding a guarantee of a certain strength by the builder. These inconsistencies should be eliminated from the architect's specifications as it puts him in an indefensible position in the eyes of the builder.

The architect has himself largely to blame for differences which occur between the builder and himself. These differences can be eliminated if the architect will thoroughly acquaint himself with all the materials which enter into the construction of the building, or, if that is impossible, get in touch with a contractor who is familiar with grades and qualities. Any reputable contractor will be most willing to give such information. The architect has many faults to rectify and doubtless the builders would confess to many imperfections, but I believe if these matters can be spoken of freely and frankly in a spirit of concession a large amount of disputatious matter would be settled and buried.

Building construction under any conditions is a task and is greatly aggravated by present conditions; it is really a man-size job, if the work is done conscientiously, and if we can get together, each party recognizing that he has something to learn and something that is better to forget. This spirit of co-operation being uppermost in mind, the dove of peace will perch close beside the architect and the builder.

With the advent of the cost plus method of doing business, the contractor has taken an entirely different position in the community, and a much more pretentious one since the competitive letting of contracts has largely passed out of use. It behooves the architect to look well to his laurels, as I am sure that, in the near future, more careful and conscientious service will be demanded of him, or much work will be done without an architect's assistance. I am speaking now of utilitarian buildings that require no special artistic expression. It is highly important to our profession that we recognize the difficulties, disadvantages and many troublesome problems that the contractor faces and give him the advantage of our best efforts and thought in helping him solve them.

The architect has a certain and distinct service to render his client, that is to design and supervise the building; nothing else. He does not attempt to build, he does not usurp the province of the builder in any particular. It is essential to a mutual and lasting co-operation between the builder and the architect that the builder recognize this fact and does not infringe on the functions of an architect.

Every architect in the State of Indiana should be a working member of this society and use his influence in his own community to further building interests and harmonize all differences with contractors and material men. I am creditably informed that one of the reasons why our license laws have been repeatedly killed in the Indiana State Legislature was on account of the builders' objections. Why? Because of want of co-operation, want of mutual respect, because when the bill was drawn up his interests were not sufficiently considered. There should be no clash in our business relations; the architect designs and supervises and the contractor constructs the building; there should be no division of thought, no reason for any differences unless unfair and inadequate drawings are furnished or the specifications are vague. We are again brought face to face with this problem of efficient service. No ambiguities in either drawings or specifications should be tolerated. There should be no blanket clauses in specifications which may be interpreted in different ways depending on the condition of the architect's stomach. Fairness in drawing up contracts should be exercised; see that the interests of the builder are as safely guarded as the clients; see that certificates are issued promptly and of fair and just amounts. If there have been extras pay fairly for them. If some of these extras are the fault of yourselves tell the owner so. He will think more of you for it, because the average man knows that mistakes and omissions will occur. *It is the dangerous man who never makes a mistake.* He would not know how to correct them. He has no experience along these lines. The great lessons of life are learned by experience and many of these experiences are mistakes. Mr. William LeBaron Jenney, the great Chicago architect, with whom I was fortunate enough to be with for a number of years, said that a man should not practice architecture until he was eighty years old and, after making that statement, he said: "I think he would learn something next day." So you can judge what a tough job you are up against. It means something to live up to the standard of a clean, just, conscientious architect. As the Scotchman said in testifying in court as to what an architect was, he said, "He must know everything and be a gentleman." This is a big order, but let us all try our utmost to fill the bill.

I would like to suggest to this convention the propriety and feasibility of what you might call "regional clubs" made up of architects, draughtsmen, builders and material men. The State could be divided up into ten or more regions, in which it would be easy for those interested in building to get together often. These local organizations would keep up the interest and work of our larger meetings. There could be discussions and papers, prizes offered for best sketches and many matters of interest to the community could be brought up for discussion. I have in mind something of the sort that was done a number of years ago in South Bend, with Laporte, Elkhart, Michawaka, etc., contributing. Much good was accomplished at these meetings. It developed a mutual respect for each other and materially aided in recognizing each other's ability and softened the usually harsh scramble after jobs, besides giving all a good enjoyable time.

A. J. Hoffman of Evansville, Ind., President of the Associated Building Contractors of Indiana, was a guest of the Society, and was requested to make an address on the relations between architects and contractors.

Mr. Hoffman, in the most direct and forceful way, went directly to the heart of his discourse. He told his hearers some hard facts, and bluntly stated conditions as they at present exist, and offered many wise suggestions for their betterment.

He said in part:

The architect is an interested third party to a contract between the owner and the contractor, and by the virtue of this position he is an arbitrator on any matters of controversy between the contracting parties and an interpreter of his own plans and specifications. This is a most peculiar situation and one that is responsible for so much misunderstanding. If the contractor on the least pretense asks for redress from the architect's decision on the grounds that he has been unfair, and the architect is likely to get the idea that the contractor is unscrupulous, that it requires unusual precaution to protect his client from being robbed.

In nearly every case such as this the trouble is that one side has the wrong impression of the other. If a little more charity were practiced, most of these petty differences could be eliminated.

There are, no doubt, some dishonest contractors in the business and we will offer no defense for them, but most of us are trying to conduct a legitimate business and only ask fair play.

It is doubtful if there is any other commercial business that is as hazardous or beset with so much risk or complications as the building contracting business. The contractor takes all the chances on the elements in signing a time limit contract. He is confronted with all kinds of contingencies in view of the present unstable material market and labor situation, and is perhaps the least compensated of any mercantile business man in existence to-day.

The owner is usually provided with a bond from some reliable source to guarantee to him that the contractor will faithfully fulfill his obligations, and, in addition, he is the purchaser who is not obliged to pay for his goods until after delivery is made and same are thoroughly inspected. In the face of this, what assurance does the contractor have that he will receive his payments promptly and that the owner will fulfill his part of the obligation? There is no reason why the contractor should not be given every possible protection to safeguard his interests, but if he should request a surety bond from the owner he would be severely criticised.

There are some injustices to the contractor that could easily be removed through the effort of the architect. For instance, some specifications have a clause that in excavating for foundations, if it is found necessary, in the judgment of the owner or his superintendent, to go deeper for solid earth, the expense of this work is to be borne by the contractor. One of our men recently asked an architect why he embodied such a clause in his specification when he knew it was an injustice to the contractor, and his reply was that he wanted no extras against the owner on this contract. Is this even fair to the owner himself? No engineer in the world could estimate accurately on such specifications even though he should take test borings every few feet over the site of the proposed building, because he or no one else could fathom the idea of the architect or the whim of the superintendent in this regard. Consequently, if the contractor is alert enough to catch such a clause before submitting his bid, he will add a sufficient amount to his estimate to care for such additional work and the owner is obliged to pay for something that he may not receive.

Here is another customary clause in the general conditions: "Everything is to be done whether specifically shown on the plans or called for in the specifications to the entire satisfaction of the owner." And another clause will read: "Anything that is not done satisfactory to the owner is to be removed at the expense of the contractor." All such things put the contractor at the mercy of the owner, and if he so desires he can make matters very unpleasant for the contractor.

Our company attorney has told me any number of times that most of the contracts we sign are not even fair; however, what good does it do for one individual contractor to object?

Referring to the matter of inspection, this is one of the worst abuses in our business. The contractor is very often placed in the unique position of being obliged to work to the fancies of some one as inspector who is wholly incompetent. The average architect is honest and wants to deal fairly with the contractor, but the trouble comes when he employs some one to represent him for supervising the work. Sometimes the inspection turns out to be more of a persecution than anything else. Some of the inspectors seem to think that their job depends upon their ability to work hardships upon the contractor.

There are circumstances that frequently arise on the job where it is impractical literally to carry out the terms of the specifications. In such cases the incompetent inspector knows nothing of common practice and customary usage and insists upon blindly following the terms of the specifications. In many such instances, this is even detrimental to the best interest of the work. Let us try a little more of the "Give and Take Policy."

Put a man on his honor and you can expect fairer treatment from him than otherwise. If you watch him too closely, he will feel that you mistrust him, and very often he will take undue advantage of you. This is human nature.

There is one other feature of which I should like to speak; it deals with estimates that are named by the architects to prospective owners when they contemplate building. Many architects in their eagerness to secure work, fearing to lose a prospect, will quote estimates that are too low. Then when bids are received they far exceed the preliminary estimate; the owner is disappointed and the contractors are put in a bad light as the owner conceives the idea that there has been connivance among the contractors to hold him up. More care should be exercised by the architects in quoting preliminary estimates, especially in these days of uncertainty due to labor conditions and changing material prices.

There should be more of these meetings all over the country. There should be duplications of this wide-awake organization in every State. When the formation of similar societies has been accomplished, and if the Institute Committee secures the support to which it is entitled, we may soon hope for a better condition in organized architecture than we have ever known.

# EDITORIAL

*In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.*

## Roosevelt and the Fine Arts

*By* IRVING K. POND, *Past President American Institute of Architects*

I HAVE read with mingled feelings the proofs of Mr. Glenn Brown's articles upon the relation of President Roosevelt to the Fine Arts during his occupancy of the White House. So many and mighty are the affairs which have engrossed the mind of the world during these few years just passed that Glenn Brown's message came almost as an echo of long ago, yet an echo which should reverberate on into the future until some other well-rounded president shall in full voice take up the strain and send it on to another president who, let us hope, will appear at a lesser interval than seventy-five years. Let us hope, too, that Roosevelt's pulsating voice shall not be compelled to travel throughout an equally extended period before it is relayed by that other who shall carry the spirit on. Not that Roosevelt's voice might prove inadequate for the performance, but that it would be a serious reflection on the full manhood and ideality of the American people were not a president to appear at no far distant date who should contain within himself ingredients of culture as well as of politics or statesmanship, and who should recognize the value of beauty and order and their absolute necessity to a real civilization. We have had since Roosevelt one president so steeped in the idea of peace that he entered into a war to preserve peace for all time. And now that peace has been invoked may we not soon have a president who shall cause "order and beauty to draw round our symbol of light and law"?

I SPEAK of Glenn Brown's message as an echo from long ago. That is because it awakens in my mind thoughts long—seemingly long—dormant. I was serving my first term on the Board of American Institute of Architects, with McKim and Cass Gilbert, Frank Miles Day being president and Glenn Brown secretary, when I first became aware that in President Roosevelt a strenuous personality had entered into the lists in behalf of an official recognition of beauty and order and that within him was a clear comprehension of what such recognition on his part, as well as a respect for beauty and order on the part of a people, might mean to a nation.

Under Day and then under Gilbert I viewed the battle at close range, and will say that, while not agreeing with Roosevelt at every point in his public policy and action, I admired his generalship in this special campaign and continued to the end to applaud his attitude toward culture and the arts. So late as in the fall of 1916 I complimented him upon an essay—which I had just then heard him read at the meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—on Nationalism in Literature and Art, and received from him a characteristic expression of his appreciation of my sympathetic word.

CASS GILBERT is the only one now living who headed the American Institute of Architects during Roosevelt's Administration, and on him fell the pleasant though strenuous duty of keeping up or of keeping the Institute up with Roosevelt's rapid pace. A story of these times from the pen of Gilbert would make interesting reading, and worthy reading, for Gilbert was a leader with force and poise and culture, on whom President Roosevelt leaned, both for himself and as representing the Institute and through whom he offered to confer upon the Institute great powers of initiative and administration in the matters pertaining to art. Gilbert could not accept certain of these responsibilities, for the Institute was not so organized nor indeed so conceived as to permit its participation in certain activities which the President suggested that it undertake.

It devolved upon me to carry over into the following Administration some of the activities which were taken up by the Institute during Roosevelt's term; and from Roosevelt's successor I received words of commendation and appreciation for the work of the Institute. A telegram along these lines reached me from President Taft at the conclusion of the Convention of the Institute which I was con-

ducting in San Francisco and was read at the banquet.

During all the period about which he writes Glenn Brown was, as he had been for years previous, secretary of the Institute and was in close touch with everything of a national character which in any measure affected the fine arts and in which the influence of the Institute could be of service—and in the articles he modestly gives the Institute credit. But Roosevelt's letter to Brown under date of March 2, 1909, furnishes a golden key to the situation.

McKIM and Peabody, were they living, would give unstinted credit to Brown, as I have heard them do in the old days; Gilbert often has given it, and let me enter that high company long enough to give it now. Where Roosevelt thanks the "Institute" we might almost read "Brown." It was Brown's knowledge of Washington history, his love of its tradition, his grasp of solid fact, and his idealism which furnished the handle of the tool or weapon wielded in the good cause by many a strong man, including Roosevelt himself. Brown had not the point of vantage from which to draw the bow he fashioned, but he placed it in the hands of others who used it to good effect—and none more so or to better purpose or with more far-reaching results than did that same strenuous, self-sustained, individualistic Roosevelt. The saving of the "Mall" through the removing of the Pennsylvania train shed by executive order was one of the shafts from Roosevelt's bow which hit the target so squarely that its flight gave great joy to the sympathetic onlookers, while it pierced the bull's eye so cleanly that it must even have given little sense of pain to those who had inadvertently set themselves up to be shot at. Roosevelt's glow of satisfaction can easily be imagined.

These papers from the pen of Glenn Brown are a worthy stone in the memorial which is to be builded to Theodore Roosevelt—the first President of the United States in seventy-five years to place, throughout his administration, culture and broad civilization on a par with politics; even as ameliorating politics and assisting statesmanship. Emerson's *Seyd* "thought it happier to be dead, to die for beauty than live for bread." Somewhat of that characteristic quality was in Roosevelt. His record shows that he was willing and eager to fight for that beauty and order which were as much to him and which he felt should be as much to a great people as were bread and the material things for which men so strenuously battle. And I am proud to have been a member of the American Institute of Architects which during his time of stress ministered gladly and helpfully to his cause and received his heartfelt commendation.

VENICE—FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY R. BELLOTTO
(COURTESY OF M. KNOEDLER & CO.)

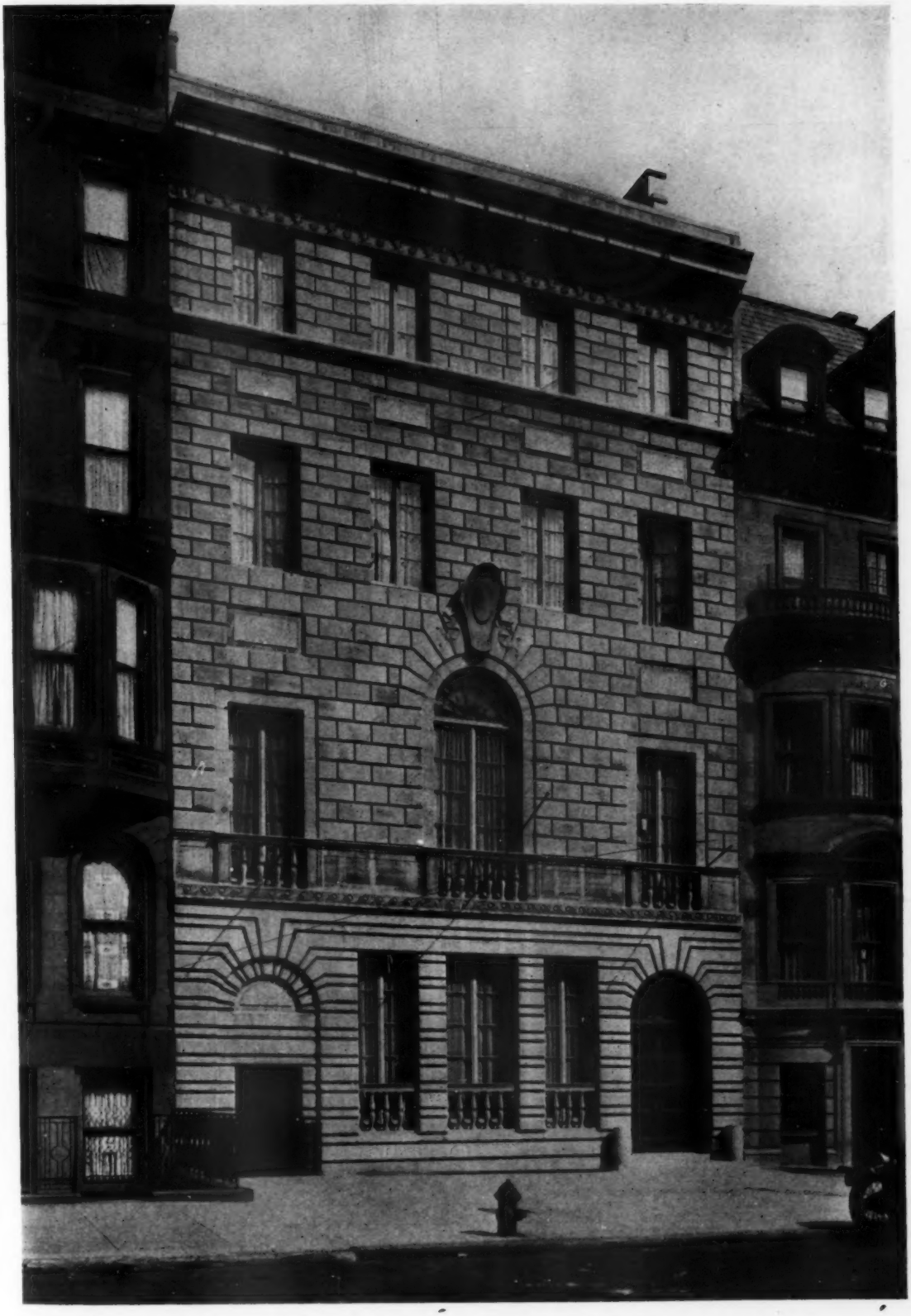


PLATE 196 HOUSE OF THOMAS NEWBOLD, 15 EAST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

PLATE 197

HOUSE OF THOMAS NEWBOLD, 15 EAST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

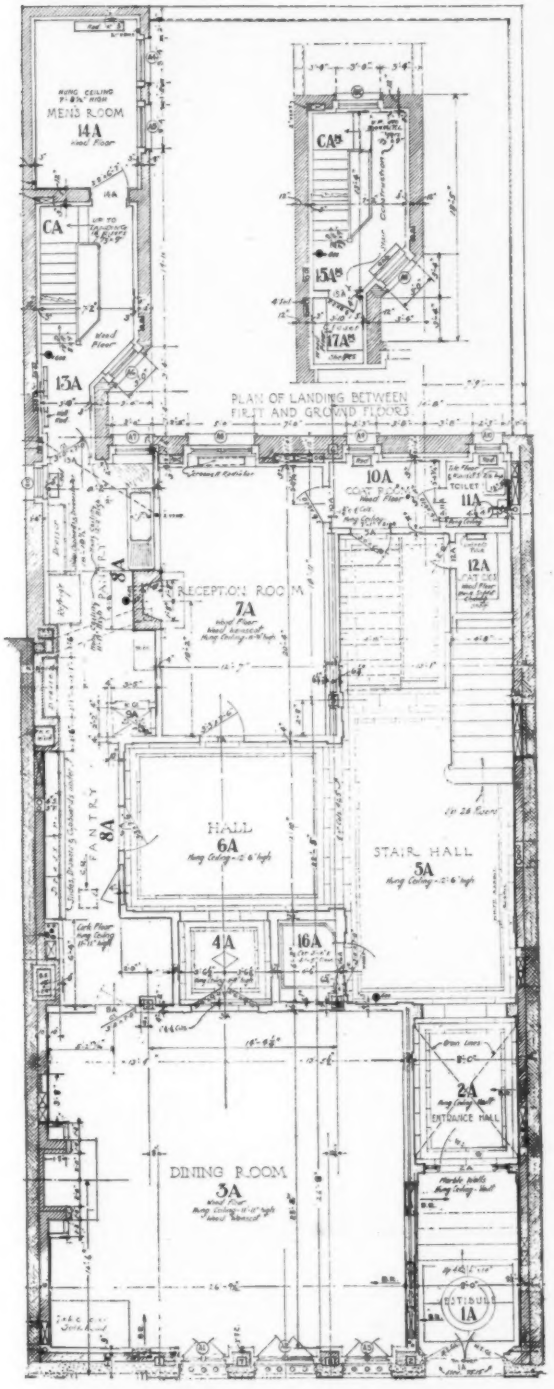
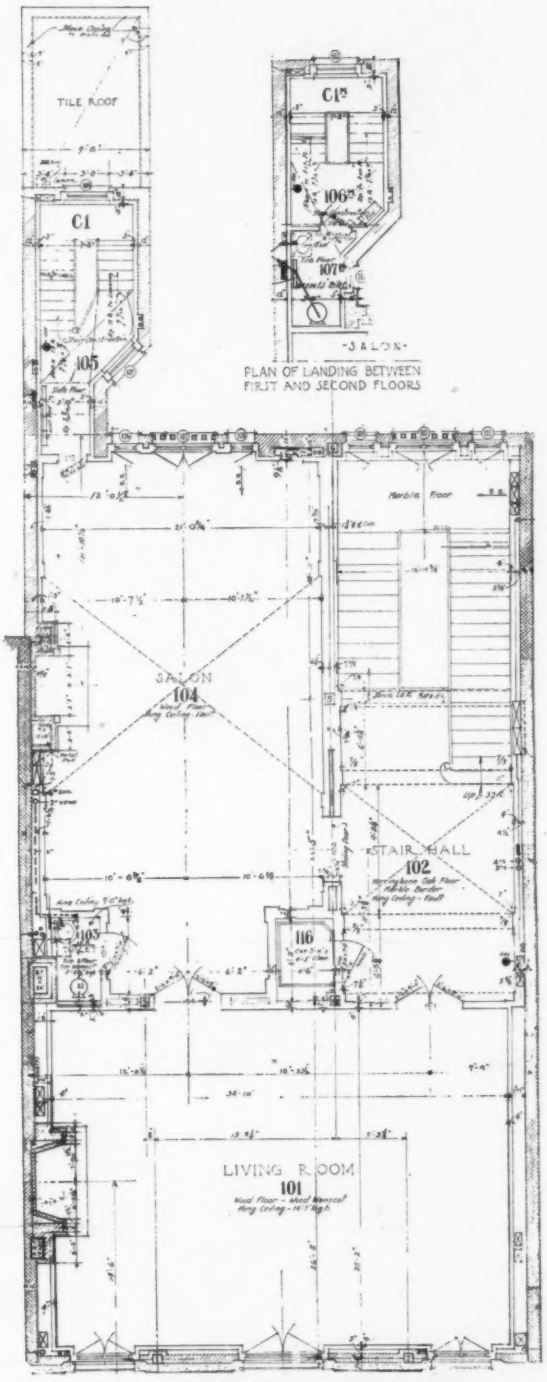



PLATE 198 FIRST FLOOR PLAN




GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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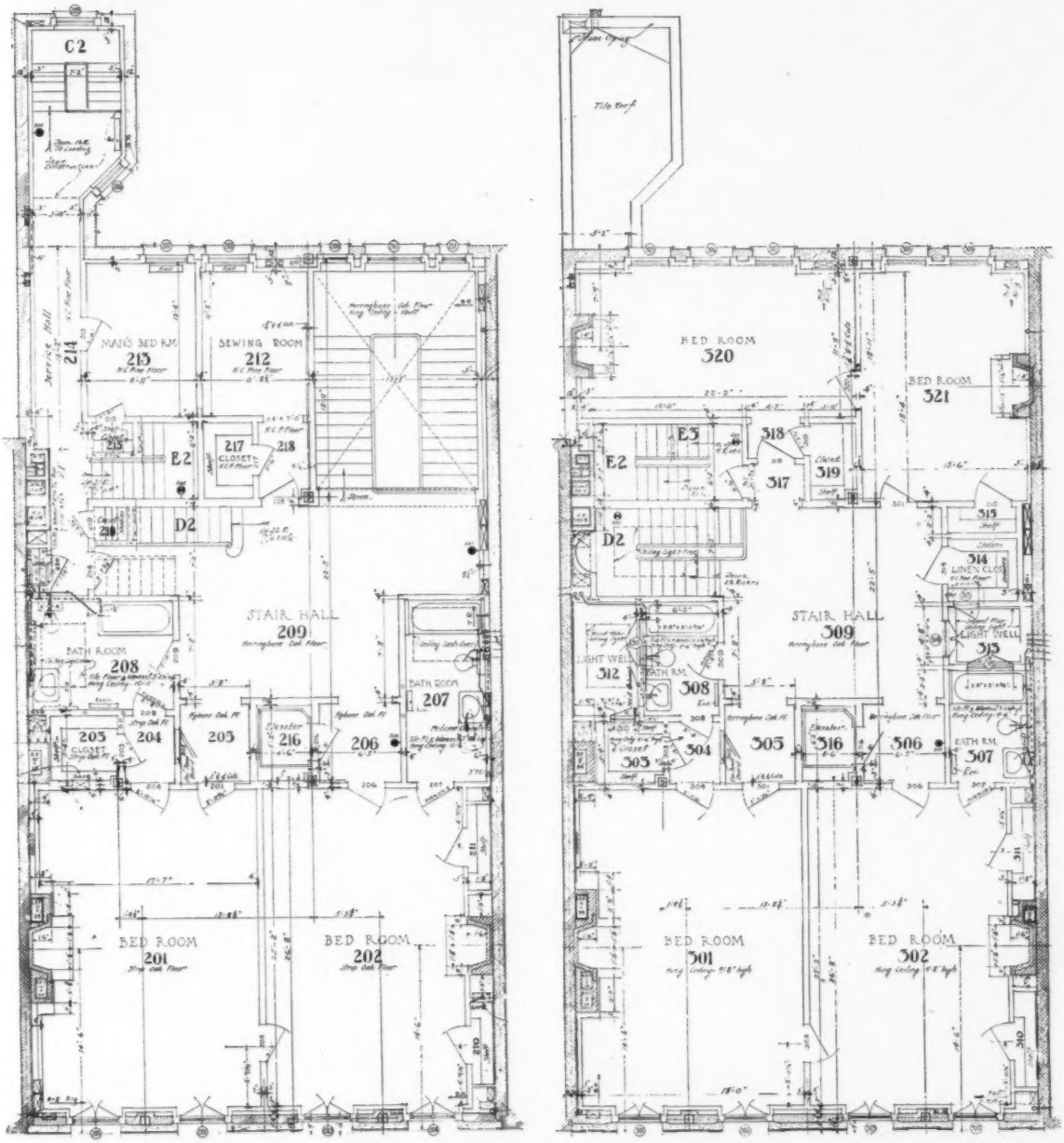


PLATE 199 SECOND FLOOR PLAN THIRD FLOOR PLAN

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McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

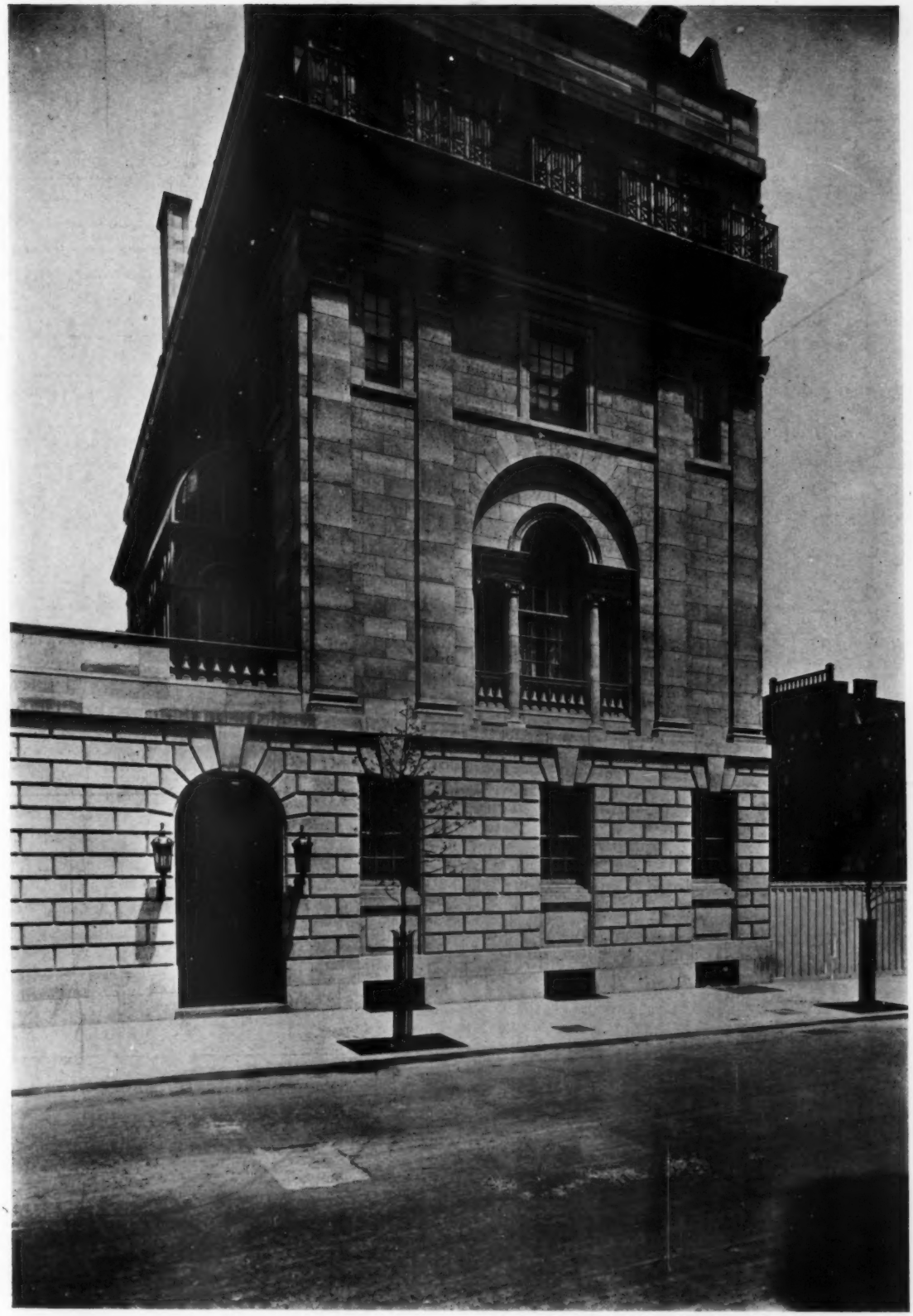

PLATE 200 HOUSE OF C. M. MACNEILL, 15 EAST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK

FREDERICK J. STERNER, *ARCHITECT*

PLATE 201 HOUSE OF C. M. MACNEILL, 15 EAST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK

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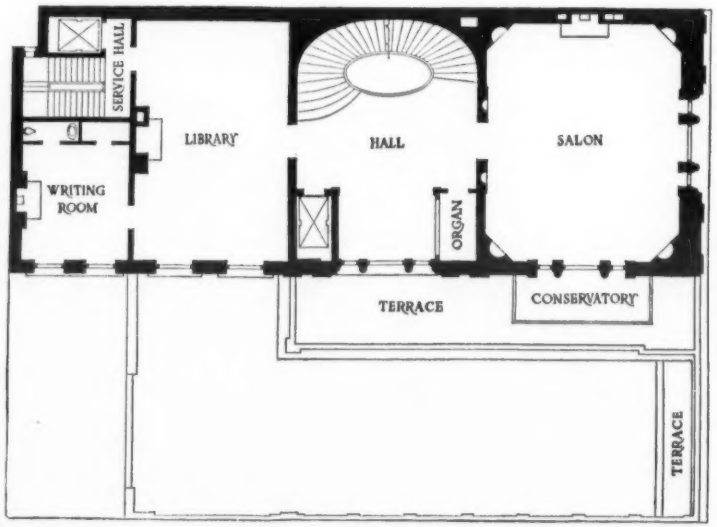
FREDERICK J. STERNER, *ARCHITECT*

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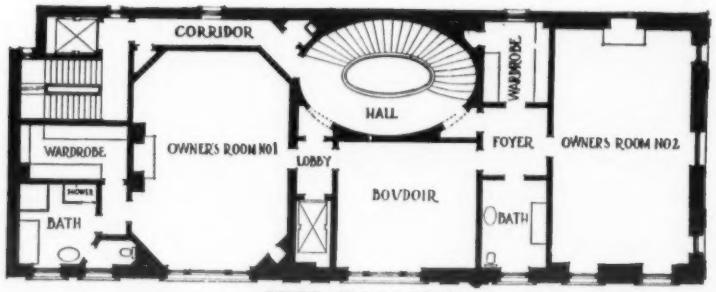


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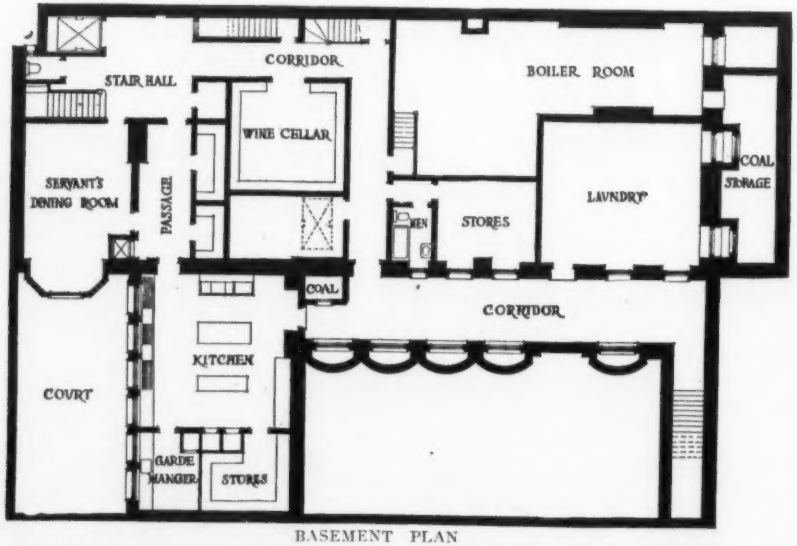
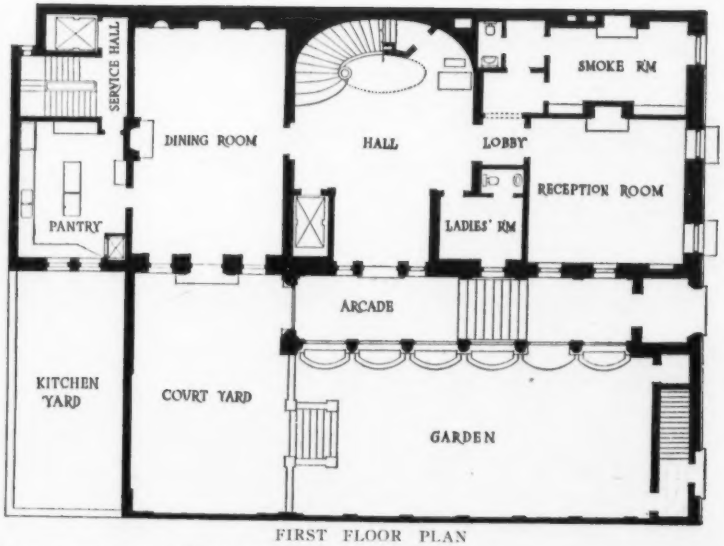



BASEMENT PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PLATE 204

HOUSE OF C. M. MACNEILL, 15 EAST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK

FREDERICK J. STERNER, *ARCHITECT*

# Current News

## Late Happenings and Comment in the Fields of Architecture and the Allied Arts

*In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.*

## November Meeting Illinois Society of Architects

Considering the business transacted at the November meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects, this meeting will prove one of the most momentous ever held by the Society. The Canons of Ethics relating to advertising were amended by substituting for Canon No. 14 the following:

"The principle of truthful advertising of the progress and achievements in architecture as exemplified by the profession or the individual is commendable. The placing of the architect's name on a building during construction, and the signature of the architect on the building after completion, is recommended."

The proposed amendment to the Constitution presented at the March meeting in 1918, which under the Constitution came up for consideration at the annual meeting following, was postponed for one year by vote of the Society. At the last annual meeting its consideration was further postponed until the September meeting; at the September meeting it was postponed until the October meeting and at the October meeting was further postponed until the regular November meeting, the amendment as proposed being as follows:

"Amend Article 7 by adding thereto the following:

"Any member of the Society who has become one year in arrears for dues to the Society may be dropped from membership by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

"Any member of the Society who has become eighteen months in arrear for dues to the Society shall automatically cease to be a member of the Society."

This amendment was called up for action and was further changed by adding thereto the following:

"The publications of the Society, including the Yearly Hand Book and the Monthly 'Bulletin' shall not be issued to any member who has been dropped for non-payment of dues."

After a lengthy discussion, this addition to the amendment was adopted and the amendment in its entirety was then adopted by the unanimous vote of the members present.

The financial secretary then read the list of 143 names of members of the Society who were in arrears for dues.

The board of directors were then instructed by the unanimous vote of the Society to start legal proceedings at once against all delinquent members to collect the back dues owing the Society.

President Hammond then presented his formal report on the investigation recently made by the Building Committee of the City Council and others on the problem of zoning.

This report is published in full in the December issue of the Illinois Society of Architects' *Monthly Bulletin*.

It is a most complete and well written account of an inspection tour recently taken by public officials and representatives of civic, industrial and professional societies. Zoning is to-day a very live question as relating to the problems of a city's growth. This report discusses these matters on the basis of actual operation and investigation in a number of cities and is, therefore, accurate and trustworthy. It should be read by architects who desire to keep abreast with the development of this vital topic. Copies of the December *Bulletin* may be had by addressing F. E. Davidson, editor, 1448 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

## New York Society of Architects Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Society of Architects was held at its headquarters, the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, Mr. James Riely Gordon presiding.

The formation of a Junior League in affiliation with the Society is now in progress. By this it is sought to promote the interests of students and draftsmen who expect to become architects. One of the benefits of membership in this league will be that a register will be kept of draftsmen, stating their qualifications, so as to refer them to architects from whom inquiries are frequently made for draftsmen.

The proposition to issue certificates of membership to individual members of the Society, which has been under consideration for some time past, was discussed at length, and finally negatived.

## Public Comfort Stations for Philadelphia

Readers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT will recall that this journal has for a long period been advocating the immediate and extensive erection of public comfort stations. Particularly since facilities of this sort hitherto accessible in saloons are now no longer available, the subject of a satisfactory substitute should engage widespread attention.

It is therefore with pleasure that we read a communication from the chairman of the new Philadelphia Planning Conference, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, who calls attention to the fact that this important feature has received the recognition of the newly appointed Director of Public Health for that city, Col. C. Lincoln Furbush.

Mr. Boyd, always alert to advance the cause of good architecture, and with it the well-being of the community, has availed of this opportunity to offer the co-operation of his large organization in an effort to promote the erection of these utilities. As an example of co-operative effort between architects and engineers and other allied professions this is of interest, and it is hoped the result will justify a wide emulation in other sections of the country.

## Oregon Architects Elect Officers

Oregon State Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Portland, has elected the following officers, the entire personnel of the board being changed: President, W. C. Knighton; vice-president, John V. Bennes; secretary, Folger Johnson; treasurer, O. R. Bean; trustees, Ellis F. Lawrence and Joseph Jacobberger.

## National Academy Awards Prizes

The awards made by the National Academy of Design at the opening of the winter exhibition in New York have been announced as follows:

The Carnegie prize, $500, for the most meritorious oil painting in the exhibition, portraits excepted, to Emil Carlsen for his painting entitled "Surf at Skagen."

The Thomas R. Proctor prize, $200, for the best portrait in the exhibition to Walter MacEwen for a "Portrait of the Painter."

The Altman prize of $1,000 for a figure or genre picture painted by an American artist, to Charles C. Curran for his painting entitled "The Top of the World."

The Altman prize of $500 for a figure or genre picture painted by an American artist, to Gifford Beal for his painting entitled "Balmy Days."

The Isidor gold medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist, 35 years of age or under, to R. McLellan for the painting entitled "The Old Lady."

The Julia A. Shaw memorial, $300, for the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by an American woman, to Laura Gardin Frazer for "A Baby Goat," in sculpture.

The Elizabeth Watrous gold medal, which may be awarded to a work in sculpture, to Rudolph Evens for a bronze, "Boy and Panther."

The Helen Foster Barnett prize, for the best piece of sculpture in the exhibition by an artist under 35 years of age, to Victor D. Salvatore for a portrait bust of "Big Oak."

## The Inter-Professional Relation

There have been reproduced in these pages, since the ban on advertising was removed by the Institute, advertisements and announcements by architectural firms, showing a tendency toward a grouping in architectural practice of those professions with which architecture is intimately concerned.

Another and equally important instance is presented in the recent organization of a group of professional men who seek to build up a practice along special lines. This announcement reads:

"The corporation of Webb, Marlow & Vought, 37 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, wishes to announce that it has been formed to specialize in the design, construction and supervision of country estates, farms and commercial plants. It is ready to undertake any project, in whole or in part, from the purchase of the land, through the designing and actual construction of buildings, roads, power plants, water supplies, drainage and sewerage systems, and to render advice on all matters of farm management, marketing, live stock and equipment.

Mr. Webb, a graduate of Harvard and the Cornell Agricultural College, has developed and is now successfully operating a large farm on a commercial basis. Mr. Marlow, a graduate of Cornell, College of Architecture, received his early training in the office of Carrere & Hastings, and was later associated for four years with Edward Burnett as architect. Mr. Vought has been engaged in the general contracting business in New York for over ten years, his operations including several large country estates and commercial plants. Mr. Rogers, a graduate of Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is in charge of the engineering department.

"The corporation will be able to render efficient and economical service not only because of its personnel, but also by reason of its combining in one organization experts in specialties that usually operate separately. This means promptness in taking up the work in all its phases, coherent planning ahead, and harmony and speed in execution. The combination into a single organization also permits the rendering of this service at a minimum charge.

"The corporation is prepared to consult at once with anyone interested in the establishment or maintenance of country properties."

## Municipal Reference Library Has New Civic Art Division

Although there has been much writing and discussion of war memorials and the new opportunity for the development of a distinctively American civic art there is little evidence that any considerable endeavor is being made by purely municipal agencies to build up a comprehensive collection of literature and other data on the important subject of civic art and the scientific planning of municipal architectural undertakings.

By a plan recently agreed upon, however, New York has taken a step in this direction. A nucleus for a library of Civic Art has been formed as the result of an agreement made recently by the Municipal Art Commission and the Municipal Reference Library. Finding that there was some duplication and overlapping in the work being carried on in the Art Commission's library and in the Municipal Reference Library, Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall, assistant secretary of the commission, arranged with Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., municipal reference librarian, for the latter to assume complete responsibility for the Art Commission's collection which was duly constituted a branch of the Municipal Reference Library to be devoted to Civic Art.

In accordance with this plan a Civic Art Division of the Municipal Reference Library has been created and the work of consolidating the two collections is now in progress. A classification scheme is being prepared and some progress has been made in the compilation of an index. Index cards will be duplicated in the index of the Municipal Reference Library, 512 Municipal Building, in accordance with the plan already followed for the books of the Library's Public Health Division. Suggestions from New York architects as to how the new library can be made of wider usefulness will be gladly received.

## Art Exports Barred by Germany

Exportation of works of art, the loss of which would prove detrimental to Germany, has been forbidden by a law which became effective on Dec. 12. This law was prepared in secret to prevent stimulation of the sale of historic works during the preliminary stages of the measure.

## To Extend Social Unit Work

A national conference of persons interested in the National Unit Organization was held recently in Cincinnati, to discuss the extension to an entire American city of an experiment which has been going on in a district in that municipality for the last three years.

Officers and members of the organization all over the country are discussing suggestions advanced to extend the work. Three constructive proposals have been made. They include the formation of a national planning body to embrace experts in a dozen or more lines of endeavor; the extension of the experiment from one district in a city to an entire municipality, and the formation of a training school for social unit workers who would establish the social unit system in communities where it is desired.

The plan is regarded as still in the experimental stage. The unit was budgetted and finances were provided for three years in one district in Cincinnati, and this period expired at the end of 1919. By widening the scope of the work to include an entire city, it is hoped to establish actual relations with the city administration.

Further extension, also, it is believed, will make possible studies of undoubted benefit to all the city's population. As an instance, it was pointed out that the problem of the high cost of living could not be attacked in one district alone but could readily be investigated on a scale taking in the entire city. If Cincinnati had been organized on a city-wide basis it would have been possible, it is contended, to know the exact situation regarding unemployment.

Health work is another factor that Social Unit workers feel can be prosecuted on a city-wide basis, rather than by districts. It was pointed out that a health survey of one district would be an insufficient basis from which to draw conclusions as to conditions in the entire city.

The national planning body, as proposed, would consist of a permanent paid staff of a dozen men or women, chosen by the national bodies representing recreation, statistics, medical organization, nursing, business, labor, neighborhood organization, churches, social workers, teachers and civic experts. This is how it would be designated to function:

A national organization, say the American Federation of Labor, representing labor, would name a committee to work in co-operation with the Social Unit Organization. The committee would travel throughout the country, and possibly abroad, to obtain ideas regarding the relation of labor to the community, and the findings reported to the Social Unit Organization, so that the latest ideas on the labor problem might be considered with reference to the municipal experiment. The executive also would report to the Labor Federation.

Representatives of medical organizations, nursing, recreation, and the other activities it is desired to enlist would make similar reports, that the collective information might be used in the city where the experiment is being undertaken.

Persons interested in the plan believe that if residents of a city can be organized to increase the sale of Liberty Bonds, they can be organized to further a campaign against tuberculosis or to take up any health or social problem. In the Cincinnati district 90 per cent of the mothers were enlisted in a health saving campaign. They consented to have their children take periodic medical examinations.

The proposed training school would be designed to prepare persons as experts in various social activities to meet requests that have come from all parts of the country. This program, it was stated, was endorsed in its general features at a meeting at the City Club. Those who attended either had visited the Cincinnati district in person or had sent representatives there. Among them were:

John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers; Roland Haynes of the New York War Camp Community Service; John L. Elliott of the Hudson Guild; Robert E. Chaddock of the American Statistical Association; Zoa La Forge of the Federal Children's Bureau; Haven Emerson, former City Health Commissioner; Mrs. Albion F. Bacon of the Indiana State Housing Commission; Edward T. Devine, Charles Stelzle, Lawson Purdy, president of the National Municipal League, and Henry S. Dennison.

## Will Restore Historic Spots

An effort is being made in New Orleans to restore the old historic spots around the city. With the restoration of the old Place d'Armes, the rehabilitation of the Cabildo and the Pontalba apartments which surround it, and the preservation of all as an artistic center for the old French and Spanish quarter, an effort is being made to restore and preserve the landing place of Bienville, where he first set foot on the high land in 1720, at the place he was destined to convert into Nouvelle Orléans. This landing place, which lies on the river directly facing the Place d'Armes, which is now Jackson Square, is covered with the switch tracks of the Southern Pacific and public Belt railroads, and with a part of the large steel warehouse belonging to the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

Supporters of the Louisiana State Museum have appealed to the mayor and the various civic organizations to have these sheds and railroad tracks removed at once, inasmuch as the land, clear from the Cabildo to the river itself, was appropriated some time ago to be put in historical and artistic reserve. As all the water front of New Orleans and the east bank of the river belongs to the city and state forever, the completion of the artistic center is sure of accomplishment.

## New Process in Sculpture

A process for producing bas-reliefs by photography is the fruit of the invention of an Italian scientist.

The basis of the invention is the property possessed by a film of chromium gelatin of swelling in proportion to the intensity of the light falling upon it. The swelling is greater with a low than with a high intensity, so that the light passing through a photographic negative produces upon a chromium gelatin plate a positive in distinct relief.

The transparency of an ordinary negative, however, is not truly proportional to the relief of the original model, but by an ingenious automatic device involving double exposure this difficulty is avoided and a negative is obtained having its lights and shades correctly graded to produce the effect of relief.

## To Reward Art Creators

Deputy Leon Berard, Paris, has introduced a bill in the French Chamber providing for a percentage to be paid to the artists and authors of works of art sold at public sales even if the work was first sold by its originator. In the event of the author's death, the premium of 1 to 3 per cent would be paid to his heirs.

## December Building Gains

New construction work throughout the United States during December went forward at the rate of approximately $60,000,000 a week, as against $50,000,000 a week during November, declares S. W. Straus in a review of the building situation. This, Mr. Straus adds, represents an increase of 20 per cent. He says:

"The volume of contemplated building operations for the early part of December was approximately $90,000,000 a week, according to the best reports obtainable. It is interesting to note that more contracts have been let for residential building operations than for any other class of structures, with business buildings coming second.

"Labor conditions are more generally stabilized than they have been for several months, but there is still a great shortage of materials, and this is retarding operations. Manufacturers of materials that enter into building construction are unanimous in stating that the present shortage will not be overcome for an indefinite period. While present prices of materials have been responsible in some measure for the restriction of building operations, it is the consensus of opinion among the manufacturers of these materials that as soon as general labor conditions become stabilized building operations will go forward at a greater rate than they have during the past four years.

"There is still a marked shortage of both homes and commercial buildings and this condition is not being relieved despite the strong pressure for more structures."

## Housing Lack Hits Churches

"We are only at the beginning of the housing problem in New York," said the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the course of a recent sermon. "The demand is growing ten times as fast as the supply. Our housing conditions and our overcrowding in subway, surface cars and elevated go a good way toward making beasts of us.

"How do housing conditions affect the churches? Just now they are unsettling established populations. High rents, often prohibitive rents, break up the homogeneity and religious life of a neighborhood and its local churches by the sheer force of community disruption. Edifices and their working plants speedily cease to be suited to the character of the populations that have thronged in. Worst of all, the elimination of privacy and home life along family lines tends to introduce the ultra-socialistic disregard of proprieties and ethical principles. We need a new public spirit and possibly new laws regulating building, and maybe a statute forbidding the ownership by an individual of city and country residences with one or the other unoccupied the larger portion of the year."

## Construction and Employment in New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—To authorize and require the State Industrial Commission through the Bureau of Employment to obtain during the first three months of each year from the several state departments and localities current information regarding all public works projected and under construction and to publish this information annually in April in summary form, is one of the recommendations recently submitted to the governor of New York State by the State Reconstruction Commission, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its last monthly bulletin. In its report the commission dealt generally with the problem of employment in the state and felt that one of its most practical duties would be to emphasize the desirability of planning public improvements upon a long-term basis and prompt action in pushing forward the work outlined, with special vigor whenever industrial depression threatens.

It is also recommended that the industrial commissioner, through the Bureau of Employment, develop a program with a view to the organization of the labor market to bring about extensive dovetailing of winter and summer trades and to stimulate the use of subsidiary trades; also with a view to concentrating attention upon the need of industrial training, and in the case of seasonal employment or depression, urging employers to shorten hours rather than discharge employees.

It looks toward the development of the state employment service into an ultimate monopoly and the convening in April or May of an annual conference of all public works authorities throughout the state to discuss engineering, financial, employment and other common problems.

## Spain Wants U. S. Portable Houses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The American consul at Seville, Spain, has advised the Department of Commerce that the municipal officials are extremely interested in the project of erecting American portable houses to relief the paucity in homes. The mayor of Seville has announced his willingness to co-operate with any persons or organizations which have a plan to house the working classes at a moderate rental.

It has been suggested that the city offer the large tract of land along the Guadalquivir River as sites for a working colony. There is practically no lumber available in Spain. Therefore, building of wood houses is out of the question. Cost of brick is almost prohibitive. It is proposed to erect one thousand portable houses of from two to four rooms at the expense of the city. The rentals, of course, would go to the municipality.

## Seek To Relieve Britain's Housing Shortage

Probably no problem confronting the Government has received more thought and discussion in Great Britain than housing. The need for houses that can be quickly occupied has brought forth many schemes, and, according to British press reports, the plans for concrete and wooden houses have been favorably received. The present laws prohibit the building of wooden structures, but the Ministry of Health, which has charge of the housing program, has under consideration a plan which would make the construction of wooden houses permissible.

Several of the plans submitted to the Government for the construction of cottages and small houses have been criticized because of the cost. It was found that under some of these schemes a five-room dwelling would cost between £800 and £900 (say $4,000 and $4,500), which, of course, would put them beyond the reach of the average workman. Experts have declared that the wooden buildings for which plans have been submitted could be built for £300 or £400 ($1,500 or $2,000) and would be durable and comfortable. A similar type of building of stone or brick would cost at least £800 and would take much longer to construct. It is said that the frame houses built on the American plan could be built in about thirty days, and as time is quite a factor in the construction of these houses, this has weighed heavily in their favor.

## Architectural Club of New Haven Holds First Exhibition

The Architectural Club of New Haven recently held its first exhibition in the Ives Memorial Library, New Haven. The exhibition was designed to promote a more general public interest in architecture and its allied arts, and the success of the undertaking may be attributed to the persistent efforts of the exhibition committee, consisting of A. W. Boylen, Febo Ferrari and T. O. Appel, together with the officers of the club, C. F. Townsend, president; A. M. Thomas, vice-president, and W. R. Shiner, secretary and treasurer.

The exhibit embraced buildings of every character, from the modest home to a State prison, business blocks, apartment buildings, armories, hospitals, garages, banks, churches, etc.

The architects and designers whose work was represented are: Wm. H. Allen, New Haven; Theodore P. Appel, New Haven; Harrison E. Baldwin, New Haven; Alfred W. Boylen, New Haven; E. B. Caldwell, Jr., Bridgeport; Brown & VonBeren, New Haven; Norton & Townsend, New Haven; Orr & Del Grella, New Haven; Charles Scranton Palmer, New Haven; V. Petrone, New Haven; L. W. Robinson, New Haven; Phillip Sellers, New Haven; Walter R. Shiner, New Haven; Shiner & Appel, New Haven; Walter John Skinner, Bridgeport; Dwight E. Smith, New Haven; Sperry Engineering Co., New Haven; Charles Wellington Walker, Bridgeport; Della Valle & Vece, New Haven; Economy Concrete Co., New Haven; Febo Ferrari, New Haven; John Haberle, New Haven; Lee Lawrie, New York; Jacob Weinstein, New Haven; Richard Williams, New Haven; Frederick L. Olmstead, New York.

## Hold 130th Meeting of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and thirtieth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held Wednesday evening, November the 12th, Mr. Patterson presiding, and fifteen members being present. Mr. John Bowler was present as guest.

Under Committee Reports, Mr. Withey for the City Planning Committee stated that the City Planning Ordinance called for by the Mayor had been prepared and was in the hands of the Welfare Committee, with action pending.

The secretary reported that the president had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Grey, Davis and Hubby to pass upon the house plans collected in a competition by the Los Angeles *Examiner*. The committee had met, examined the drawings, and a report is to be published.

The president called upon the Nominating Committee for its report. Mr. Myron Hunt, chairman, submitted the following nominations for the ensuing year: President, G. E. Bergstrom; vice-president, H. F. Withey; secretary, R. G. Hubby; treasurer, A. Wackerbarth; member executive committee, A. M. Edelman.

It was duly passed that the report be received.

The president called upon Mr. Rosenheim, of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting, for a report. He offered a program for the Chapter's consideration, and various suggestions were made for the improvement of the program, it finally being moved, seconded and carried that the committee give the subject further consideration and report at the next meeting.

The following communications were read:

From the Chamber of Commerce, addressed to Mr. Patterson, president, stating that it was thought advisable by certain committees of the Chamber of Commerce that an Advisory Engineering Board be appointed to work in conjunction with the Manufacturers' Committee of the Industrial Departments of the Chamber of Commerce, with the purpose in view of supplying necessary engineering data to support a campaign for the development of metal and chemical industries, said Board to be ready with technical advice on large problems constantly coming before the Chamber of Commerce.

It was suggested that the Chapter appoint two members to serve on this committee, and the president appointed Mr. Rosenheim and Mr. Myron Hunt to act in this capacity.

From William Stanley Parker, secretary of the Institute, advising the Chapter to support the work of the Art Service League. Letter was ordered filed.

From William Stanley Parker, a second letter, urging the Chapter to take an active interest in regulation, by State legislation, of the practice of architecture. Letter was ordered filed.

H. F. WITHEY, *Sec'y.*

## Charles Frederick Schweinfurth

AN APPRECIATION

Charles Frederick Schweinfurth died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, November 8, 1919. He is survived by his widow and one brother. Born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1854, he graduated from the high school in 1872 and soon thereafter entered the office of J. R. Thomas, architect of Rochester, N. Y., for a short time. Leaving Rochester, he entered the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., where he continued for some years. Later he became chief draftsman in the office of the late Carl Pfeiffer, a New York architect.

In 1883, J. A. Schweinfurth formed the partnership under the name of C. F. & J. A. Schweinfurth for the practice of architecture in Cleveland, Ohio, where J. A. Schweinfurth had secured an important commission. This partnership continued till 1886, when the junior member of the firm withdrew, since which time C. F. Schweinfurth had continued the practice independently. Among his important works are the Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, the Union Club, some buildings for Adelbert and Kenyon Colleges, various churches in Cleveland, the Ursuline Convent in Cleveland, and many important city, suburban and country residences about Cleveland.

He received a collegiate degree from Kenyon College as a recognition of his ability so generally manifested.

An architect may be said to be known by the clients he keeps. His clients were numbered among the most intelligent and influential citizens, always appreciative, loyal, and becoming his lifelong personal friends. An architect of Cleveland said of him in an article in the "Cleveland Topics," under the title of "A Great Architect":

"He was recognized in Cleveland and throughout the country as an architect with the deepest regard for professional ethics and was admired for his sterling integrity and for his uncompromising determination to secure for his clients that to which, by reason of their contracts, they were justly entitled. There can be no question but that his peronsality, more than that of any other man, has tended to raise the standard of architectural design and construction work in Cleveland, and, though he has passed away, his works will remain with us for many years as an example of the high ideals for which he stood."

## Engineers Launch Industrial Study

So serious is the industrial situation, in the opinion of the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, that one of the final acts of the members at the close of the fortieth annual meeting, in New York recently, was to ask the council of the organization to appoint committees to study various non-technical matters connected with the general situation.

The appointment of the committees was requested following the decision of the Society to place itself on record as regards the remedy for the economic unrest now prevailing. The following platform was adopted:

"Every important enterprise must adopt competent productive management, unbiased by special privilege of capital or labor, and disputes must be submitted to authorities based upon intrinsic law.

"Credit capital represents the productive ability of the community and should be administered with the sole view to the economy of productive power, that is, it should be granted only to those who are able to render valuable service."

The action of the society, it is believed, will result in interesting other professional societies in engineering and industrial lines, including many who have offices in the Engineering Societies Building.

At the technical sessions John Younger of Pittsburgh described the various types of army motor transport vehicles developed during the war.

"When war comes," he said, "as it will come again, the army will have motor vehicle equipment whose use is perfectly familiar to its men, whose mechanical details have been developed over a period of years, whose defects are known and can be repaired intelligently and quickly by a trained corps of mechanics, and whose long continued use has shown the whereabouts for the provision of proper stores for the keeping of spare parts and the necessary supplies.

"An army equipped like this can go into battle with full confidence that its transportation system will not desert and confident that that great element, contributing more to the morale of an army than any other factor, will always be present."

In a paper on the development of the steam locomotive, John E. Muhlfeld traced the improvement of the iron horse in this country.

"If the railroads are to be continued on an investment basis," he said, "a policy should be inaugurated with reference to future labor and fuel costs."

Other papers were read by B. F. Waterman, W. E. Moore, Alfred Watkins, H. A. S. Howarth and Alfred Musso. In the evening college reunions were held.

# Financial and Commercial Digest

### As Affecting the Practice of Architecture

## Rise in Building Costs Affects Amount of Fire Protection

THE man who is carrying to-day the same amount of fire insurance on his dwelling or his business building as he carried, say, two years ago, might find the amount of his protection substantially reduced in case he sustained a loss by fire at the present time. The rise in cost of materials and labor—the increase, in other words, in replacement values—has made many persons coinsurers with the companies of their property, and has accordingly put upon them the responsibility of standing part of the loss in case of a fire.

The situation is one that has not occurred, perhaps, to many property owners, and architects and insurance men are consequently calling attention of their clients to the importance of revising their valuations and their insurance. Numerous letters have been sent out and personal advice given on the subject of late by architects who give a thought to the interests of their clients.

The ordinary insurance policy carrying the 80 per cent clause requires the insured to insure up to 80 per cent of the value of the property. If the property is worth to-day $10,000, he must carry $8000 insurance. If fire totally destroyed his building, he would collect the amount of his insurance, $8000. And if there were a partial loss, say, of $6000, he would collect, by the working of the 80 per cent clause, the full amount of the loss—not 80 per cent of it.

The value of the property may have been $10,000 two years ago, when he took out his insurance. Now, however, he could not replace it for less than, say, $15,000. If his old insurance still stands, he has failed to comply with the 80 per cent clause. He should carry 80 per cent, or $12,000, insurance. He has but $8000. That is $4000 less than he should carry, and he becomes a coinsurer for that difference. That is, he has been put in the position by the rise in values of himself performing in a measure the function of the insurance company. And in the event of a partial loss, say, of the $6000 mentioned above, he would find that the insurance was divided between himself and the company—$4000 for himself and $8000 for the company, or the ratio of four-twelfths to eight-twelfths. He would find that of his $6000 loss the company would be responsible for but his eight-twelfths, or two-thirds, $4000.

The difference in value has reduced his compensation in case of a $6000 fire loss from $6000 to $4000. If there had been insurance to full value, under a 100 per cent clause, and the loss had been a total one, the total amount of the insurance would be paid. If there were an increase in value from $10,000 to $15,000, and the old insurance of $10,000 stood, the insurance paid would be $10,000, which, however, would be but two-thirds of the loss. In case of a $6000 loss under full insurance, using the same increase in value, the insured would collect two-thirds, or $4000.

That is the situation that the insured faces at the present time, and it is most important for the property owner to look up his protection.

Fire losses are adjusted on replacement value at the time of the fire, not at the time the insurance is taken out. There may be a deduction for depreciation, but the general rule for the property owner to follow is that insurance protects him, not against loss of the price he paid for his property, but against loss of what it would cost him to replace it.

# Department of Architectural Engineering

GENERAL VIEW OF SITE OF NEW DURANT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH., FOR GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

ALBERT KAHN, *ARCHITECT*

THE HYATT OFFICE BUILDING, FORMERLY OCCUPYING ONE CORNER OF THIS SITE, HAS BEEN JACKED UP FROM ITS ORIGINAL FOUNDATIONS AND IS HERE SEEN STARTED ON ITS 418-FOOT JOURNEY. ACCESS WAS PROVIDED BY THE GANGWAY SHOWN.

## Conserving Labor and Material

### Illustrated in Moving a Reinforced Concrete Building

ALBERT KAHN, *Architect*

AFTER the tremendous destruction of material things coincident with the World War, the note of conservation is a welcome one. To what extent this can be exercised in the field of building is well illustrated by the moving of the Hyatt Building, described and illustrated in this article. This building was one of several occupying the site of the new Durant Building, Grand Boulevard, Cass, Second and Milwaukee Avenues, Detroit, Michigan, which, when completed, will be the second largest office building in the world, being designed to house the offices and laboratories of the General Motors Corporation. The clearing of this site for the new project started last Spring, and as this proceeded it was found necessary either to wreck or remove the Hyatt Building which stood on the northeast corner of the site.

The decision to move was easy to make as the Hyatt Building was occupied exclusively by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation and occupied by them for their own use as offices. Further, as time was limited and it was practically impossible to rent new quarters temporarily, it was decided to move the Hyatt Building to the similar corner one block south where property could be obtained for the purpose.

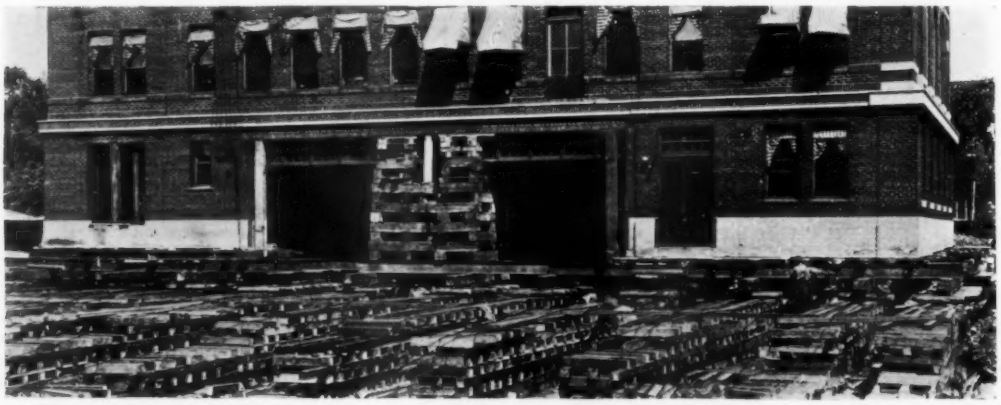
The Hyatt Building is a three story and part basement reinforced concrete constructed office building, 60 feet by 95 feet in area, and was erected

CONDITION ON JULY 23, 1919. THE BUILDING HAS BEEN MOVED SUFFICIENTLY TO CLEAR THE OLD CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

in 1916. The present value of this building, exclusive of the land is estimated at $110,000. The cost of wrecking and removing the concrete building would have been about $20,000, whereas the total cost of the work as actually executed was approximately $65,000. Of this amount the cost of moving was $35,000 and the balance or $30,000, was for the construction of the new foundations, necessary excavation and also includes incidental charges. Thus the whole operation represented a substantial economic saving, since the excess cost of removal over wrecking amounting to $45,000 resulted in the saving of a building having a value of $110,000. In addition, practically no inconvenience was caused the occupants.

The work of removal was started June 20, 1919 and completed August 4, 1919, with the exception of new sidewalks and incidentals. The total distance over which the building was moved amounted to 418 feet. While being moved the building was kept within ¾-inch of level and was out of line only 1 in. from the new foundations which had been built to receive the building. Light and telephone service was maintained for the full period and no interruption to business occurred as the Hyatt Company occupied their building during the full period required for the work.

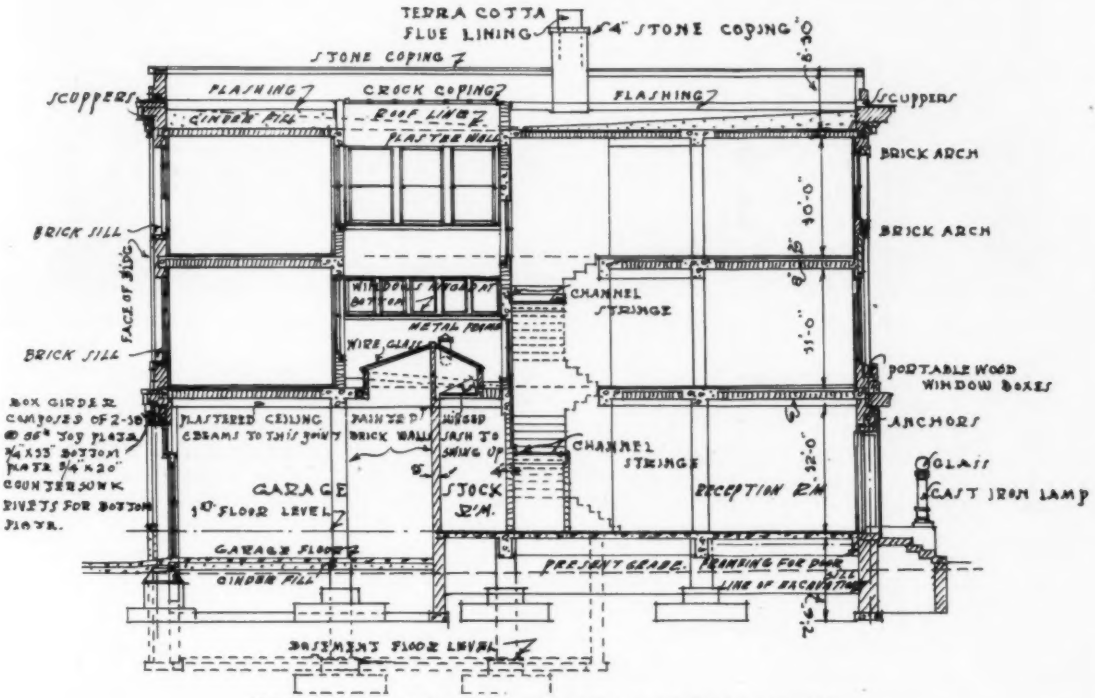
The building weighed approximately 3,600 tons. Two hundred and twenty-five jack screws were used. There were 12 moving timbers placed under the building, each 12 inches x 12 inches and the full length of building, north and south. The building walls and columns were cut loose and brought to bear directly on these timbers by means of wood and steel cross beams. Underneath these the jacks were placed and below hardwood timbers were installed to be used as skids, these latter resting directly on 6-inch round maple rollers which again rested on large timbers with wood cribbing below. The site was excavated for the entire distance four feet wider on each side than the building so as to provide for cribbing as well as hard ground on which to put same. This is clearly shown in the illustrations.



REAR VIEW SHOWING THE STRUCTURE RESTING ON STEEL I BEAMS AND TIMBER CRIBBING. NOTE THE ROLLERS UNDER THE LINES OF HEAVY TIMBER SKIDS.

On July 21st the building had been jacked up 2 feet 1 inch providing the clearance necessary to get in the moving timbers and also clear the street

REAR AND SIDE VIEW. ELECTRIC HOISTING ENGINES USED IN SUCCESSFULLY MOVING THE BUILDING, SHOWN TO THE RIGHT.




CROSS SECTION, SHOWING THE VERTICAL LINES OF SUPPORT.

MOVING THE HYATT OFFICE BUILDING IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN

car tracks, curbs, etc., which had to be crossed. It was then released from the jacks onto the rollers, ready to move.

The greatest distance obtained in any day's moving was 101 feet when the building crossed the street car lines, this being done between 12 midnight Saturday and 8:00 a. m. the following Sunday. The average distance covered was 60 feet per day. All things considered this is a fair rate.

One and one-quarter inch steel cables were used as a loop from every two moving timbers under the building. On these loops 5 sets of 3-inch sheave blocks and one set of 6-inch sheave blocks reeved with 12,000 feet of 5-8-inch cable was provided. The cable was run to three 90 H. P. Double Drum Electric Hoisting Engines. This is probably the first time that this type of power has been used for such a purpose. It is remarkable to note that the entire cost of internal repairs for patching and plastering cracks due to moving was only $50.00. It therefore appears that the moving of reinforced concrete buildings is entirely feasible, and that the cracking, etc., which many would expect is negligible when the work is properly handled.

FRONT ELEVATION. THE BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF MOVING.

Thompson-Starrett Company, New York, were the general contractors, and W. J. Newman and F. P. Friedstedt of Chicago, were the moving contractors. The work was done under the direction of Albert Kahn, who is architect for the new Durant Building, which is now rising on the site cleared by the above operations.

# An Open-Air Swimming Pool in England

*By* JOHN Y. DUNLOP

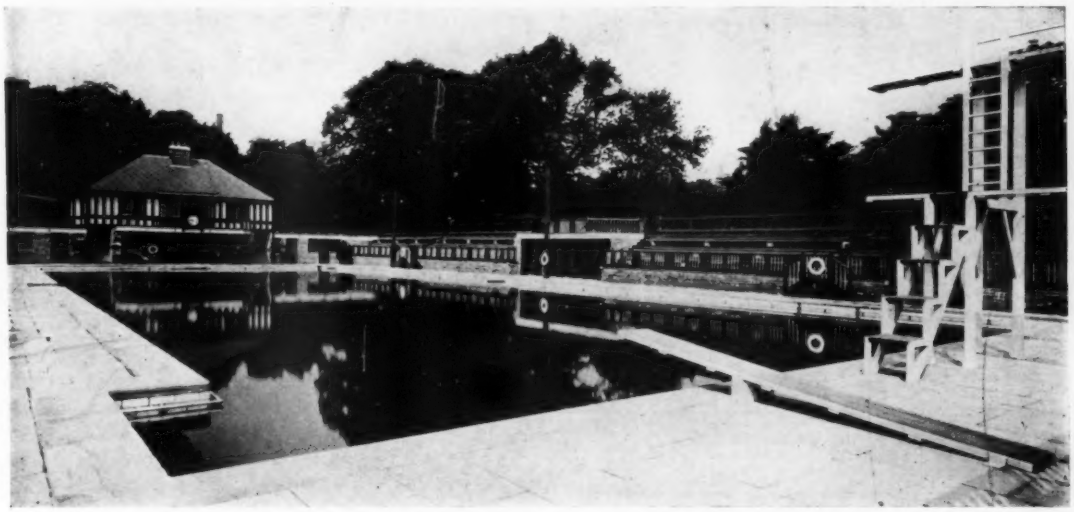
NO city should be without its open-air swimming baths. These should preferably be placed in the suburbs and away from the din, the dust and the mud of more congested sections.

The excellent example which has been set by the City of Bradford, (England), in providing such conveniences for her residents will undoubtedly be widely followed by other cities, and because the design and planning are of considerable merit, it is just as well that other countries should see what has been done by the City Architect, W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., in the first of the series of several such pools which are to be erected in that city.

Out-door swimming baths which have of late years been coming rapidly into favor, will then be the only kind in the countries of milder climate.

It may be fairly questioned whether, even with all its sanitary fittings, the closed-in bath does not ultimately do more harm than good in spreading disease instead of fostering health. It is well known that certain disease germs which rapidly multiply by myriads in water cannot tolerate the direct rays of the sun which constantly destroys them.

Therefore with a covered bath in which the water may only be changed about once a week and where no sunshine penetrates there must be many disease



OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL AT BRADFORD, ENGLAND
W. WILLIAMSON, *ARCHITECT*

It has been made perfectly plain by the war and by the circumstances arising out of it that upon the vigor and virility of a race depends its power to maintain its freedom and to attain its prosperity in commerce, industry and art.

There is hardly any need to justify the last word in that sentence for good art and good health are in close affinity.

As the nation becomes more robust, amongst the many effete things it will reject, will be the covered swimming bath which is constantly so close as to betray its purpose of promoting healthful exercise.

germs, though methods of treatment of such water in the United States are being tested in practice with surprisingly good results.

A covered-in swimming bath in which the water is being continually aerated is a great improvement over the first, but an open-air bath which is open to the sunshine and less likely to be used in weather in which microbes thrive is the best of all. As previously stated the bath at Lister Park, here described and illustrated, is one of the first of a series which it is proposed to erect in the City of Bradford.

ENTRANCE TO THE POOL. THE BALCONIES ON EITHER SIDE ABOVE THE SWIMMING POOL LEVEL CAN BE SEEN.

The swimming pond is 150 feet in length, 60 feet in width and is formed in concrete, lined on the inside with bituminous sheeting and is faced with white enameled brick and finished round the edges with a cut stone coping.

Two inches below the surface of the gangways there is set a two-inch diameter tubular rail for bathers to grasp. This rail goes along both sides and ends of the pond and is returned around the end of the step recesses. It has quarter circle bends at the external corners and is supported on cast steel brackets about three feet apart. The rail was made from solid drawn tubing, and after it had been cut and screwed at the joints and tapped for the pins which pass through the suspension brackets to keep the rail from turning, it was all taken down and sent to be galvanized before final erection.

At the west end of the pond, settling tanks have been provided to intercept and filter the water from the stream which supplies the pond. The water as it enters the tank is strained at the inlet to arrest floating leaves or any other rubbish. It then passes into the first tank where it is kept in a state of perfect quiescence to allow as much as possible of the matter held in suspension to subside, after which it is filtered in the second tank. This allows the water to be clarified as far as possible by subsidence so that the filtration is carried on very rapidly and the filter remains in an efficient state for an exceedingly long time.

The extent of the two tanks in this case is 40 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep, but the time required for subsidence must depend to a great extent on the turbidity in the water.

Each tank is fitted with a valve chamber into which is fitted a check or sluice valve to check or entirely stop the flow of water either into the swimming pond or out of the settling tanks. These valves are made with the seat surface of gun metal. The stuffing box through which the stem for opening and closing the valve works is perfectly watertight and the chamber is carried up to the surface and formed on the top with a cast iron manhole cover so as to allow easy access.

Six separate flights of stairs are provided to the pond. They are recessed in the gangways to avoid any obstruction to the bathers. The entrance to the baths is by the forecourt connected by a footpath to one of the main avenues of the park.

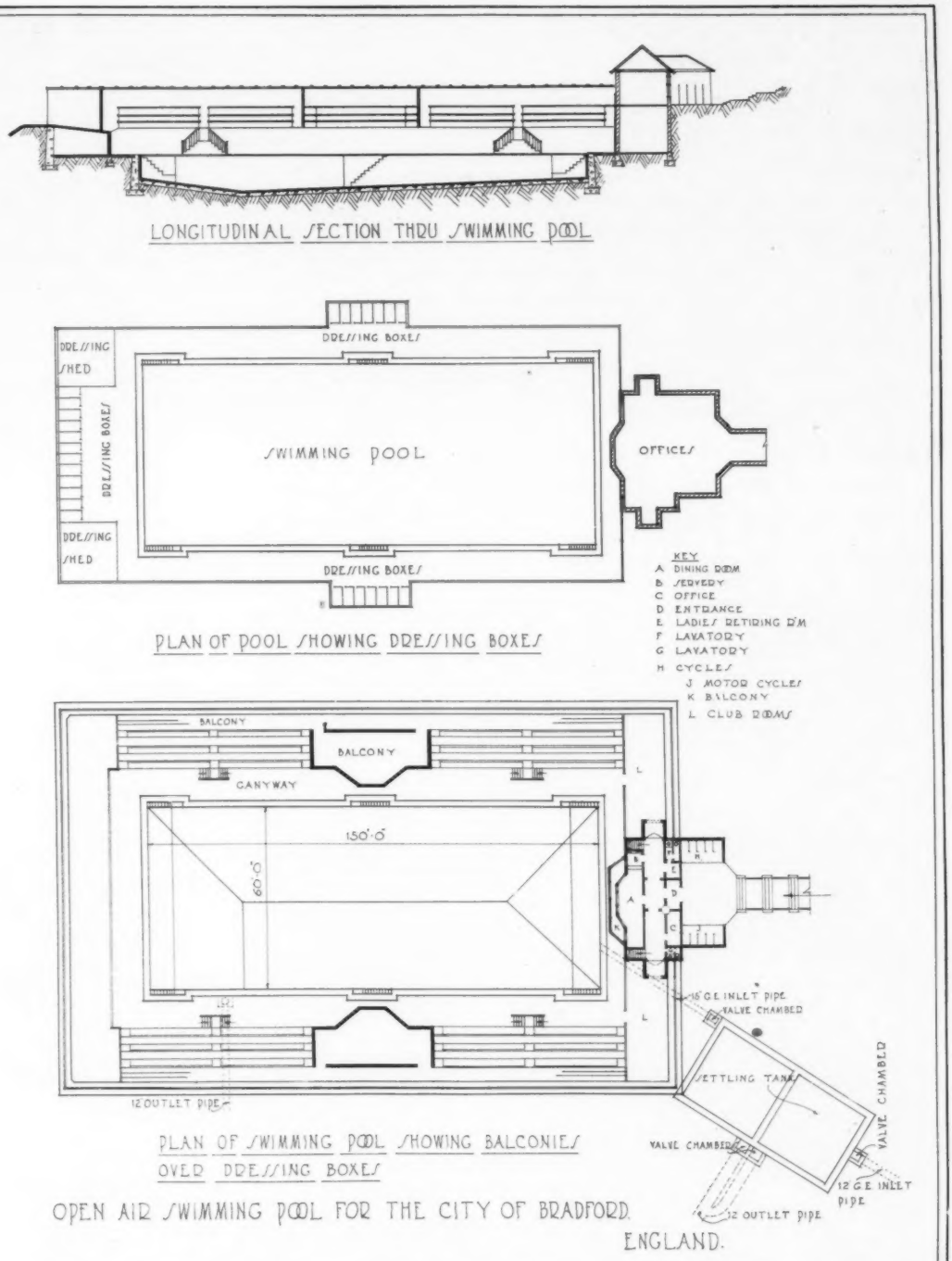
The building is two stories in height with the upper story on a level with the footpath, providing the usual accommodation for ticket office and dining-room. The retiring-room is flanked on each side by balconies.

Two flights of stairs give access to the pond at the ground floor level of the building and the lower floor of the building provides accommodation for attendants' room, foot and shower baths, with dressing sheds and conveniences.

All the water closets in the several lavatories are of the siphonic pattern.

The wash basins are the usual D-shaped lavatory basins with a standing waste, thus requiring no overflow pipe.

The foot baths are constructed entirely in the floor with cement and tiles and have the waste in the ends close to the bottom. The tap for the supply is fixed on the wall at a height of 3 feet 6 inches from the floor with the nozzle extended down behind the tiles and coming out on the top of the side.




PLANS AND SECTION OF THE SWIMMING POOL AT BRADFORD, ENGLAND
W. WILLIAMSON, *ARCHITECT*

There are many other details in the construction of the fabric of the building in which the plumber's art is very prominent, but those apply more to methods which are only used in England.

Most of the plumbing is located in the front buildings while on the north and south sides are the gallery with the promenades for the spectators. Underneath that, or at the pond level, the dressing boxes are arranged on each side and along part of the end. At each side of the end are the two large dressing sheds.

The site of the pond is closed in with a seven-foot high fence and the embankment on each side is well planted with trees.

The layout and general appearance of the swimming pool is shown in the accompanying plans and illustrations.

## Western Society of Engineers Meets Hearty Response in Drive for New Members

The Western Society of Engineers, whose headquarters are located in Chicago, recently instituted a drive for new members. The results reported show that this drive was entirely successful and 2000 new members have been added to the society. The work was done in a systematic and efficient manner by ten teams, each consisting of a captain and nine solicitors. These teams were provided with lists of prospective members, and care was taken that the names of such a prospect appeared on one list only, in order that no duplication in the work of canvassing should occur. This method naturally caused a certain amount of good natured rivalry between the teams and stimulated the individual members in their efforts to secure the greatest number of new members.

While the Western Society, organized in 1869, was, as its name implies, intended to be somewhat local in its activities, yet it has grown so during that time that its present membership not only covers all parts of the United States, but also extends to several foreign countries.

It would appear that this section of the country is fortunate in having so well organized an engineering society, and the society itself is to be warmly congratulated upon its fiftieth anniversary.

## Architects and Engineers in the 1920 Census

As a result of Engineering Council's request to the Director of the Census, the National Service Committee has been successful in effecting a reclassification of engineers so that all technical engineers will be listed as such, separately and distinctly from the non-technical engineers. Thus, the next census will bring on enumeration of all technical engineers together as one unit under the main headings of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining. Architects will also be enumerated separately.

This will enable the profession, the Government or any other interested organization or person to know exactly how many technical men there are in the United States and in each State. Under separate headings the enumeration will also include non-technical engineers (stationary engineers, locomotive drivers and other enginemen), but there will be no group heading for the latter, and in order to get the totals of non-technical engineers (enginemen) all of the various grades of this classification would have to be sorted out and added.

There are, of course, many practitioners of engineering who do not ordinarily classify themselves under any one of the four headings given above and others there are whose practice extends into more than one field. More numerous headings or more complex classification is impracticable in the work of the Census Bureau. It is believed that a much better enumeration should result than in any preceding census.

## Annual Meeting, American Society of Civil Engineers

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held at the headquarters of the society, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22, 1920. The business meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The annual reports will be read; officers for the ensuing year elected; members of the nominating committee appointed; reports of special committees presented, and other business transacted. Arrangements for excursions and entertainments will be made.

# Late Quotations in Building Material Markets

*(Price quotations now current on building materials and supplies as quoted by dealers and jobbers for delivery in New York and Chicago follow. The quotations set forth are placed before readers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT to afford an accurate review of market conditions rather than for use as a basis for actual purchase. They will not only provide knowledge of the exact state of the market as to items quoted, but will also present a basis to judge conditions as affecting correlating materials. Items marked (*) indicate an advance over last week, while those marked (†) record a decline. Other prices did not fluctuate during the week.)*

*(The following prices are current of January 10.)*

| | New York | Chicago |
|---|---|---|
| **BRICK** | | |
| Common (Delivered at job in Borough of Manhattan only), per thousand | $22.50* | $17.00* |
| Face brick (delivered on job): | | |
| Rough red | 37.00 | 40.00 |
| Smooth red | 38.00 | 40.00 |
| Rough buff | 42.00 | 40.00 |
| Smooth buff | 42.00 | 40.00 |
| Rough gray | 45.00 | 42.00 |
| Smooth gray | 47.00 | 42.00 |
| Colonials | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| **BROKEN STONE** | | |
| (Delivered on job): | | |
| 1½ in. per cu. yd. | $3.25 | $2.75 |
| ¾ in. per cu. yd. | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| **BUILDING PAPER** | | |
| Rosin sized sheathing, 500 sq. ft. rolls, 36 in. wide: | | |
| 25 lbs. to roll | $0.85 | $0.88 |
| 30 lbs. to roll | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| 40 lbs. to roll | 1.35 | 1.40 |
| Deadening felt, 50 sq. yd. rolls, 36 in. wide: | | |
| Per ton | 85.00 | 105.00 |
| **BUILDING STONE** | | |
| Indiana limestone, per cu. ft. | $1.23 | $0.83 |
| Kentucky limestone, per cu. ft. | 1.35 | .... |
| Brier Hill sandstone, per cu. ft. | 1.50 | .... |
| Gray Canyon sandstone, per cu. ft. | .95 | .... |
| Buff Wakeman, per cu. ft. | 1.50 | .... |
| Buff Mountain, per cu. ft. | 1.50 | .... |
| North River bluestone, per cu. ft. | 1.05 | .... |
| Seam-face granite, per sq. ft. | 1.00 | .... |
| South Dover marble (promiscuous mill block), per cu. ft. | 2.25 | .... |
| White Vermont marble (sawed), New York, per cu. ft | 3.00 | .... |
| **BURNED CLAY** | | |
| (Delivered on job.) | | |
| Block partition: | | |
| 3 in., per sq. ft. | $0.13 | $0.10 |
| 4 in., per sq. ft. | .15 | .11 |
| Chimney tops: | | |
| 12 x 12 for 8 x 8 flues | 3.50 | 2.25 |
| Flue lining: | | |
| 4½ ft. x 13 ft., per lin. ft. | .24 | .12 |
| 4½ x 8½, per lin. ft. | .18 | .16 |
| 8½ x 8½, per ft. | .24 | .16 |
| 8½ x 13, per ft. | .35 | .20 |
| 13 x 13, per ft. | .60 | .45 |
| 8½ x 18, per ft. | .60 | .50 |
| 13 x 18, per ft. | .95 | .75 |
| 18 x 18, per ft. | 1.25 | .85 |
| Wall coping (double slant): | | |
| 8 in., per lin. ft. | .18 | .18 |
| 12 in., per ft. | .33 | .26 |
| 18 in., per ft. | .54 | .30 |
| Wall coping (single slant): | | |
| 8 in., per lin. ft. | .16 | .14 |
| 12 in., per ft. | .26½ | .22 |
| 18 in., per ft. | .54 | .36 |
| (Corners and angles four times the price of one foot of coping the same size.) | | |
| **HOLLOW TILE** | | |
| (Delivered at job, in New York below 72nd St.) | | |
| 2 x 8 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | $70.15 | $90.10 |
| 3 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | 102.00 | 90.10 |
| 4 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | 114.75 | 96.00 |
| 6 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | 153.00 | 132.00 |
| 8 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | ..... | 180.00 |
| 10 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | ..... | 222.00 |
| 12 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft. | ..... | 230.00 |
| 2 x 12 x 12 split furring, per 1,000 sq. ft. | 63.75 | 55.00 |
| **CHIMNEY TOPS** | | |
| Revolving | 40% | 40% |
| **CEMENT** | | |
| Per bbl. in 15-cent bags (Rebate 60c. per bbl. for bags in New York), 15-cent bags in Chicago (Rebate 60c. per bbl.) | $3.40 | $3.10 |
| **CONDUCTOR PIPE** | | |
| Galvanized steel | 5 & 10 & 5% | .... |
| Galvanized charcoal iron | 44¼ % | .... |
| Copper | 40% | .... |
| Elbows (all sizes to 6-in.) | | |
| Galvanized steel | 70% | 70% |
| Squares | 60% | 60% |
| Copper | 30% | 30% |
| **COPPER SHEETS** | | |
| At the mill, hot rolled, 16 oz., base-price, per lb. (From jobbers' warehouse add 2 to 3 cents.) | 28½c. | 28½c. |
| Cold Rolled, per lb. | 30c. | 30c. |
| From stock in 100 lb. lots and over | 32c. | 32c. |
| For less than 100 lb. lots 2c. per lb. advance. Polished, 20 in. wide and under, 1c. per sq. ft. extra; over 20 in. wide, 2c. per sq. ft. extra. Planished, 1c. per sq. ft. more than polished. | | |
| Bottom, pits and flats, 1 oz. and heavier, per lb. | 42c. | 42c. |
| Tinning one side, per sq. ft. | .06c. | .06c. |
| **CORNER BEAD** | | |
| Per foot | .05 | .05 |
| **EAVES TROUGH** | | |
| (Discounts from list): | | |
| Galvanized steel | 60%* | 60 & 10% |
| Galvanized charcoal iron | 50% | 55½ % |
| Copper | 20% | 40 % |
| (Also note Conductor Pipe.) | | |
| **FIBER** | | |
| Per bushel | .36 | .30 |
| **FINISHED IRON AND STEEL** | | |
| (Mill shipments.) | | |
| Bar iron, refined grade | 2.77c. | 2.62c. |
| Bar iron, double refined | 3.77c. | ..... |
| Soft steel bars | 2.62c. | 2.62c. |
| Shapes | 2.72c. | ..... |
| Plates | 2.77c. | 2.65c. |
| **GALVANIZED SHEETS** | | |
| Nos. 12 and 14 gauge, per lb. | 7.60c. to 8.10c. | |
| No. 16 | 7.75c. to 8.25c. | |
| Nos. 18 and 20 | 7.90c. to 8.40c. | |
| Nos. 22 and 24 | 8.05c. to 8.55c. | |
| No. 26 | 8.20c. to 8.70c. | |
| No. 27 | 8.35c to 8.85c. | |
| No. 28 | 8.50c. to 9.00c. | |
| No. 30 | 9.00c. to 9.50c. | |
| (No. 28 and lighter, 36 in. wide, 20c. higher.) | | |
| Corrugated Roofing, Galvanized: | | |
| 2½ in. corrugations, per 100 lbs., over flat sheets | 30.00c. | .... |
| **GLASS** | | |
| (Discounts from manufacturers' price lists) | | |
| Single strength, A quality, first three brackets | 79% | 77% |
| Single strength, B quality | 79% | 77% |
| Double strength, A quality | 79% | 79% |
| Double strength, B quality | 81½ | 81% |
| Plate—up to 5 sq. ft. | 81% | 80% |
| Plate—over 5 sq. ft. | 83% | 80% |
| Plate—up to 10 sq. ft. | ... | 80% |
| Plate—over 10 sq. ft. | ... | 80% |
| Polished plate glass (commercial run of thickness and quality) sizes to 5 sq. ft., inclusive | 78%* | .... |
| Sizes over 5 sq. ft. | 78%* | .... |
| **GRAVEL** | | |
| 1¼ in. (Borough of Manhattan only), per cu. yd. | $2.75 | $2.75 |
| ¾ in. (Borough of Manhattan), per cu. yd. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| **GRIT** | | |
| Delivered at job in Borough of Manhattan | $2.25 | $2.00 |
| Delivered in the Bronx | 2.50 | 2.25 |
| **GYPSUM** | | |
| Plaster Board: | | |
| Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. | | |
| 27 x 28 x 1 | 37c. | .... |
| 27 x 48 x ½ | 34c. | .... |
| 32 x 36 x ¼ | 23c. | 20c. |
| 32 x 36 x ⅜ | 24c. | 21½c. |
| 32 x 36 x ½ | 26c. | .... |
| Plaster Blocks: | | |
| Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. | | |
| 2 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | .09c. | .... |
| 2 in. solid, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 12c. | 11c. |
| 3 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 12c. | 11c. |
| 3 in. solid, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 15c. | .... |
| 4 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 13c. | 12c. |
| 5 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 14¾c. | .... |
| 6 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 18c. | 14c. |
| 8 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft. | 22½c. | .... |
| **LATH** | | |
| Eastern spruce, per thousand | $10.50 | $14.00 |
| No. 1 white pine, per thousand | 9.50 | 8.00 |
| No. 1 hemlock, per thousand | 8.25 | 7.00 |
| No. 1 yellow pine, per thousand | 9.00 | 6.00 |
| **LEAD** | | |
| American pig, per lb. | 8½ to 9c.* | 6¼ to 6½c. |
| Bar, per lb. | 10 to 11c.* | 6½ to 6¾c. |
| **LIME** | | |
| Common, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl. | $3.50 | $1.50 |
| Finishing, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl. | 3.70 | ..... |
| Common hydrated, in paper bags, per ton | 18.50 | 18.00 |
| Common hydrated, in cloth bags, per ton (rebate per bag, 20c.) | 26.50 | 24.00 |
| Hydrated finishing lime, cloth bags (rebate for bags 20c.) | 24.60 | ..... |
| Hydrated finishing lime, in paper bags, per ton | 24.60 | ..... |
| **LUMBER** | | |
| (Retail prices per M., delivered.) | | |
| Yellow pine, 2 x 4 | $72.50 | $55.00 |
| Yellow pine, 2 x 6 | 72.50 | 55.00 |
| Yellow pine, 4 x 4 | 77.50 | 56.00 |
| Yellow pine, 8 x 8 | 75.00 | 56.00 |
| Yellow pine, 12 x 12 | 83.00 | 65.00 |
| Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 6 | 100.00 | 70.00 |
| Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 12 | 110.00 | 80.00* |
| Yellow pine, B and better flooring (plain) | 115.00* | 98.00 |
| Yellow pine, B and better flooring (quartered) | 150.00* | 117.00 |
| North Carolina pine, flat flooring, No. 2 and better | 115.00* | 90.00* |
| North Carolina pine, flat flooring, No. 3 | 100.00* | 95.00 |
| North Carolina pine, rift flooring | 137.50* | 110.00 |
| Norway pine, 2 x 4 | 75.00* | 77.50* |
| Norway pine, 2 x 12 | 90.00* | 78.00* |

*(Continued on page 738-B)*

# *Save your* COAL *by insulating your* HEAT

HERE'S the "85% MAGNESIA" Heat Insulation that *saves* from a quarter to a third of your costly coal.

If you own a power or heating plant—large or small, you are vitally interested in the *coal saving* value of this unsurpassed Pipe and Boiler Covering.

Every few months this "85% MAGNESIA" covering saves enough coal to pay its own cost. This saving goes on year after year because "85% MAGNESIA" is practically indestructible with ordinary usage.

Just how much coal you can save depends upon certain conditions. The exact amount is shown in the Table of Monthly Savings compiled by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and sent on request by the—

## Who Uses "85% Magnesia"?

*For Power*

All the ships of the U. S. Navy. The U. S. Shipping Board and the principal steamship lines. The leading railroads and locomotive builders, power plants, factories and users of every kind of steam power.

*For Heating*

The Capitol, White House and Government buildings in Washington (D. C.). The most famous Municipal and Public buildings. The best known Hotels, Skyscrapers and other large buildings. Owners of homes, large and small.

In fact, wherever heat is to be conserved, "85% Magnesia" is recognized as the standard heat insulation.

**MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA, 721 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Penna.**

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Alvin M. Ehret, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Penna.
Richard V. Mattison, Jr., Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Penna.

# Late Building Material Prices

*(Continued from page 738-A)*

| | New York | Chicago |
|---|---|---|
| Douglas fir, 6 x 6 to 12 x 12 | $75.00 | $67.50 |
| Douglas fir, 12 x 12 to 14 x 14 | 85.00 | 78.00 |
| Hemlock, 2 x 4 | 63.00 | 55.00 |
| Hemlock, 2 x 12 | 65.00 | 58.00 |
| Oak, quartered, 1 in., F. A. S. | 250.00 | 275.00* |
| Oak, plain, 1 in., F. A. S. | 205.00* | 200.00* |
| Oak flooring 13/16, quartered (white) | 280.00 | 275.00* |
| Oak flooring, 13/16, quartered (red) | 275.00 | 225.00 |
| Oak flooring, 13/16, plain (white) | 205.00* | 175.00 |
| Oak flooring, 13 x 16, plain (red) | 210.00* | 185.00* |
| Maple, 1 in., F. A. S. | 125.00* | 125.00* |
| Maple flooring, 13/16, clear | 150.00 | 140.00 |
| Maple flooring, 13/16, select | 145.00* | 135.00 |
| Maple flooring, 13/16, No. 1 factory | 120.00* | 100.00* |
| Basswood, 1 in., F. A. S. | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Mahogany, 1 in., F. A. S. | 320.00 | 315.00 |
| Sap gum, 1 in., F. A. S. | 87.50* | 75.00 |
| Red gum, 1 in., F. A. S. | 125.00 | 115.00 |
| Chestnut, 1 in., F. A. S. | 110.00 | 105.00 |
| Poplar, 1 in., F. A. S. | 150.00 | 130.00 |
| Birch, 1 in., F. A. S. | 125.00 | 100.00* |
| Spruce, random, 2 in. | 70.00 | 65.00 |
| Spruce, wide, 8 in. | 75.00 | 70.00 |
| Spruce, 10 in. | 75.00 | 70.00 |
| Spruce, 12 in. | 80.00* | 70.00 |
| Cypress, 1 in., F. A. S. | 125.00* | 125.00* |

### METAL LATH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under 100 sq. yd., per sq. yd. | 40c. | 35c. |

### MORTAR COLORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red, per lb. | .05 | .05 |
| Brown, per lb. | .05 | .05 |
| Buff, per lb. | .05 | .05 |
| Chocolate, per lb. | .05 | .05 |
| Black, per lb. | .06 | .05 |
| Pompeian buff, per lb. | .07 | .07 |
| Moss green, per lb. | .07 | .07 |
| Colonial drab, per lb. | .07 | .07 |
| French gray, per lb. | .07 | .07 |
| Royal purple, per lb. | .07 | .07 |
| Yellow, per lb. | .07 | .07 |

(These prices are for mortar colors in bbls. or kegs of more than 200 lbs. each. In kegs of less than 200 lbs. each add 1c. per lb. In 25 lb. cans add 2c. and 12½ lb. cans add 2½c. per lb.)

### NAILS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wire nails and brass, miscellaneous | 75% | 75% |

### OILS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed (7½ lbs.) city, raw | $1.80† | $1.95† |
| Over 5-gal. lots | 1.79† | .... |
| Linseed, boiled, advance, per gal. | .01 | .02 |
| Out of town, American seed, at | 1.80† | 2.05† |
| Calcutta | 2.00 | ..... |

### PAINTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leads: | | |
| American white, in oil, kegs; lots over 100 lbs. | 13c. | 13c. |
| White, in oil, 25-lb. tin pails; add to keg price. | ¼c. | ¼c. |
| Red, bbl., ½ bbl., and kegs; lots over 100 lbs. | 13c. | 14½c. |
| Dry Colors: | | |
| Red Venetian, American, per 100 lbs. | $2.00 to $4.50 | $2.00 to $4.00 |
| Metallic Paints: | | |
| Brown, per ton | $32.00 to $36.00 | $32.00 to $36.00 |
| Red, per ton | 35.00 to 40.00 | 35.00 to 40.00 |

### PIPE

| Cast Iron: | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 in. and heavier | $54.30 | $61.80 |
| 4 in. | 57.30 | 64.80 |
| 3 in. | 62.30 | 71.80 |

(and $2.00* additional for Class A and gas pipe.)

(Discounts to jobbers for carload lots on the Pittsburgh basing card; freight rates from Pittsburgh to New York, and also from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in carloads, per 100 lbs., are 27c. An additional 5 per cent discount is allowed to large jobbing interests over those listed below.)

| Wrought: | F.O.B. Pittsburgh | F.O.B. Chicago |
|---|---|---|
| Steel: Butt Weld | | |
| Black, ⅛ to 3 in. | 50½ to 57½% | 42.6 to 49.6% |
| Galv., ⅛ to 3 in. | 24 to 44 % | 14.6 to 34.6% |
| Iron: | | |
| Black, ⅛ to 1½ in. | 29½ to 34½% | 19.6 to 29.6% |
| Galv., ⅛ to 1½ in. | 21½ to 23½% | 9.4 to 11.6% |
| Steel: Lap Weld | | |
| Black, 2½ to 6 in. | 53½% | 45.6% |
| Galv., 2½ to 6 in. | 41 % | 31.6% |
| Iron: | | |
| Black, 2½ to 6 in. | 34½% | 24.6% |
| Galv., 2½ to 6 in. | 21½% | 9.6% |
| Steel: Butt Weld, Extra Strong, Plain Ends | | |
| Black, ⅛ to 3 in. | 46½ to 56½% | 33 to 43% |
| Galv., ⅛ to 3 in. | 29 to 44 % | 10.6 to 18% |
| Iron: | | |
| Black, ⅛ to ½ in. | 28½ to 39½% | ..... |
| Galv., ⅛ to 1¼ in. | 11½ to 24½% | ..... |
| Lap Weld, Extra Strong, Plain Ends | | |
| Steel: | | |
| Black, 2 to 6 in. | 48½ to 50½% | 35 to 37% |
| Galv., 2 to 6 in. | 37 to 39 % | 10 to 12% |
| Iron: | | |
| Black, 1¼ to 6 in. | 25½ to 34½% | ..... |
| Galv., 1¼ to 6 in. | 10½ to 22½% | ..... |

### PIPE—VITRIFIED SEWER

| (Standard pipe and fittings, F.O.B., carloads): | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 to 24 in. | 67% | 67% |
| 27 to 30 in. | 66% | 66% |

### PLASTER

| (Rebate for bags, 15c.) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Neat wall cement in 15-cent bags, per ton | $22.30 | $19.00 |
| Finishing plaster | 25.00 | 19.00 |
| Lath mortar, in cloth bags, per ton | 16.00 | 14.00 |
| Brown mortar, in bags | 16.00 | 14.00 |
| Finishing plaster, per bbl. (250 lbs.) | 3.80 | 3.00 |
| Finishing plaster, per bbl. (320 lb. bbl.) | 4.75 | 5.00 |

### PUTTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In bladders, per 100 lb. | $6.25 | $6.25 |
| In 1-lb. tins, per 100 lb. | 6.75 | 6.75 |
| In 5-lb. tins, per 100 lb. | 6.25 | 6.25 |

### RADIATION

New York reports a 45% discount on standard heights.
Chicago reports a 48.2% discount on standard heights.

### REGISTERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cast iron semi-steel or steel, in black or white japan or electroplate and small faces and borders | 30% | 30% |
| Wall frames | 30% | 30% |
| Large faced, 14 x 14 in. and larger | 50% | 50% |
| Base board registers | 30% | 30% |
| Base board intakes | 30% | 30% |
| White enameled goods | 5% | 5% |
| Solid brass or bronze goods, except grilles | net | net |
| Grilles in black and white japan or electroplate in cast iron, plain lattice design—smaller than 14 x 14 in. | 30% | 30% |
| —Larger than 14 x 14 in. | 50% | 50% |

### REINFORCING BARS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| High carbon steel from mill | $48.50 | $49.50 |
| Medium steel from mill | 48.50 | 49.50 |

### ROOFING MATERIAL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tarred Felt Paper: | | |
| No. 1—25 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton | $62.00 | $75.00 |
| No. 2—16 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton | 63.00 | 75.00 |
| No. 3—12 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton | 64.00 | 75.00 |
| Rosin sized sheathing, per ton | 65.00 | 70.00 |

Corrugated roofing, galvanized, 2½ in. corrugation, over flat sheets, 30c. per 100 lbs.

| Rubber, 108 sq. ft. rolls, 32 in. wide, per roll: | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Quality: | | |
| 1 ply—35 lb. rolls | $1.90 | $2.00 |
| 2 ply—45 lb. rolls | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| 3 ply—55 lb. rolls | 2.85 | 2.80 |
| Second Quality: | | |
| 1 ply—35 lb. rolls | 1.45 | 1.60 |
| 2 ply—45 lb. rolls | 1.75 | 1.90 |
| 3 ply—55 lb. rolls | 2.20 | 2.20 |

### ROSIN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Common to good, strained (wholesale), 80 lb. per gal. | $17.50* | .... |

### SAND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mason, per cu. yd. | $1.85 to $2.25 | $2.75 |
| Torpedo, per cu. yd. | 1.85 to 2.25 | 2.75 |
| White sand, per cu. yd. | 4.50 | ..... |

### SHINGLES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red cedar, 6 to 2, clear, per thousand | $10.00 | $6.50 |
| Red cedar, 5 to 2, clear, per thousand | 12.00 | 7.50 |
| White cedar, extra star, A star, per thousand | 11.00 | 7.00 |
| Cypress, 6 x 18, No. 1 hearts per M. | 17.00 | 14.00 |
| Cypress, 6 x 18, No. 1 prime per M. | 15.00 | 12.00 |

### SLATE ROOFING

| Pennsylvania: | F.O.B. cars, Quarry Station | F.O.B. Chicago |
|---|---|---|
| Best Bangor | $7.75 to $9.00 | $10.20 to $11.45 |
| No. 1 Bangor Ribbon | 6.75 to 7.00 | 9.20 to 9.70 |
| Pen Argyl | 6.50 to 7.25 | 9.70 to 10.45 |
| Peach Bottom | 10.50 to 12.50 | 12.45 to 14.45 |
| No. 1 Chapman | 6.25 to 7.25 | 8.70 to 9.95 |
| Vermont: | | |
| No. 1 Sea Green | 4.25 to 6.75 | 5.95 to 9.00 |
| Unfading Green | 9.00 to 10.50 | 9.40 to 12.50 |
| Mottled Green Purple | 9.00 to 10.50 | ..... |
| Red | 12.00 to 20.00 | 14.80 to 22.80 |
| Maine: | | |
| Brownsville, U'f'g Black, No. 1 | 12.00 | 14.10 to 15.10 |
| Slaters felt, 30 lb. roll | .92 | ..... |
| Slaters felt, 40 lb. roll | 1.22 | ..... |

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE

| | New York | Chicago |
|---|---|---|
| Per gal. in machine bbl. | $1.74* | $1.73 |

### STONE SCREENINGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lime, per cu. yd. | $2.35 | $2.75 |

### STRUCTURAL STEEL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beams and channel, 3 to 15 in., per lb. | 2.45c.* | 3.47c. |
| Beams and channel, over 15 in., per lb. | 2.45c.* | 3.57c. |
| Angles | 2.45c.* | 3.47c. |
| Zees | 2.45c.* | 3.47c. |
| Tees | 2.45c.* | 3.52c. |
| Steel bars, half extras, from mill | 2.35c.* | 2.35c. |

### STUCCO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In cloth, per ton (white, mixed) | $22.50 | $19.50 |

### STUCCO BOARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medium weight stucco board, plain, per M sq. ft. | $42.50 | $45.00 |
| Medium weight stucco board, creosoted, per M sq. ft. | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Heavy weight stucco board, plain, per M sq. ft. | 55.00 | 55.00 |
| Heavy weight stucco board, creosoted, per M sq. ft. | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Medium weight stucco board, plain, narrow key, per M sq. ft. | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Medium weight stucco board, narrow key, creosoted, per M sq. ft. | 55.00 | 55.00 |
| Insulating board, heavy felt background, per M sq. ft. | 50.00 | 50.00 |

### SHEATHING BOARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy weight sheathing board, per M sq. ft. | $50.00 | $50.00 |
| Medium weight sheathing board, per M sq. ft. | 46.00 | 45.00 |

Stucco or plaster board, sheathing board and insulating board are in rolls containing one sheet 25 ft. long and 4 ft. wide (100 sq. ft.)

### WALL BOARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wall board, shipped any length, 4 ft. wide, per M. | $45.00 | $40.00 |

Packed flat in cars if ordered in less than car lots. Add $5.00 per M ft. for crating.

### ZINC SHEETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western slabs | 10 to 11c.* | .... |
| Sheets, No. 9, base casks | 13c.* | .... |
| Open, per lb. | 14c.* | .... |