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JANUARY 1918
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ENTRANCE TO MORTUARY CHAPEL. SAN CARLOS BORROMEO (Carmel Mission).
THINKING it might be of interest, I am writing, telling how two of us in Los Angeles, being among the fortunate six prize winners in the recent "Competition for a Brick House in California," spent some of our prize money.

Joe Weston and I have been working actively together in the Atelier of the Los Angeles Architectural Club for some time, and went into the competition with the idea in mind that, should we be successful, we would take a trip which would include the California Missions and Monterey. You see, Joe owns a Ford, so we were sure there would be no trouble in getting over the country. Our intentions were to make measured drawings and sketches and to take pictures.

In the course of time we learned the great news and our hopes were even exceeded in that we both succeeded in winning cash prizes, Joe getting fourth and myself second. Our plans had to be modified, however, as my good friend Joe had enlisted in the California Field Artillery and expected to be called into service any day, so we had to do in one week that which we hoped to have at least six weeks or two months for. Before leaving, we read two books, books every lover of California should read, namely: "California Coast Trails," by Chase, and McGroarty's "California, Its History and Romance." By reading these books, we got close to old California, the early days and influences; our idea being to try to live, as much as possible, in this early atmosphere while on the road and while inspecting the fine old remains of those wonderful days.

On June 30th, we rolled up our blankets, packed our grub, and about 4:30 in the afternoon Mrs. Wilkinson, Joe and I started, and "the little old Ford rumbled right along." The ride through San Fernando Valley, with the late afternoon sun turning the mountain ranges on the other side of the valley into colors such as one only sees in California, bid fair for what was to come. We did not stop at Ventura or Santa Barbara this time, having made a trip two weeks before to take in these missions and San Fernando Mission. The evening's ride along the ocean beyond Santa Barbara, with a full moon, was delightful beyond description.

The first night found us making camp in Gaviota.

The early mornings and late afternoons being the most enjoyable time of day caused us to be on our way at five o'clock in the morning. The morning was perfect and the oak country beautiful; but upon coming to Santa Inez Mission we were much disappointed because of the criminal restoration work on the belfry. A sign which said, "Take no pictures," completed our disgust, so we hastened away.

During the day our spirits rose again, as we were continually reminded that California has not lost her old atmosphere, as we frequently passed ranch houses and great herds of cattle, with the cowboy in his pic-
tuesque outfit still intact—chaps, sombrero, lariat, gun and all (not for the movies, either).

San Miguel Mission we found quite interesting; but, owing to our limited time, we had to content ourselves with taking several photos.

At Nacimiento we left the main highway and took the road to Jolon (fine road). We found Jolon and San Antonio de Padua Mission one of the most interesting spots on the trip. One could spend many days at this most beautifully located Mission, badly ruined, but least spoiled by modern hands, and the

quaint little place, Jolon, with its adobe roadside tavern, where we had a dinner, we will never forget.

After supper at Jolon and a quiet smoke on the big restful veranda, we drove on to Salinas, went a few miles further and camped so we could come in to Monterey in the early morning.

It is useless for me to attempt to describe Monterey. It is still old Monterey, and truly contains many things that sincere students of California architecture should become familiar with. Of course, there is the Mission at Carmel, the Monterey church San Carlos, the Custom House and the old theater, but the fine little old houses are full of good things, both
It impressed us with the truth that we in California have indeed traditions and our early influence to guide us in seeking a true California architecture, just as real, just as picturesque and, yes, just as good as Atlantic Coast States have in Colonial and Georgian influences. It is certainly a place to study, and one could be happy there a lifetime, by that bluest of blue bays with its queer little fishing boats, and among the cypresses and pine woods. Three days here were only enough to make us vow to return for three months, when the opportunity arrives.

Being a long way from home, we were forced to be on the way, so we drove on around Monterey Bay, through Santa Cruz and into the big Redwoods, where we camped for a night.

The next day our drive took us over the mountains, thru the redwood forests, arriving at Los Gatos for lunch. Then continuing on to San Jose, then turning south, and for home.

We went on thru the Santa Clara Valley to Hollister, across the mountains (awful road) to the San Joaquin Valley and to Fresno, down the valley to Bakersfield, over Tehachapi and across the Mojave Desert, then thru the mountains again, across San Fernando Valley and home again.

It is indeed hard to grasp the greatness of California and to describe the impressions one gets in traveling across such great stretches of country, each day bringing landscapes of totally different character, yet just as beautiful as the day before.

There is so much room everywhere one can but wonder what the future will be. Our imaginations cannot begin to picture what lies ahead and what a field there is to develop an architectural style truly lovely and a style that belongs rightfully to California.

We would do well to recall a portion of a treatise on "Architecture in California," by Mr. Elmer Grey, Architect. "The Original Missions are most of
them monuments of rare beauty that have a quality peculiarly in harmony with the Western landscape—a quality made up of broad, simple masses, plain wall surfaces and of low-pitched roofs that do not compete with Nature's own mountain architecture."

"What do you think of the Mission style?" is a question repeatedly asked, and the answer is, that the original Mission buildings bear about the same relation to the architecture of California as do the first Colonial buildings to that of New England. In both cases the original models are good, but their influence has been good, bad and indifferent. The spirit of the style is made up of the low-pitched roofs and broad masses before mentioned, of courts and cloisters designed for out-of-door living, of thick masonry walls and consequent deep windows and door recesses, of sturdy doors and window sash, of open roof construction, and, in most cases, of well-studied proportion of parts. The flowing lines of some of the gables are a very incidental feature.

Adaptation of the style to a modern house plan almost presupposes a patio where a family may live out of doors, the out-of-doors aspect of California planning being one, it may be said in passing, that has not yet been sufficiently recognized. Almost every inn in France or Germany, for instance, has its
delightful little court yard, then with tables set out under arbors or loggias, where some of the meals are served. California has a climate infinitely better adapted to this purpose, and yet either the architects or projectors of hotels have not often taken advantage of it.

Arriving home again, Joe had to report, and found it impossible to continue with us, but Mrs. Wilkinson and I spent some time at San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, and San Diego Mission and San Diego Old Town, where we found more little houses similar to those in Monterey.

The buildings at the San Diego Exposition grounds seem more beautiful than ever, having lost their newness and the gardens and planting having had time to grow.

This glorious garden, for that is what the Fair grounds have resolved themselves into, is a most splendid example of what can be done with plant life both on a large and small scale. It illustrates particularly the harmony between our traditional architecture and its proper setting in plants and trees adapted to California.

Quoting Mr. Grey again:

"This suggests that California is a land of great possibilities for landscape gardening in conjunction with architecture. A building and its setting are always inseparably connected, and especially must this be borne in mind in a land so rich in vegetable life. The beautiful cypress tree, the picturesque eucalyptus and the graceful palm, all so much coveted by the artists as adjuncts to architectural effects, grow here. And one may also have a perpetual bloom of flowers and the clipped hedge and

Old Adobe House at San Gabriel. D. R. Wilkinson.

California Garden, San Diego Exposition. Pencil Sketch by D. R. Wilkinson.

vine-covered pergola green all the year around."

Now we are home, we begin to realize what a grand country we are living in and what a wonderful future is in store for California and her architecture.

We feel that our prize money thus spent will continue to pay big dividends the rest of our lives.

Am sending some sketches and photos, in case you should wish to use any portion of them and this letter in the magazine. Kindly return pictures at your convenience.
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EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect
DETAIL WINDOWS OVER LOWER VESTIBULE ENTRANCE
THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
DETAIL, MAIN DOORWAY TO UPPER VESTIBULE OR LOBBY OF MAIN AUDITORIUM FLOOR.
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EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect
UPPER VESTIBULE OR LOBBY TO MAIN AUDITORIUM

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EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT
SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT, ENGINE HOUSE No. 8
JOHN REID JR. - Architect

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ENGINE HOUSE No. 12

ENGINE HOUSE No. 5
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LAVATORY

APPARATUS ROOM
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WARD & BLOHME, Architects
BALDWIN MEMORIAL CHURCH

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

BALDWIN MEMORIAL CHURCH, PAIA, MAUl, T. H.
C. W. DICKEY, ARCHITECT, OAKLAND, CAL
VIEW OF ARCADE, LOS MEDANOS HOTEL, PITTSBURG, CAL.

WILLIAM KNOWLES, Architect
VIEW OF COURT

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE
LOS MEDANOS HOTEL, PITTSBURG, CAL.
WILLIAM KNOWLES, Architect
GENERAL VIEW LOS MEDANOS HOTEL, PITTSBURG, CAL.

WILLIAM KNOWLES, Architect
The Significance of the Housing Crisis

By HART WOOD

THE term "military necessity" is perhaps, in the last analysis, the reason for every important step which is taken by a nation in a time of war. It is sufficient reason for any measure, of construction or destruction, or for any sacrifice; it calls into play the utmost of a nation's creative faculties, and the ramifications of its workings have profoundly affected some of the oldest and most firmly established of human institutions. "Military necessity" signifies the extreme of need, so the forces which it sets into motion may be expected to produce results commensurate with the magnitude of the particular occasion. As war calls for the extreme sacrifice, so it demands the supreme achievement. Not only the urge of necessity, but the zeal of patriotism tends to bring out in man the utmost of effort and accomplishment. The great institution of destruction is maintained by creative and productive agencies, operated under the greatest stress, and the zest of consecration; so when beneficial agencies are exercised in the conduct of war, great progress and advancement may be expected to follow. Science, surgery, industry, aviation, navigation, etc., have all been called upon to render service, and in many ways progress has ensued from which humanity will derive benefits for all time.

One of the problems of government from time immemorial has been the problem of the poor; those dependent or partially dependent. The acute manifestation of this problem is the city slum. Wherever humanity has congregated in numbers, some form of this social malady has been present. It is synonymous with idleness, disease and crime; the breeding place of defectives and degenerates; the main source from which are recruited the inmates of our institutions of charity and correction; a menace to the social order.

The operation of the great forces of war has resulted in a condition which seems to point to the solution of this ancient problem.

This condition has reached its most advanced stage in Great Britain, but the same causes which produced this situation are in operation in some measure in most of the civilized nations of the world. Of the Central Powers since the beginning of the war we know practically nothing, but we do know that their vast system of preparedness had foreseen, and in a great measure provided for, this contingency which other nations have been forced to confront through the exigencies of war. The reference is to the housing problem, which arose almost immediately upon the unprecedented demand for the manufacture of enormous commodities required for the prosecution of the war and included under the general term "munitions," to the production of which every energy of a nation is subservient. The diversion of such enormous resources to new channels has resulted in the creation of complete new industrial centers and the concentration of these resources has produced establishments of unheard of size, and practically every thing necessary to their operation had to be newly created, and the very size and character of these plants precluded the use of former facilities. Ample opportunity for expansion of factory space and housing was essential.

Being a measure of "military necessity," it was indispensable that every phase of production be operated and maintained at the highest possible standard of efficiency.

Because of the fact that the bulk of private capital had been requisitioned for war purposes, it developed that there were not sufficient available funds to meet the housing situation; and, after several futile attempts, it was finally found necessary for the government to take action. The result has been the creation of entirely new towns with populations in some cases of thousands.

In the process of development it has been possible to observe the conditions under which the best results
were obtained, and as a measure of "military necessity" it was essential to provide those conditions at whatever cost.

There has of late years been a gradually increasing movement for the betterment of the working classes, fostered to a great extent by semi-charitable motives. It has been claimed by the sponsors of this movement to result in marked increase in factory efficiency. The demonstration of this particular phase of the question, however, has been more a matter of faith than of bookkeeping, so its growth has been mostly due to those of the broad vision class who could see beyond mere book values and who realized that most of the valued things of life are not to be stated in terms of coin.

Several of these more or less privately fostered housing projects are in existence at the present time in England, but they are for the most part of the more pretentious Garden Village type. The government had also taken some action before the war in the matter of housing, but not on any comprehensive scale.

The present state of the housing situation, then, is the result of observation of conditions previous to and during the war, and on account of the inexorable demand for production may be assumed to provide the essentials for the very utmost of output so far as these pertain to this subject. The most exacting conditions imaginable, then, have conspired to produce a situation which compelled the adoption of every available measure of efficiency. The results, therefore, are not a matter of philanthropy, but of practicability reduced to its most common terms, and proven by the supreme test of war. They coincide most conclusively with the claims of architects and other authorities on housing, and their logical development has been more
in the line of Garden Village than of mere industrial housing.

Strenuous demands for speed in production have at various times counseled compromise and expediency in the way of temporary construction and the neglect of certain psychological factors, but experience has shown that any such defections have resulted in a decline in producing efficiency.

The workers, therefore, are housed in respectable dwellings, built of permanent and durable materials and of a design to contribute to their feeling of self-esteem. They have gardens and parks, churches and schools, theaters and recreation grounds, and their time is so ordered as to provide the requisite portion for labor and allow sufficient for recreation and rest. Their surroundings are clean and wholesome, but in keeping with their requirements, and on a scale proportionate to their earning capacity, practical and economical. Nothing, however, has been done which they could not have done for themselves if properly directed.

The consequences of this development, aside from the solely material considerations, have been a marked improvement in the moral and physical characteristics of the workmen, and a most decided decrease in those various manifestations of industrial unrest, which were so much in evidence in the beginning of the war. Experience at home has shown us that these consequences do not necessarily follow high wages and prosperity.

A large percentage of the class of people employed at these industries would in normal times gravitate to the congested districts or slums. The exigencies of the present situation, however, have precluded that as well as their exploitation by mercenary landlords. Having been so convincingly demonstrated that the most exacting demands of efficiency are met by conditions which also contribute to the greatest welfare of the individual and the state, is it conceivable that any other conditions be permitted to exist longer than is necessary to rectify them?

If in the prosecution of war it is found incidentally that conditions promoting the health and happiness of the people also contribute to the material prosperity of a nation, can one imagine a reversion to former conditions in time of peace?

The realization of this great fact has required the outlay of millions, and millions more are to be spent, but the investment has proven economically sound and morally justifiable.

The enormous force of a nation engaged in a death struggle was required to bring forth the exertion necessary to produce this revolutionary action; but having been started, the work must go on to its logical end, and in its fulfillment will doubtless prove to be one of the compensations to humanity for the terrible ordeal through which it is now passing.

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By the terms of the Competition Program for the Sacramento State Buildings, provision is made for the nomination of certain jurors by the two California Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

While it is out of place to discuss the personnel of the jury, or the machinery by which its members will be named, it is timely to glance at some of the qualities which fit men for such service.

Competitors and the public are alike interested; they are entitled to the benefits of a "judgment by one's peers." But how define "peers"? And just what characteristics should jurors possess? It is inferred that a proper juror should have standing (and standards) recognized by his fellows as of high order—although the best juror is not always the man of "big practice"; he should have had broad professional experience, his taste should be excellent, his training thorough and widely inclusive. All of these requirements are self-evident.

Less tangible, but far more important, is the quality best termed "judicial temperament," and it is here that the average otherwise capable juror fails. The glowing enthusiast is a splendid, vivifying force—in his place and season—but he has little, if any, place on a jury.

Granted that any building (with the possible exception of a mausoleum) has a vital, utilitarian function, recognize the validity of two points of view. The opinions of the "expert," be he ever so wise, are not infallible, but are always open to challenge by others of equal authority. This is true even of the "exact" sciences; much truer of so elusive, unformulated a matter as architectural design. Above all else, a jury can admit no stylist's controversies in its sessions. That a competition should ever be decided through a rout of the valiant knights yeelded "Gothicists" before the champions under the "Beaux Arts" guerdon (or the reverse) is a travesty on justice and a tragedy—not of the moment, but of decades—for both the public and the profession of Architecture. For Architecture is more than passing Style; a jury is to be guided, not as by the shadow, but the substance.

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The publication of a newly completed building for the Third Church of Christ, Scientist (San Francisco), designed by Edgar A. Mathews, leads one to look back a few years to the construction, also by Mr. Mathews, of the First Church.

The diverse problems offered the architect in these two cases make comparison impossible, if desirable. In the case of the First Church, the site was upon a corner of two important streets, one of them—the longer—having a considerable slope downward toward the rear. Here the Sunday-school, placed below the auditorium, is entered at low level from the side, leaving the main frontage unbroken for the auditorium entrances. The Third Church, on the other hand, occupies an approximately level “inside” lot. Granting again the simplest solution in plan, the Sunday-school being placed beneath the auditorium, it is here necessary to provide a complex system of entrances, all coming through to the main street.

A type of facade more broken than in the case of the First Church seems to have been inevitable. Doubtless Mr. Mathews regrets, and would gladly have done away with, at least one of the four broad doorways had circumstances, or perhaps the Building Committee, permitted; but notwithstanding the imposed conditions, the composition has a certain “repose,” behind the attainment of which quality there lies the designer’s sincere, skilful, painstaking study for many a day. Less simple and direct than the First Church, as the conditions under which this new building came into being were less simple and direct, but being a more difficult project, the completed building is equally successful with its predecessor, which is merely another way of saying that it has high merit.

Given the broad, unadivided auditorium, Mr. Mathews has arbitrarily composed a facade of three vertical divisions with rich central motif and plain flanking walls. Two main entrances to the auditorium, marked by ornate porches, are approached by flights of marble steps. From the level of these porches additional steps lead to the higher level of the main vestibule. The range of seven small, arched windows light this vestibule.

At the street level, directly below the main vestibule, are the entrances, unfortunately conspicuous, for the Sunday-school, while above the vestibule is the auditorium balcony, reached by stairways at either end. A great window in the main gable lights the rear of the auditorium, over the balcony.

It has obviously been Mr. Mathews' parti to enhance the values of plain wall surfaces, and this has been accomplished by the use of bricks having marked texture and varying tones of warm grays only, without resort, as was the case in the First Church, to extreme range of color. The terra cotta enrichment is well disposed, modeled well and in good scale, has variety and contrast, and there is a moderate use of polychrome. The symbolic significance of the ornamental forms is happy and appropriate.

The roof tiles vary from light, delicate pink-red to buff, the resultant effect being rather more buff than red. The projected eaves of the main roof are of copper, as are the adroit “recalls” of the eaves over the entrance porches. Unlike the First Church, with its lanterns, railings and gates, there is not here the rich use of exterior bronze work.

The auditorium is a well-proportioned room, with vaulted ceiling of high elliptical section, ribbed, and with “penetrations” over the side windows. A finely studied arch spans the platform, readers’ desk and organ screen. This organ screen is of wood, having three high-arched panels filled with wire and so painted as to have the appearance of the main wall color. This scheme is admirable in that it interposes the least obstruction to the passage of sound waves from the instrument that it conceals. The daytime lighting is ample and at the same time softly diffused, though the amber-colored glass might well have been of darker tone. There is marked restfulness of color and an avoidance of unnecessary distracting detail, for the architect has felt it to be one of his functions to enhance those qualities that make for tranquility, believing that only in the quiet spirit does there come emotional or intellectual response.

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Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A.I.A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A.I.A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

DECEMBER 20, 1917

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at 339 Geary St. on Thursday evening, December 20, 1917. Mr. John A. Backus, President, called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Backus introduced the following officers: Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, J. S. Fairweather, W. E. Faville, August G. Heald, John C. Howard, James A. Magee, William Alexander McFadden, Frank E. O'Brien, Albert Schroeber, Sylvan Schmaicather, Charles P. Weeks, Mr. Burton C. Morse, Secretary of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, and Members of the State Society of Architects, as present as a guest of the Chapter.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 15, 1917, were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. H. E. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter: A. L. I. A. in existence in re Assembly Bill No. 1126.

From Mr. W. Tyrie with the matter of the note for an ignora for institute members; from General Contractors' Association of California with a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee for the purpose of revising theBy-Laws of the State Building Code; from the National Board of Architectural Examiners, and for the State Building Construction; from William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the A. L. I. A., relative to a new Chapter of the same name; from John W. Casey, relative to the admission of Mr. W. C. Hays, as chairman of this committee, and a report on the same.

From Mr. M. C. Kemper, relating to Institute members engaged in war service.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Board of Directors: The Board of Directors reported that a meeting had been held on December 20th to discuss the communication from the Southern California Chapter asking for financial assistance in re Assembly Bill No. 1126, and that it was decided that a check for $150.00 be sent on account of this indebtedness.

Chapter Advisory Committee on Committee: Mr. W. C. Hays, as chairman of this committee, submitted a written report.

Committee to Study Building Conditions: Mr. Smith O'Brien reported meeting at the Chamber of Commerce with a number of other organizations and that a meeting of the Committee was held on the same date and a report was submitted.

Special Committee to Report on Books of the Secretary: A report was received from Messrs. Arthur Brown, Jr., and Bernard J. Joseph, stating that they had examined the books and accounts of the Chapter for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, and that the same were found correct.

NEW BUSINESS

After an extended discussion of the competition and the consideration of the report of Mr. Hays, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Commissions, Mr. Howard proposed the following resolution, which was seconded and carried:

Resolved: That the Chapter does not approve the present double form of competition and suggests that the Institute endeavor to substitute some other method for the qualification of competitors.

A discussion was held as to the desirability of the allocation of Fellowships in the Institute, which was advocated by Mr. Faville. Mr. Howard suggested as more workable that all members be made Fellows. Some action on these lines was generally approved by the Chapter, but no formal action was taken.

The question of abandoning the Convention of the Institute was discussed in the light of the number of delegates so that the expenses might be reduced, was brought up by Mr. Faville, but no formal recommendation was made, pending the receipt of an official request from the Institute.

As a result of the meeting, Mr. Burton C. Morse, Secretary of the State Board of Architectural Examiners of California and President of the Idaho State Society of Architects, told the Chapter the workings of the Idaho State Law and also of the Idaho State Architectural Society, which is looking forward to becoming a part of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Faville had applied for assistance in obtaining information as to the special action sometimes taken by the Institute to admit such societies.

Mr. Howard read a report by Mr. Kinball, of Omaha, on advertising and offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That this Chapter recommends that the Institute of Architects prohibit advertising by professional bodies and that the Circular of Advice shall contain an amplification and definition of what constitutes permissible publicity.

Resolution seconded and carried unanimously.

A letter was received from Mr. John W. Casey announcing the resignation of Mr. Thomas J. Welch on account of failing health. Mr. Welch is the only living charter member of the Chapter. On motion of Mr. Faville, and duly seconded and carried, Mr. Welch's resignation as a regular member was accepted and he was nominated and unanimously elected as a Honorary member of the Chapter, and Mr. Moser was appointed to notify Mr. Welch of the Chapter's action.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:35 p.m.


As guests of the Chapter were present Mr. Sylvester L. Weaver.
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of the Weaver Roofing Company, and A. G. Wernich and Mr. William Henry, both of the Pioneer Waterproofing and Roof Company, and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southward Contractors.

Minutes of the one hundred and eleventh meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on November 21st.

For the special committee or delegation who attended the Southwestern League at San Diego, Mr. Backus gave a detailed report of the purposes of the Convention, and the business transacted at the several meetings.

For the Committee on Public Information, Mr. Davis reported a meeting of the committee during the month, at which the subject of public education was discussed, and the correspondence between the various architects and the public, was taken up, and plans turthered for making the award in February.

At the suggestion of Mr. Rosenheim, the remaining regular business was set aside to listen to the evening meeting Mr. Wernich introduced, and spoke at length, very interestingly, upon the subject of Composition Roofing, followed by an invitation to Mr. Wernich, who, after a few words, gave the floor to Mr. William Henry. Mr. Henry gave an instructive talk upon the manufacture of roofing materials, and history of the material from the beginning of its production.

For the Committee on City Planning, Mr. Withy reported that copies of the volume, "City Planning Progress," had been delivered to the Mayor of the city and individually to the members of the City Council; also that the resolution passed at the last meeting had been submitted to the Council and was at present in the hands of the Western Committee of the Council.

For the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Bergstrom reported at length regarding the ordinance prepared by the Master Painters' organization of Los Angeles, for the purpose of licensing painters, stating that while the committee approved any effort to better the quality of painting, they did not deem it advisable that the Chapter take any action in endorsing this ordinance.

For the Committee on Education, Mr. Grey being absent, the Secretary read his written report upon the committee's work.

The following communications were read:

A card from Mrs. Bertha Norton and family, acknowledging with thanks, the Chapter's expression of sympathy on the death of Mr. Isaac Norton.

From Mr. Everett Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, with reference to technical books in the library, and soliciting any suggestions that the Chapter might offer for the acquisition of other works on architecture. This was referred to the Committee on Education for attention.

From Tyrre & Chapman, of Minneapolis, with reference to Institute pins, buttons, fobs, etc., soliciting orders for the same from Chapter members. The Secretary was authorized to take orders from any members desiring them.

From the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, commenting on the method recently adopted by the High School Board at Palo Alto, when inviting the contractors to figure on the proposed high school. The same was ordered filed.

From the American Institute of Mining Engineers, requesting that the President be represented at and participate in the discussions of its mid-winter meeting to be held January 7th. It was moved and duly passed that this invitation be accepted, and the President appoint a committee to attend.

Under head of New Business, the President asked for expressions of opinion as to the advisability of continuing the Chapter's membership in the organization of the Technical Societies of Los Angeles. Mr. Walker reported at length on the benefits derived from the regular meetings and from the special excursions arranged by the societies, and stated that the Chapter continues its membership. Mr. Kemple endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Walker on this matter, and there being no adverse comments, the matter rested, with the general understanding that the Chapter's affiliation with the Technical Societies continue.

After a discussion on the matter, it was moved by Mr. Krempel, seconded by Mr. Morgan and carried, that the new By-Laws should provide that the annual and regular meetings of the Chapter be held on Wednesday of each month, instead of Tuesday.

Under the head of Unfinished Business was taken up the reading of the revised By-Laws, upon the completion of which it was moved by Mr. Krempel, duly seconded and passed, that the Chapter tentatively adopt the same, pending the approval of the Secretary of the Institute.

Mr. Weaver reported upon a proposed Exposition of Building Industries to be held in Los Angeles in a year or so for the purpose of furthering the interests and welfare of the Pacific Coast manufacturers, and urged that at the proper time this Chapter give the matter its endorsement and co-operation.

Mr. Backus reported that the Engineering Societies desired as many of the architects as possible to contribute to the Christmas Fund, being sent to the Los Angeles Engineers, now located at Lake Washington.

Mr. Wackerbarth received a letter from Mr. J. W. Preston, his member of the Chapter residing at Whidbey Home, Decatur, California, and suggested that the Chapter members contribute toward a Christmas gift for Mr. Preston, as has been done in previous years. Mr. Backus expressed the thanks of the evening to Mr. Preston's appreciation of their presence at the meeting and the educational value of their remarks.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 p.m. H. F. Withey, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter


The Chapter Constitution and By-Laws, in draft, having been approved by the Secretary of the Institute, was adopted unanimously. There were no particular reports from the standing committees.

Mr. Wilcox presented a suggestion from R. C. Erskine that the Chapter hold an exhibit after the first of the year.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read, showing that two lists had been prepared, as follows: President, Huntington, Gold; First Vice-President, Albertson, Willatson; Second Vice-President, Gove, Gove; Third Vice-President, Held, Held; Secretary, Field, Field; Treasurer, Blair, Bakers; Executive Committee, Schack, Rosenheim, Blackwell, Thomas.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting at the University Club in the past.

G. C. Field, Acting Secretary.

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Published in the interest of the architectural profession, on the first of each month, at 215 Mission Street, San Francisco. Entered as second class matter August 4, 1911. Subscription price in the United States and possessions, $5.00 a year; foreign and Canadian, $6.00 a year. Single copies, $1.00.

Changes in, or copy for new advertisements, must reach the office of publication not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding issue. Advertising rates and any other information will gladly be given on application.

The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.
L'HOTEL DE VILLE, LOUVAIN

G. H. Photo
Charles Dickens begins one of his most celebrated novels with the words: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, . . . it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, . . ." These phrases serve to indicate pretty clearly the state of school architecture as viewed from the aesthetic standpoint. On the one hand we are able to congratulate ourselves very honestly upon the demise of certain undesirable types and tendencies of a few years past, while on the other hand a review of current work does not indicate that we are yet arrived at a point where the old conflict between beauty and utility has reached a complete solution, nor is there yet sufficient indication of unanimity in aesthetic ideals. This conflict, more imaginary than real, is largely a vestige of the materialism of the nineteenth century. The rapid advance of physical science in that era led its devotees to place disproportionate emphasis upon material and mechanical considerations, and forced a sort of counter-revolution, on the part of those concerned with the survival of spiritual and aesthetic ideals. Thus was born the tradition of a conflict between the practical and the beautiful, and it is but natural that school architecture should feel the effect of the strife. Fortunately the profound change in sentiment due to the war, and the renewed emphasis upon ideals, give promise that a saner view will prevail, that science and art will co-operate where before they competed, and that the aesthetic side of school building will command the attention it rightly de-
serves. The element of beauty is now tolerated as a concession to "artistic taste" (1), or mildly advocated from reasons of civic pride and civic policy, and, by the majority, regarded as either a luxury or a form of civic advertisement. It must be assigned its true importance. We must recognize that the culture of the mind is dependent upon a favorable mental environment, just as much as is the culture of the body upon a proper physical one, and, recognizing this, we will expend just as much thought and effort to obtain the proper note of harmony, tranquility and good proportion as we do to secure effective lighting and ventilation and sound construction.

In noting the characteristics of the current output, one is struck by the large number of buildings which fall into two classes, the one frankly utilitarian and the other ornate, sometimes extremely so, in a sort of external or detachable manner which suggests the paint and powder of the stage. This might seem to be an indictment of the architectural profession, but I think the cause lies deeper than that in the fact that the three chief factors, architect, committee, and the public, are not yet in complete accord as to the fundamental needs, nor as to their relative importance. Obsession by the various so-called practical standards, and details of mechanical equipment has in many cases led to consideration of beauty as a non-essential and secondary matter, to be applied like a garment after the form of the building is already fixed. This has resulted in much embellishment of the existing stock of material, but has produced no great works of beauty or works of beauty whose designs can stand alone, without being carried decorously by the current of tastes and fashions.

When these prevalent tendencies are superseded by the general recognition of beauty as a vital force in the process of education, we shall have not only more beautiful buildings, but more expressive and consistent ones, whose appeal is primarily to the minds of the pupils. The tendency will be constantly away from the formal and institutional character and toward the intimate, domestic and cheerful. The architect will have a keener sense of responsibility as a factor in the progress of culture, which will increase his enthusiasm, stimulate his imagination, and give more definite direction to his endeavor. Relatively more study will be expended upon the interior, where it touches the pupils most constantly, especially when a more adequate and harmonious treatment of the school rooms themselves; more effort made to treat the detachable nature already alluded to, and is one of the chief reasons for the extremely heterogeneous effect which an assemblage of current work produces. The clothing of the buildings, if I may use the term, is an expression of the personality of the architect or is designed to advertise the opulence and civic self-esteem of the community; in many cases is even frankly copied from some historic example without the pretense of assimilation. Is it to be wondered at that the resulting medley of personal, local and historic influences should be heterogeneous and confusing, should produce buildings which fail to indicate scholastic character and well-defined aesthetic ideals?
their forms so that the necessary equipment may be less painfully intrusive than is now the case. Very marked progress along this line has been made in kindergarten and some other special rooms. The problem of the typical class room is more difficult, but by no means impossible of solution, and constituting, as it does, the chief part of every building, is of vastly more importance. Perhaps some one will remark that a program such as this would bankrupt any but the most wealthy towns. Quite the contrary; for with beauty proceeding from giving agreeable form to essentials, rather than by applying ornamentation, the tendency will actually be towards economy. We shall have fewer cases where the whole appropriation is squandered upon some pomposities and formal treatment of a single facade, often as much out of character with the purpose of the building as a dress suit at a picnic. Moreover, in doing away with this display upon some single feature, which only aggravates the poverty of the remainder, we shall provide an object lesson in consistency, balance, proportion and restraint far more effective than the formal instruction of the class room.

These observations must not be construed as advocating the neglect of the exterior nor as indicating that it is a mistake to consider the school as a factor in civic adornment. The errors in this direction have consisted in regarding schools solely from this angle, and in forgetting that the interests of the pupils come first.

With the increasing realization of the cultural significance of architecture, we may expect to see less dependence upon ornament and more emphasis upon the more fundamental qualities of design, composition, grouping, proportion, and carefully considered use of materials and textures. Especially may we expect a more studied and effective relation between architecture and planting, which will abolish the harshness of the customary playground, while taking due precautions against the destructive tendencies of the average healthy school children.

I often have wondered why public schools have become so different in planning and in expression from college buildings and private schools or from the larger forms of domestic architecture. There is in all these classes of buildings something which is of the essence of the problem. Certainly, in view of the portion of their time which children spend in a school, it might well take on the character of a home, within the limitations imposed by lighting and the requirements of discipline. Beyond question the feeling of imprisonment and involuntary servitude would be appreciably mitigated thereby. Our best recent work is leaning cautiously in this direction and its success argues for a more radical and complete break with the institutional and depressing type, which, not so long ago, seemed to threaten beauty and the joy of living with extinction so far as the public schools were concerned.

Comparing the public schools with colleges and boarding schools we often find that the latter, with no very radical differences of space, division or construction, and often with no more funds than are
available for some of our larger city schools, arrive at a certain distinction, a quiet, well-mannered charm, which the public work misses and might well have. This thing is due in part to location in spacious grounds, but is even more the result of a simpler and less pompous type of design and to planning which locates the focus of interest away from, rather than thrust aggressively toward the public highways.

If our democracy is to mean in fact, as it does in theory, equal opportunity for all, our public schools must teach not merely to earn a living, but to live. Their architecture must provide not merely wholesome shelter for the body, but active, forcible influences for good upon the mind and the character and ideals of the students and a proper appreciation of beauty as an indispensable factor in well-rounded civilization.
A Plea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design

By IRVING F. MORROW

THERE is no question that detachment is a condition of disinterested judgment. It is a matter of common observation, for instance, that people who have no children of their own are the only ones who entertain generous theories as to how children should be brought up, and who have the courage to urge their convictions on the subject. The petty exigencies of routine cast a blight upon the finer idealism which is essential to a sense of values and a broad and consistent vision. Thus it happens that in spite of possibly because of the fact that I can with no justice accord myself the title of "schoolhouse specialist." I propose to set forth what I consider some of the essentials to the proper accomplishment of the task. I say advisedly "accord myself," because, unlike most honorific distinctions, the onus of this one is self-imposed. A conscience inconveniently squeamish bids me state the simple facts. It is a damaging admission with which to set out, for it may be taken as a tacit confession that I am not of the subtle diplomatic stuff which can manipulate school boards and to invalidate whatever conclusions I present. I am not, however, a person to be daunted by difficulties, even when clearly foreseen. I could even put forward theories as to the methods of dealing with school boards, with as much earnestness and authority as if I made a practice of capturing every board assailed. My faith is of such robustness which will not admit the invalidation of a principle because of the failure of one—or more—cases. But this is a digression. Besides, diplomacy is coming to have aversions. It will suffice to confine myself to a consideration of school buildings themselves in order to demonstrate the unreasonableness of my position, which will be appreciated when I state that my two principal contentions are that, in the design of schools, the pretensions of the experts are fatuous, and that we are neglecting to consider the particular parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children.

My own school days may not be too removed to furnish authentic recollections. On looking back there descends over my senses the pall of bleak yards, dingy corridors, and high, bare rooms, varied, on approaching the halls of higher learning, by a casual dusty plaster bust. I am not without memories of those fond episodes which endear school days in retrospect, nor of an occasional teacher of insight and sympathy; yet they all seem to lie on the far side of this dispiriting curtain, which can only be penetrated by force of will. It must readily be conceded that in the fundamentals of orderly planning and of adequate equipment we have made great strides since the days of my own school experiences. I mention this only to enforce the significance of the subtle atmosphere of environment, which will color impressions to the prejudice of judgment and in defiance of will, even after the lapse of years. The quarters of the "temporary" Architecture Building at the University of California were, in all my educational experience, probably the first to leave an impression of being pleasant to inhabit for themselves.

But, as I say, I have no wish to question the progress we have made; much of it I only wish to deplore. Not that progress was not essential; for the old-time school was intolerable. If it can be so disheartening in retrospect, what must have been its influence at the time! But as children we were in no position to diagnose the trouble; we could merely show the symptom, that we disliked to attend school. During the interval which has elapsed, educators and architects have been industriously diagnosing. Noting the reluctance of the average, even the exceptional, child to become educated, they have at least shown intelligence in asking the question, Why? if not always in answering it.

The educator's pæan is the recognition of the child's "individuality." He holds with Dogberry that to write and read comes by nature, and is willing to let that appear when there is no need for such vanity. He will teach the child as much prescribed knowledge as may be without the child's suspecting foul play;
at which point he courteously consults the child’s educational predicitions, being careful not to be disagreeably exacting. A repugnance toward the multiplication table may be circumvented by a revision of the curriculum on one or two principles. Either the offensive information may be eliminated and replaced by a course in roller skating, or it may be ingeniously interwoven with a specially devised school yell, and be entirely learned before being suspected. However, I shall press this matter no further. I have followed controversies between educators in journals, and I realize that I have probably already gone much too far.

I return to the architectural aspect of the case. Architects likewise have made their diagnosis and prescribed. With the untroubled faith of a complacent efficient age in mechanism, we have multiplied and perfected equipment to a really alarming degree. We have industriously standardized and tampered the whole paraphernalia for every age and each sex. The child’s every need has been foreseen and provided for; no child can prove sufficiently ingenious to develop a trouble for which there does not await the appropriate corrective apparatus. Does the child evince a desire to play in the vacant lots, he is presented with a perfectly appointed gymnasium. Does he revel in the accumulation of germ-bearing dirt so acquired, he is confronted with shower baths. Plumbing is of the ultra-sanitary. School-room windows are kept closed to humor the operation of scientifically devised plants for heating and ventilation. At our fingers’ tips are tables for the proportioning of window area, the height of blackboards, the widths of corridors. Surely only through gross stupidity and ingratitude, we say, could the child of today be averse to school.

Nevertheless, despite all this impressive conjuring of tricks, we are rewarded by no keener enthusiasm on the part of the child for his school. This is disheartening— or irritating— according to one’s temper.

Having thus carefully led us up to the hopeless situation, let me introduce my own diagnosis and prescription.

The omission of specific mention was certainly not meant to exclude children from the application of the profound truth that man shall not live by bread alone. But with the instinct of bakers we have been confusing our attention to bread. Of all the elaborate statistical apparatus that clutters the design of our schools, I insist that one-half is fatuity, and the other half common sense. The former let us throw, with physie, to the dogs; we’ll none of it. Common sense I have no intention to decry; I merely wish to point out that it must be accompanied by a sense of humor to be effective; a delicate thing and not overly common in spite of its name, it will not withstand the ordeal of tabulation; it becomes dematured when attended by a pompous patting of oneself on the back. For all their
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GENERAL VIEW

PAVED TERRACE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BEVERLEY HILLS, CAL
W. J. DODD, Architect
MAIN ENTRANCE

SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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ENTRANCE DETAIL
PLAN OF GROUNDS

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

VENICE UNION POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, VENICE, CAL.
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ASSEMBLY HALL ENTRANCE
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
P. A. NARAMORE, Architect
EAST OR MAIN ELEVATION

REAR OR WEST ELEVATION
Couch Elementary School, Portland, Ore.

F. A. Naramore, Architect
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
COUCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F. A. NARAMORE, Archit.
CAPITOL HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect

MAIN AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F. A. NARAMORE, Architect
AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTLAND, ORE.
F.A. NARAMORE, Architect
DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE

EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL, EL PASO, TEXAS

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GENERAL VIEW OF FRONT ELEVATION AND STADIUM

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aggressive efficiency, our school houses are rarely livable; in many cases they are scarcely habitable. So much for my diagnosis; my prescription is less pseudo-science and more of the human element in design.

A glance at most of our school houses convinces that their designers are rarely actuated by a sympathy for and an understanding of childhood and youth. Housing is provided for a certain number of the young or adolescent of the genus homo, and quarters for the performance of certain specified work; ingenuity of like amount and kind would have been expended upon the technical problems of a stable or a factory. Despite all the physiological and psychological data we have piled up in regard to children, we are forgetting the children in our designs. What slight attention has really been given to the occupants of the building has gone to the parties deserving special consideration in a school.

A child spends between one-fourth and one-third of his waking hours, exclusive of vacations, in and around the school; between a fifth and a fourth, including the periods of vacation. (It is useless to try to verify these statistics, for naturally you will assume other data from mine, which will lead to other results.) I put the matter in this way only to buoy up on a semblance of documentary significance an article which otherwise might appear scientifically negligible.) A consideration of this, keeping in mind the potency of environment at any age, and the particular pliability of the child during these formative years, will enforce the importance of making the school as human and as livable as we would have the home.

I once had the opportunity of doing a school myself. I refrain from using its photographs in illustration because I wish to avoid seeming to stress a personal achievement. I mention it to give what weight experience may lend to my contentions. Throughout the entire design, without, and above all within, one dominant idea was kept constantly in mind; namely, to produce an atmosphere which could be supposed to be not disagreeable to a normally sensitive and intelligent student. The pursuit of so unreasonable an ideal naturally led to encounters with the experts and the contractors. For instance, when actuated by a desire that students might recognize a room from the inside as well as by the number on the corridor door, I selected a different color for tinting each room, the painter confided to the trustees that this was irregular, as he had worked on many schools, and they were always done with one wall and one ceiling color throughout. Courtesy and prudence bid me be silent upon "expert" controversies. But I shall go so far as to confess that more
tions of the expert jargon. To any school board which I may be privileged to serve in the future I give due notice that something will be forthcoming to confound the experts. As to the matter of cost, which may be brought up in this connection, I now make humble avowal that many shortcomings which I was pleased to attribute to a limited expenditure are seen in their truer light as deficiencies in my own ingenuity.

I wish to set forth no program of reforms, to present no catalogue of desiderata. In fact, I wish to avoid a course which would be but to fall back into a dogmatism such as I have decried. One has only to look at the various modern protestant art movements to realize how easily a revolt against formalism may pass over into a formalism of revolt.

What I would urge is an active realization of what children are and of what they mean. We must banish pseudo-scientific superstition and cultivate positive human values. Problems must be attacked with open minds and closed handbooks. Never losing sight of the universal and the permanent in human nature as the objective of our ideals, we must still eagerly seize upon every local accident, social, economic, or material, and utilize to the full its latent opportunities for variety and diversity. For the personal touch, which is of the essence of childhood, can only too easily be allowed, or made, to wither and dry into the dust of formalism. A comparison of the average child and his potentialities with the average man and his attainments is a melancholy commentary upon something—largely, I believe, upon our schools, buildings as well as management. Only those in whom a sense of human values has been unconsciously instilled may be expected to preserve a sense of human values under the pressure of an unsympathetic materialism. It is my conviction that a large part—note that I refrain from claiming all—of the lack of enthusiasm which children evince for school is to be charged to the only too evident lack of enthusiasm in preparing for them. A school house conceived and executed with a warm heart toward the children and a cold shoulder toward the experts would harbor less discontent. (Of course, some one is sure to reply that his or her child attends school in a perfectly lovely building yet shows the same traditional aversion. There are factors which I do not pretend to have taken into consideration; furthermore, one or any number of demonstrable exceptions could not alter a will to believe such as I have indicated mine to be.) Children possess a stimulating capacity for naive enjoyment. Their reactions to the circumstances and the things about them are of a particular sensitiveness, but they ordinarily possess no opportunity to influence the nature of these circumstances and things; thus there is a special obligation resting upon those who shape their environment. I hold a theory, which I shall continue to believe even after I have myself tried it, that, given a free hand, an architect with a sense of the high seriousness of his task could design a school which would offend all the prescriptions of a finicky efficiency yet be an unconscious source of delight to the children frequenting it—provided, of course, the proper teachers were in charge.
Current Notes and Comments

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The Rural Schoolhouse

By MARGARET SCHALLENBERGER, McNAUGHT
Commissioner of Elementary Schools, State of California.

In planning a rural school house in California, the trustees and the architects have to meet the increasing demands of two marked popular tendencies; first, the tendency to widen and to vary public school instruction so as to include the education of hand and eye and ear as well as that of the mind; second, the tendency to make use of the school house as a community center for neighborhood gatherings.

Under these conditions, it is of course to be regretted that there should be any school district in California where a school house of one or two small rooms is a necessity, but since the necessity exists and will continue so long as some districts have but small population and are too widely separated to consolidate, we must plan as best we can to meet the need. Certain fundamental principles of planning and construction are as valid for small buildings as for large ones; and these even for one or two room school houses should engage first attention and receive first care. They may be stated thus:

Rural school houses should be fitted both for childhood study and for adult gatherings and conferences.

They should be comfortable both in summer and in winter.

They should provide for manual training and for domestic science teaching as well as for mental studies.

There should be provision for open-air classes and an auditorium for school exercises, dramas, social meetings and lectures.

The color scheme both without and within should be pleasing to the eye when seen throughout the day.

The architecture should be distinctive of the dignity with which public education is regarded in the community, and the building should be placed amid well-kept surroundings.

Each of these needs is well met in the plan for a two-room school designed by Highie and Hill as here illustrated. The perspective shows a handsome structure distinctive in individuality while conforming to the Mission style that is appropriate to our climate and our history. The two class rooms are separated by a patio from the public entrances, near which are the principal’s office, the pump plant and the toilet rooms with shower baths. The patio with its loggias can be used as an auditorium whenever open-air gatherings are desired, while the two class rooms can be made into an auditorium by opening the folding doors that separate them for an indoor meeting. Adjoining the lower class room is a stage; adjoining the upper class room is the library, so arranged that pupils in the library can be under the supervision of the upper grade teacher. It is to be noted that the windows of both class rooms open upon the playground, not upon the street, and that visitors to the principal’s office do not enter the class room, nor do the pupils in going in or out from the school room to playground interfere with visitors to the principal.

It is not to be expected that any single plan drawn for general suggestion will meet all the needs and wishes of a particular locality. That which may be of advantage to one district may be objectionable or unattainable in another or in a dozen others.

Each district must of course build in accord with its means as well as its needs, but for needs and means alike profit will be found in any district by a careful study of the plans submitted. The essentials are that the school houses shall be well designed, well placed, well built, and fitted to meet the double demand for increasing fullness of school instruction and increasing utility as community centers for meetings of nearly all kinds in the social activities of neighborhood life.
Present Building Conditions, and a Forecast

By ATHOLL McBEAN

DURING November, December and January we made a careful survey of conditions relative to building activity on this Coast and in the interior to Salt Lake City, and Honolulu.

We find that building has practically come to a standstill, although there never has been a time when so much new building was actually contemplated. Almost every one who intends to build is holding back, waiting until the war is over. A great many believe prices for building materials will be greatly reduced and that the cost of building will be much less with normal times and conditions.

Are we going to have normal times in building construction after the war, in view of present conditions? Let us impress upon you the tremendous amount of building contemplated, due to the very prosperous condition prevailing on this Coast and the interior cities. The shops, both large and small, have never before done such a large volume of business. The hotels have been crowded, even during the quiet season and the banks are bulging with prosperity.

The Northwest—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland and vicinity—has had very dull times for the past few years on account of the low production and prices in the lumber industry.

Conditions have rapidly changed in the Northwest, and we know of numerous instances where hotels, shops and banks are planning to increase their quarters.

The city of Sacramento has six large buildings contemplated. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, where there has been great prosperity, the banks and many of the shops have outgrown their quarters and many of them are considering the erection of new buildings; some have purchased new locations or adjoining property.

In Salt Lake City it is almost impossible to rent offices, and the condition has been like this for over a year.

The office buildings in San Francisco, for the first time in years, are ninety per cent full.

We believe that now is an opportune time to build. The architects have little business, and therefore are in splendid position to give a service that the owner could not expect in normal times.

There is no scarcity of building labor, and construction can therefore be rushed, with the best mechanics, while in times of great building activity all sorts of laborers are forced into trades they know little of, receiving the wage of skilled mechanics. It should be remembered that there has been but slight advance of wages in the building trades.

The prices on all local building materials, such as cement, rock, sand, gravel, plaster, brick, etc., are normal.

Certain grades of lumber, both soft and hard woods, have materially advanced, and some are off the market. The finishing of the cantonments and the lack of demand for common grades will reduce the present prices, which are normal and much less than the prices which prevailed in San Francisco in 1906 and 1907.

The prices of steel products advanced materially in 1916 and the early part of 1917, but since that time they have had a very decided decline, and the prices today are but little higher than they were in 1906 and 1907. Architects and engineers have found that steel is not as necessary in building construction as they believed it to be. They have designed and thought steel, due to simplicity of construction and speed in erection, but they have been forced to give serious thought to this matter on account of the scarcity and cost of steel, and they find that they are able to make substitutions which effect a great saving.

The reinforced concrete frame is admirably adapted for most buildings of up to ten stories, and where higher buildings are desired, a combination system of lattice steel columns and reinforced concrete girders, beams and floors has been used in many buildings east of the Rocky Mountains.

There has been little advance in local marbles, and we should remember that we have very beautiful marble and stone in this country.

The building contractors in all of these different lines are under heavy expenses, due to the scarcity of building operations, and they would gladly accept contracts today at very much less profit than during a busy season.

Since August, Japanese merchants have purchased approximately 500,000 tons of steel in this country, for construction work in Japan, and we know that a fair portion of this is going into building construction. The Government therefore cannot intend that there should be no building in this country.

Let us suggest to those that are contemplating building that they at least engage their architect, get out their plans, and take preliminary figures, so that they can determine just what building will cost at this time.
Of more than casual interest is the newly inaugurated award of medals for meritorious buildings put up within the district of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute. This idea is not entirely new. Elsewhere similar recognition of successful designs has been in vogue and has, in the main, operated satisfactorily. Too often we place the emphasis upon “paper” architecture. It is, of course, undisputed that most architects, even those who have been skilful (or perhaps lucky) in the carrying out of their conceptions, would willingly destroy nearly everything they have ever built, if instead, they might bring back to life the pet children of their dreams that, still born, are buried in dark recesses of their office cupboards.

What we do build, though to the best of our ability, is within the hard bonds, psychological and financial, that hold us. Sometimes there comes a rare sympathetic client, and he, and we, understand each other. It is to a galvanic wave from him, a force generated in hope, confidence and enthusiasm, that the architect and contractor, and through these the artisan, mechanic and laborer, respond in unison. It is such a client who may hope to have his work well done, because done under right conditions.

The Southern California Chapter recognizes this fact to the extent that, with the award of the medal to the architect, there is awarded a suitable certificate to the client who has made the result possible.

It is not necessarily the lavish spending of a client’s money that brings forth the vitally worth-while work. Quite the opposite is often true. What might be called his “spiritual support” is the real factor. The buildings which the jury has seen fit to recognize in the case of the present competition are notably free from any taint of extravagance; almost the contrary is true, for restraint and simplicity are distinctly among the characteristics of these buildings.

Such a contest as this makes unusual demands upon a jury, since, from its nature, no rigid, or even approximate, uniformity of “presentation” is possible. A skilful photographer may select some exceptionally picturesque composition of an otherwise uninteresting work, discreetly camouflage any glaring faults, study the light and shade of his subject, make an exquisite print and—there you are! A charming study: une sorcière! How easy for the unwary to be seduced from the amiable, quiet virtues of a more worthy, if plainly dressed, part!*

There is an inherent flaw in the nature of things, in that one must announce himself a candidate for the honors. There will always be an antithesis between “achieving greatness” and having “greatness thrust upon” the deserving, and certain it is that the best works of architects are frequently little known, because of a temperamental shrinking from publicity on the part of their authors. False modesty, perhaps, but merely giving a trait a name does not obliterate the trait. In Southern California there are gems still hidden in the “dark, unfaithoned caves.” And this from a part of our country which, in the way of publicity, is by common repute not slow in coming forward. In the class for small houses there was submitted to the jury a surprising lack of material. Perhaps, as a matter of business policy, one hesitates to become a “medallist” for “small things.” Even though, as in the case of the small house, the small things mark one of the three most vitally significant problems of mankind’s physical wellbeing.

William C. Hays.

Report of the Jury of Award for the 1918 Medals of Honor in Architecture Arranged by the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The Jury of Award has held three sessions and after careful consideration of all the photographs, drawings and plans submitted have arrived at the following decisions:

**Small Residence Class**

Costing Two Thousand to Ten Thousand Dollars

No award.

Only three examples were submitted of this highly important and almost universally occurring problem, and while showing some merit, they are not regarded as sufficiently representative to justify an award.

**Large Residence Class**

Costing Above Ten Thousand Dollars

Medal of Honor awarded to Mr. Reginald Johnson, for the residence of Mrs. K. W. Kives, Santa Barbara, California. Among those submitted, this house distinctly ranks first. The plan is simple, direct and thoroughly livable. It is, however, the character of the exterior which makes the strongest appeal. Beautifully fitting its location and character of background, the house in every way meets the requirements of the climatic and physical conditions; a house which will more and more grow into its surroundings, and acquire “personality.” The simple and beautiful wall-surfaces and quiet roof lines are in marked contrast to the pretentious characteristics of a mansion. Its pre-eminent “quality” is domesticity.

**Group of Buildings Not Including Residences**

Medal of Honor awarded to Messrs. Allison & Allison, for the Los Angeles State Normal School. A well-balanced group plan, free, straightforward and losing nothing essential in way of symmetry. The exteriors express a sentiment sympathetic with the development of the American youth. The façades are quiet and free from institution atmosphere or pedantry. The detail and façades of the training school, fine arts building and library are highly commended and the outline and mass of the administration portion are successful.

The Jury of Award has been strongly attracted by the charming Chino Grammar School of Withey & Davis; the Fowler Residence, by Myron Hunt, and the small, simple Cottage by Elmer Grey.
Pacific Coast railroads and factories use oil for their fuel.

Ordering merchandise made on the Pacific Coast will help relieve the fuel and freight car famine.

Pacific Plumbing Fixtures are only one of many lines made on the Coast whose quality is higher than eastern lines and price as low.
The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, January 17th, at Lacey’s New Fashion Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 7 p.m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Arthur Brown, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, Ernest A. Cookhead, H. W. Crin, Jr., Wm. C. Hass, John Golen Howard, Angi E. Headman, Bernard J. Joseph, George W. Kelham, James M. Magee, Sylvan Schmittmann, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular monthly meeting of December 20, 1917, and of the special meeting held on January 7, 1918, were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. H. W. Wither, Secretary, of the Southern California Chapter, A.I.A., acknowledging the Chapter’s check in re expense of Assembly Bill No. 1124, also two communications relative to the same matter, from William A. Newman relative to his resignation from the Chapter, from E. C. Kemper relative to the resignation of Mr. Albert Schmoefer from the Institute.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Institute Relations: Mr. John Golen Howard, as chairman of this committee, made a verbal report, saying that he was corresponding with the President of the Institute in regard to suggestions for bringing the Chapter into closer relation with the Institute. He has not yet received an reply to his letter.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Bakewell read a letter from Mr. McDonell, State Architect, in re nomination for juror for the State Building Competition. It was moved by Mr. Joseph and seconded that the Board of Directors shall recommend at the next Chapter meeting a plan of action for selecting candidates for juror. Carried.

The chair appointed Mr. Crin chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Southern California Chapter.

Mr. Cookhead spoke in relation to the problem of housing shipbuilding workers. The matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Matters.

Reference to the communications from William A. Newman and E. C. Kemper, the same were referred to the Board of Directors for action.

ADOPTION

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

Subject to approval………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………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Minutes of Washington State Chapter

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

HELD ON JAN. 2, 1908, UNIVERSITY CLUB

The following members were present: President Bebb, Messrs. Backus, Baker, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Huntington, Loveless, Park, Schenk, Stephen, Storey, Willatzen, Willcox, Williams, Mann.

As guests of the Chapter were present Robert McCullum, assistant professor of architecture at the University of Washington, Fred Stephen, Clyde Rogers, Walter Squire and E. J. Byfield.

During the evening, Mr. Blackwell made an address, setting forth the legal phases of the subject, emphasizing the importance of carefully prepared contract papers, and in conclusion inviting the members to informally discuss the subject with him.

With Mr. Backus expressing the Chapter's appreciation of the guest's presence, and his enlightening talk, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

H. F. Withy, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Committee on Insurance: Mr. Bebb, chairman, reported there had been one meeting before his committee during the year, which was the question of a possible competition for a high school at Everett. After some time, this competition was finally abandoned.

Mr. Stephen asked permission to read a program for a competition which he proposed the Chapter should take part in, subject being a tombstone for the Kaiser.

Education Committee: Mr. Gould reported in the absence of Mr. Myer, the chairman. He suggested that draftsmen who are taking the blank art work do this work at the university in connection with the architectural department.

Public Information Committee: Mr. Gould, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the committee and suggestions for future work, which was placed on file.

Institute Affairs Committee: Mr. Willcox, chairman, spoke regarding nomination of Institute officers and the change in the time allowed for making changes in the by-laws.

Ordinance Committee: Mr. Stephen, chairman, submitted a written report covering the work of the year, which has been placed on file.

Professional Register Committee: Mr. Willatzen, chairman, reported that his committee was working together some information regarding the charges; that is, the cost plus commission basis.

Real Estate and Housing Committee: Mr. Schenk, chairman, presented a written report touching principally upon a foundation of a permanent fund for the Chapter.

Baker Bank: Mr. Backus reported the report of the examination of the bank, which was placed on file.

Central Council Social Agencies: A letter from Mr. Albertson, delegate to this society, was read suggesting that the Chapter appoint no further delegates to this organization. Mr. Willcox moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Legislative Committee: Mr. Backus, chairman, submitted a written report, which has been placed on file.

Reading of communications followed. An interesting letter from Mayor Somerville and two from Sargent Cable were read.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Capital Gains Plan Committee: Mr. Willcox stated that the Governor has answered the resolutions submitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce, and the committee was taking every advantage of opportunities to make progress.

Committee on Christmas Remembrances to Men in the Service: Mr. Backus, chairman, reported that the cards had been sent to Somerville and Coast in France and pocket knives to Allen and Sessaman.

The election of officers followed, disolving the election of Mr. Daniel Huntington, President; Mr. G. C. Field, Secretary; Mr. Frank L. Baker, Treasurer; Mr. A. H. Albertson, First Vice-President; Mr. George Gove, Second Vice-President; Mr. Albert Heid, Third Vice-President, and Messrs. C. H. Bebb, James Stephen and James H. Schaeck on the Executive Committee.

Election of delegates to the convention followed. Mr. Bebb and Mr. Huntington were elected.

On the subject of new business, Mr. Blackwell called the attention of the Chapter to the fact that we should start our work at an early date, because without a pre-registration law to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

The business meeting was adjourned and a very enjoyable musical follow was interspersed by amusing stories by Mr. Stephen and Mr. Willcox.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON JAN. 18, 1908, MASONIC CLUB ROOMS, ARCADE BUILDING.

The following members were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baker, Bebb, Blackwell, Field, Ford, Gould, Graham, Gilbertson, Loveless, Myers, Schenk, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Backus, Everett, Wilson, Park, Mann, Siburn, Swartz.

As guests of the Chapter, Mr. McBride, Health Commissioner of the City of Seattle, and Mr. Fowler, the assistant superintendent of the buildings of Seattle, were present.

Mr. McBride raised the question as to whether city government could not supply all the dormitory houses necessary by the construction of dormitories. He pointed out that 20,000 men receiving $5.00 per day required 300 working days, $30,000,000.00, and that the city could well afford to stand 10 per cent of this amount, or $3,000,000.00, in construction.

Some general discussion was entered into by the meeting, following which Mr. Loveless moved that a committee of three be appointed to have charge of supplying the public with plans of houses costing per room, less, and to have the city assist in any possible way. The motion was carried.

Mr. Chamberlain moved that a committee of three be appointed to work properly by the Government, and that private owners should be encouraged to put up all possible houses.

The question being put on, Mr. Loveless' motion, as above stated, was carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Thomas then moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Mr. McBride, being called upon for some remarks, stated that he considered the report covered the situation very clearly and that the recommendations contained therein were of a constructive nature. He pointed out that, unless proper precaution were taken, overcrowding would occur; that the sanitation, size and location of dormitories should be carefully worked out; that the city of Tacoma was being taken over by the Federal Government, that the danger from these sources, and that precaution should be taken to insure against this happening to Seattle.

President Huntington informed the Chapter that it had been brought to the attention of the Housing Committee that a Federal Director of Industrial Housing would be appointed for this district and that it was the business of the Chapter to see that a broad-minded man thoroughly in sympathy with work of this nature was appointed.

Mr. Baker moved an amendment to the report, that in the event of the House of Representatives ratifying the act, the Government transferred the duty of the city government to do so, and that the city provide the ground for the Government to construct its dormitory houses upon. There being no second to the motion, the question was not put, and there being a call for the original question to adopt the report, Mr. Thomas' motion to that effect was carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 7:45 P.M.
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Published in the interest of the architectural profession, on the first of each month, at 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. Entered as second class matter August 4, 1911. Subscription price in the United States and possessions, $5.00 a year; foreign and Canadian, $6.00 a year. Single copies, $1.00.

Changes in, or copy for new advertisements, must reach the office of publication not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding issue. Advertising rates and any other information will gladly be given on application.

The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.
Detail of Chapel Screen in the Palazzo delle Signoria, Siena.
SOMETIMES we are reckless in drawing a line between art and craft. There is not any inevitable distinction between that which might be called "fine" or, by antithesis, "the crude" in art. The harp is a "fine," delicate instrument, the tom-tom "crude"; but if music has been truly defined as "a pleasing succession of sounds" (notice, not "a succession of pleasing sounds"), one may imagine a child strumming the truly tuned C-string—itself surely a pleasing sound—and, by contrast, the beating of the dull, single-toned tom-tom by an artist who resorts to rhythm, interval and modulation; all to the distinct advantage of the tom-tom, in the comparison. Sometimes a craft yields the rare "work of art."

In the highest sense it is true that art "happens": that its root will strike, its bud burst into radiant bloom, under unvarnished conditions and in unlooked-for environment. It is true that art bears but little relation to time and place. Baffling, inexplicable—and being inexplicable, to be misunderstood or rejected—if we assume the need of an explanation. But if we are ready to accept beauty merely for her own worth! After all, is not the supreme work above reason, as is supreme faith? When one is moved to the depths, one accepts, one believes, to the heights—assuming the possibility of human contact with ultimates.

But supreme works and faith are for the experience of few, and meanwhile, all about us among the common things are many lesser beauties. In this every-day sense, no work of art or craft may be isolated for judgment as an abstraction; there is some

calls into play.

Art has definitely to do with the nice fitness of the thing done and the way of its doing. In any study of an art-craft, this element of fitness is doubly important; for, as is not true of the craftsman, there is certain artistic license permissible to the poet and painter. This license is still the sculptor's and the architect's, but to less degree, because, unlike the former, they have to do with tangible substance, and liberties are not to be taken. Even more is substance to be respected by the craftsman. Materials, together with function, must dictate forms, as justifiable pride
in his skill will guide the worker’s hand in beautiful execution of the forms intended.

What conditions, then, govern the worker in wrought iron? The materials of the forge are iron and, to a less extent, steel; but because it is mainly the former that has been used by the craft, the term “iron-worker” is commonly understood to include both. Now “wrought” and “cast” metal have distinct structural differences and these indicate divergent technique in their manipulation. Sometimes, it is true, both wrought and cast iron may be made use of in the same piece of work, as iron and bronze are also sometimes combined. Still another quality of iron is occasionally used, and is known as “malleable.” In reality this is only cast iron which has been rendered tougher and less brittle, by heating and slowly cooling, a process called “annealing,” in distinction to “tempering,” by which process steel, while hot, is suddenly chilled, usually by plunging into water. As to its physical properties, malleable iron is between cast and wrought metal.

Now cast iron, though very strong to resist compression, is relatively easily fractured by a blow against its side, and since use of iron work is frequent in connection with buildings, serving as grilles, screens, railings or gates—that is to say, to convey the impression of security—wrought, rather than cast, iron is most logically used for the purpose. Happily, that which is the more logical is at the same time the more intrinsically beautiful.

Since the difference between the two materials rests in the fact that cast iron is crystalline and brittle, while wrought iron is semi-fibrous and tensile, it must be clear that the point of departure is at the very outset, in the ways of working; hence, if we are to be consistent, in the forms wrought. Here, then, is a plain principle on which we may base a common-sense rule. “The dominant quality of good design in wrought iron should reflect the pliable nature of the material.”

A well-known architect used to tell of an incident that happened while he was constructing a prominent bank building in San Francisco. In a corner of the building there is a massive single block of granite, cut, in plan, to a quarter circle. The architect happening to meet one of the bank directors at the site, was asked, “How do you bend a stone like that?” “Absurd!” I am not so sure! Does not many an architect, who will chinkle over the ignorance of this puzzled client, himself attempt to “bend stone” when he designs thin, flowing scroll and spiral forms to be executed in crystalline cast iron?
Certain qualities, and no others, being inherent in various materials, certain forms of working, and no others, are fit. Certain materials are plastic, pliable, ductile; others are inert. Plaster, for example, is cast as a cold fluid, in distinction to hot, molten metal; and without pressure, in distinction to cement. Plaster can therefore be cast in soft glue moulds that allow deep undercutting, and without damaging the moulds. Metal and cement castings, on the other hand, with sand moulds, must be relatively shallow, allowing "draft" for the withdrawal of the slightly wedge-shaped patterns, and any desired undercutting can be done only by using complex patterns and cores—a troublesome and expensive method. Essentially different, the two techniques—and to the clear advantage of the soft material, making possible greater variety of expression and relief.

To this glance at the materials used, it is well to add a few words regarding the workers' tools. These are few, heavy, and relatively rough, for they must withstand heat and shock. They are simply the hammer, sledge, anvil and tongs, with a few chisels. Small curved forms are produced over the horn of the anvil, but large pieces are put down on an iron "bending floor," if the shop is well equipped.

This view of materials and tools in mind, we may study the ways of working wrought iron. It is produced at the rolling mill by the process of "puddling"—a sort of kneading while in a semisolid state—after which it is "rolled," and later comes to the worker in the forms of bars and plates. The bars—sometimes round, but generally square, are of standardized section. The plates are of various thicknesses.

Desired changes in these sections may be wrought at the anvil, the simplest change being reduction. Frequently such reductions are made in a tapered form, this being especially true when spiral curves are later to be bent from the piece, because the line is more subtle if the metal grows thinner as it approaches the center of the curve. There is often a need to increase the section, instead of diminishing. When the increase is for a comparatively short length, the smith resorts to the method
called "upsetting." The part that is to be thickened is heated and, while at a high temperature, the piece is braced at one end and hammered at the other, the soft metal yielding and thickening under these endwise blows. Sometimes it may be necessary to thicken the section in an inaccessible part of an unwieldy piece, or the thicker part may be too long for "upsetting"; then it is simplest to insert a separate length.

Still other changes of section may be produced, as for example, by rotation of the piece. So it is that the often used twisted sections are made. Turnings, too, some of which are of great beauty, are made on a lathe, like wood turnings, the only difference being in the greater strength demanded of the machine, the increased power of driving and the need of the turning tool's being held, not by hand, but in a metal carrier moved by a screw-thread. When forms of flowing silhouette are being made, the lathe operator adjusts the tool to the changing outline.

Bending is an extremely important phase of ironwork, and this is done either hot or cold. It is only relatively thick bands that can be bent while in a cold state, however, and usually, when there is much body to the piece, curved forms are achieved by first heating. Of course it is impossible to make delicate nuances of curvature unless the material is supple under the smith's hand. Mention has already been made of the questionable custom of casting scroll forms, when they are so much more appropriate to wrought material, and here it might be said that the master craftsman of wrought iron does not bend scroll forms that are exact duplicates of each other; first, because such mechanical duplication is inherently contrary to the artist's way of working, and second, because the anvil being more vivid than the mould, wrought work should vary, since castings cannot—surely a distinction justified to the man who, something higher than an automaton, puts his hand's cleverness into every slightest turn or hammer-stroke.

Having glanced at the material as it comes to the shop, at the ways of working the separate parts and the forms which logically respond to these conditions, it is in order to study the assembling of the parts, as they go into the finished composition. Here we find there are joints which are loosely made, and others in which two or more pieces are integrally united.
The simplest joints are those which are loosely made, either by putting a ring around two pieces or by drilling and riveting through them; and commonly, in primitive iron work, the joints are of the first-named type. When it is found necessary or desirable, two pieces may be cut half way across and secured by a rivet, but this is less common than the similar "halved across" joint in carpentry. Another type of joint is that in which one of the two pieces is split a short way through the center and spread open to permit the other piece to pass through the space thus formed. Such joints are in many of the early Florentine and Roman window grilles where plain bars were used.

When it is desired to integrally unite the pieces, the joint is made by welding. The smith heats the two pieces until they are almost at melting heat, and as rapidly as possible brings them together and hammers the two into one. Contrary to the quite common conception that all smith work must be done with haste, as indicated by the phrase, "strike while the iron is hot," it is practically only in this process of welding that the smith has need of very great speed in his work. Still another method of integrally uniting metal pieces is by brazing, but in connection with iron work brazing is only done when iron is to be joined to some other metal.
List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

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Franklin T. George son
John Davis Hatch
B. S. Harrisfeld
James T. Norrell
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Herbert Brown
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Mr. Corning
Roland Stringham
Fernand Patritcher
Walter Clifford
Harold Weeks
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Window Grille in Toledo

Window Grille at Bologna

Window Grille in Toledo
GENERAL VIEW
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
BLISS & PAVILLE, Architects
MARKET STREET ELEVATION

REAR VIEW

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CORNER DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES
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BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects
DETAIL VIEWS OF MAIN ENTRANCE
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
BLISS & PAVILLE, Architects
ELEVATOR LOBBY, MAIN FLOOR.

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FLOOR PLANS
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects
FRONT ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION
OFFICE BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., SAN FRANCISCO
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Archt.
TWO BAS-RELIEFS BY HERMON A. MACNEIL

DETAIL IN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Archiect
VIEW OF THE ITALIAN COURTYARD
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect
MAIN EXHIBITION GALLERY

THE BOOK ROOM
THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO
WILLIAM C. HAYS, Archdct
PRIVATE OFFICE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

THE PRINT ROOMS OF HILL TOLLERTON, SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. HAYS, Architect
UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, RIVERSIDE, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect
UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

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OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect
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THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

By WM. ARTHUR NEWMAN, Archit.
designs for all Government buildings, and favoring a system which would give the Government the full benefit of the architectural talent that existed.

It was not, however, until 1883, that the Tarsney Act was passed, authorizing the employment of private architects, and some years elapsed before rules were adopted for competitions and the act put into effect.

In those days there was no law against a man calling himself an architect anywhere in the country, and men were discharged by the Supervising Architect for absolute incompetency, who within a couple of weeks would have their signs up as practicing architects, members of architectural associations, and be writing letters to congressmen, praying for an opportunity to prepare plans for Government work.

It frequently happened that the question of whether a man was an architect was not settled until some one of his capable examples of architecture, while yet in course of construction, yielded to the laws of gravitation and fell, terminating, in its general destruction, perhaps the lives of those at work.

By 1900, the competitive system authorized by the Tarsney Act had been given practical tests, and the results, Jas. Knox Taylor, then Supervising Architect, declared were satisfactory so far as designs, working drawings and specifications were concerned; but in the matter of actual construction and superintendence of the works, so favorable a statement was not made. Efficient control of construction was found lacking, excessive correspondence resulted, as well as contradictory reports, delays and misunderstandings. It was not intimated that there was on the part of the architects any failure to give to the Government work the supervision usual in private practice. The difficulties arose from the unfamiliar conditions under which the architects worked. In private practice the architect, as superintendent, stands between the contractor and client, and there are but three parties in the case. With public buildings, the conditions are more complicated. The Secretary of the Treasury, the supreme authority, is not in the position of the private client who can do what he will with his own. Still less independent is the Supervising Architect, the Government superintendent, or the inspector, all of whom have distinct functions, defined by statute and regulation, and the statutes require the intervention of all these agencies in limitation of the authority which the architect has in private practice.

Many fine buildings, however, have been designed under this act, but in 1912 it was repealed, although Mr. Oscar Wenderoth, then Supervising Architect, regretted that Congress did not consider the fact that under proper control the private architect may render very valuable assistance to the Government. Its repeal should not, as it then seemed, place the architectural profession under a ban.

Suggestions were offered, after the repeal of the act, that every building costing $250,000 or over should be designed by a private architect; another, that the entire work of the office of the Supervising Architect should be distributed among private architects; another contemplated the creation of a Department of Public Works to include not only the Supervising Architect, but also all other offices and bureaus in other departments engaged in building construction.

In commenting on this, it was not clear why an arbitrary limit of $250,000 should be established. If the private architect be employed to assist in raising the standard, his services would be most effective as well with smaller buildings, necessarily in the smaller
cities and towns. They are generally the most important of the local buildings, and taken together, seen daily by thousands, who have little opportunity to feel the influence of the great architectural works in the large cities.

To divide among the private architects the volume of public building authorizations would probably merely create a condition of confusion. Following up the simultaneous preparation of plans distributed in private offices all over the country would be a big administrative task, not to mention the delay and cost, and would lead to a confusing variety of methods and processes.

The method now being used on a number of buildings has given good results, providing for the employment of private architects in a consulting capacity to assist the Supervising Architect, but leaving the control and responsibility of the work with the Supervising Architect.

That an architect is successful in private practice is no evidence to this office that he is competent to design and supervise the erection of a public building. To distribute the work among private architects, merely because they are private architects, would not in itself be any advantage to the Government, and such architects as are preferred, are those who have demonstrated that they possess the ability, refined by training and experience.

Mr. Jas. A. Wetmore is the present acting Supervising Architect, and so efficient has this organization become during his incumbency that more new buildings have been completed in a given time than at any period heretofore.

The buildings illustrated in this issue, designed by the office of the Supervising Architect, are taken at random from some of the smaller work on the Pacific Coast; one of the largest designed by this office is the beautiful postoffice and court house in San Francisco.

Current Notes and Comments

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME

BY the generosity of Mr. G. Alexander Wright, the well-known architect of San Francisco, the British community in California has come into possession of a beautiful tract of foothill wooded land in the picturesque and salubrious Napa Valley. The property, some forty-three acres in extent, is situated three miles this side of St. Helena and one mile beyond the town of Rutherford, and is within easy walk of two railroad stations. The estate is handed over as a free gift by Mr. Wright, with such improvements as roads, water and a temporary building, with the understanding that here shall be established a permanent British institution to be known as the “Victoria Memorial.” Some further co-operation by the donor, later on, is promised.

It has for a number of years been Mr. Wright’s dream that there should be in this State a worthy memorial to the late beloved Queen Victoria, and that this memorial should take the form of a convalescent home for British people in need of such assistance.

At a meeting held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, January 29th, and which was attended by some fifty representative British residents, Mr. Wright outlined the proposal, as follows:

“IT is suggested that this Memorial should first of all co-operate and assist in providing housing accommodations for eligible dependents of, and also for, invalided soldiers and sailors of British birth, who, being residents of California, serve at the war fronts with either the American or British armed forces; that is to say those of them who care to accept such

(Continued on Page 193)
Don’t add the straw that’ll break the camel’s back

In all big Eastern shipping points, you will find mountains of freight destined for Pacific Coast points.

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Pacific Coast manufacturers can give you prompt delivery.
Recently there passed from our midst a member of our profession whose personal qualities deserve more than mere ordinary comment and attention. Few men have had such an interesting, active and busy career and have acted with such unselfish devotion in giving their time and energy for the benefit of their fellow men.

Born in Portsmouth, England, 1852, he received his early training under the English system and practiced his profession in Southampton and Wimbledon till 1889. He was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the Quantity Surveyors' Association of London. He had been a member of the Junior Conservative Club, held rank in the Royal Engineers, and was a retired captain of an East Surrey regiment (now Twenty-third London Regiment).

He brought his family to California in 1891 and made his home in Alameda, where for several years he assisted the city officials as Advisory Architect in selection of designs for public schools, library and present city hall.

He was associated with a number of prominent San Francisco architects in the designing and erection of numerous buildings, his last associate and partner being Mr. George Kushforth, and was best known for his unusual skill in construction, specifications and rendering estimates.

He was the father of the "Quantity System" in America and the author of several publications on the subject, also "Wright on Building Arbitration." At one time, touring the Eastern States lecturing upon these subjectsbefore architectural and contractors' associations, he awakened an interest in these bodies upon a standard quantity system; in fact, for over twenty years he was tireless in efforts to better existing conditions in estimating and contracting. Like all leaders in a great task, he received very little recognition at the hands of his fellow practitioners, but his last days must have brought him some reward in the knowledge that this system attracted attention and is now being used in some municipal and government work in Eastern cities.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and a past president of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast; as a member of the San Francisco Chapter of A. I. A. he was one of its active workers and always interested in its affairs, particularly those of an ethical nature.

Apart from his profession, not only was he interested in civil and military affairs, but found time for other things; he had that breadth of mind enriched by experience, study and travel in many parts of the world. In early life, when the Prince of Wales made his Indian tour in 1857, Captain Wright accompanied the royal party, and one of his most cherished possessions was a silver medallion commemorating that event, which the Prince (afterward King Edward) presented to him personally. Since coming to America, he has traveled extensively, and what knowledge he has acquired has always been for the benefit of his profession and fellow men.

His benevolent nature needs no better illustration than the fact that he and Mrs. Wright deeded forty acres of beautiful wooded land in Napa Valley to provide a home for disabled soldiers and sailors of British birth now serving in American and British forces.

George Alexander Wright, A. I. A., 1852-1918

Lovely hills will always be a reminder to the loyal men of the Royal Order of many parts of the land of their birth.

A great American once said: "Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong." "Know a fine character and entertain it with hospitality." To Mr. Wright's friends and intimates his habit of mind was a natural quality and justice and he inspired respect among all who dealt with him because of this atmosphere of honor which enveloped him; his sincerity and earnestness naturally influenced others, because he stood for the Just and True. He had a moral quality which fairly radiated from his countenance; it was an outword expression which none could fail to see that came into contact with his sunny and hospitable nature. Free from envy, his generous soul appreciated the beautiful and genuine in others. It was a privilege to enjoy his friendship; although of modest demeanor, his personal force Stimulated and sustained those closely related to him. Among the architectural profession men of his breadth of mind, training and experience are fast disappearing, the architect of the past, the master builder; and above all this, he was a true gentleman in every sense, with his genial, kindly, benevolent nature, a man of truth and sincerity, neither dependent nor servile, but a strong personality: manhood first and then gentleness.

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It has always been against my judgment to give testimonials such as this, but in this case I feel that the installation has been so satisfactory that I would like to furnish you with this testimonial.

Very truly yours,
J. M. HANNAFORD.
co-operation from the local British people and others in sympathy with such a memorial.

"This movement is intended to be entirely free from any suggestion of charity or benevolence. The aim of the founder is largely to help those who can, to some extent, help themselves. Then, after the war, what can be more fitting, or more in accord with our ideals, than to continue the good work and offer homes (with or without endowment) to the aged British men and women of California, with some sanitarium features added! In such a place our people from all hospitals, as well as from their own sick rooms, may find recuperation, rest and restored health among ideal surroundings, and above all, among their own country people, in comfortable cottage homes, which it is to be the aim of the Victoria Memorial to provide.

"Another feature proposed is to establish a small British colony as an adjunct of the Victoria Memorial, where elderly persons, or those with but few family ties, may provide themselves with a cottage of their own, and live in a congenial atmosphere near their own kin-men."

The project was unanimously endorsed by the meeting; H. B. M. Consul General A. Carnegie Ross, among others, proffering co-operation. The British societies, it was suggested, should in due time erect and maintain cottages on the site, same to form part of the Memorial.

A clear title to the site and grounds, signed and acknowledged by Mr. and Mrs. Wright, has been vested in the following-named trustees: Bruce Heathcote, John A. Bishop, James Otis, Wan, Hague and G. Alexander Wright. A board of governors, representative of all British interests, is in process of appointment by the trustees.

**NOLAN'S SERIES**

The Editor is in receipt of first addition, No. 1 of the Series, as edited by Thomas Nolan, M. S., A. M., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, editor-in-chief Kidder's Architects and Builders' Pocket Book, professor of Architectural Construction, University of Pennsylvania.

This first addition contains specifications and data for tin roofing. The pamphlet is the standard size, 8½ x 11 inches, as recommended by the American Institute of Architects, in which the editor, Mr. Thomas Nolan, is responsible for the form and arrangement of data given him that has been supplied by N. & G. Taylor Co.

The status of the editor is that of an architectural advisor to the manufacturers, to assist them in presenting to architects and to all others interested in building, "clear technical information, conveniently divided for classification, and printed on sheets of the standard size." The purpose of the series is to offer helpful suggestions to architects as to how they can specify and use certain building materials and appliances in case they do decide to specify them; and to publish and distribute condensed descriptions of such materials and appliances; and it is not the purpose to advertise or to discriminate between different materials.

The editor has no proprietary or pecuniary interest in any building material or appliance, or in their sale or use; and is interested only in presenting in proper form matter submitted by those who wish to contribute their data for the pamphlets of the series, and who believe it is to their own advantage to offer in this way to the profession their technical information.

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SEATTLE PORTLAND SAN DIEGO
Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

February 21, 1918

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, February 21st, at Berger-Frank's Restaurant, 427 Bush Street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, at 8:00 p.m.


Communications

From W. S. Scott, Secretary Master Plumbers' Association relative to the segregation of furring and lathing apart from plastering contract; from the Contractors Lathers' Association relative to the same matter; from the Architects' Samples Corporation regarding the delivery of samples and catalogues to architects and engineers; and from Mr. H. P. Withy, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, to Mr. Bakewell, in re selection of juror for Sacramento Competition and Committee on Relations with Neighboring Chapters.

Standing Committee

Mr. Hays received a letter from Mr. Rankin, of the Committee on Competitions of the Institute relative to our resolution opposing two stage competitions.

New Business

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Newman be asked to withdraw his resignation and become a non-resident member. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that letters from the Plasterers' Association and from the Contractors Lathers' Association be acknowledged and placed on file. Carried.

A committee consisting of W. B. Faville, as chairman, and Meyers, Hays and Schmittacher was appointed by the Chair to consult in relation to Architects' Samples Corporation. It was moved by Mr. Meyer and seconded that nomination of candidates for jurors for Sacramento Competition be made as soon as possible. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that letters be sent to all the members, who shall signify whether they desire to be candidates for jurors of the State Buildings Competition, and that from this number two candidates shall be voted on by a preferential method to be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Maybeck, speaking for the Art Association, asked the architects to co-operate with the Association in the Spring Exhibition by exhibiting architectural work and expressed the hope that closer relations between the artists and architects might be established for their mutual benefit.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that the chairman carefully consider the appointment of a committee to confer with the Art Association to co-operate with them in the Spring Exhibition. Carried.

At a dinner given on January 28th at Berger-Frank's Old Poodle Dog Restaurant, by the Chapter, in honor of Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., there was a very large attendance of members and guests, who all wished him everything good in his new activities as lecturer on architecture at Harvard University.

Adjournment

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Subject to approval........................................ 1918

Morris M. Price, Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 218 South Spring Street, on Wednesday, February 15, 1918. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Bakus, President, at 7:30 p.m.


As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect of London, England, and a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Henry Rosenthal, editor of the American Building News Association of Cincinnati; Mr. C. L. Johnson, architect of New York City, of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

The minutes of the one hundred and thirteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were read:

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the Institute, announcing the appointment to the Southern California Chapter of Mr. Lloyd E. Brewer, of Riverside, formerly of the Brooklyn Chapter.

From Mr. R. G. Montgomery, stating that he had entered military service in the Ordinance Department, and requesting a remittance of current dues.

From Mr. Everett F. Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, setting forth the need of the Camp Kearney Library for technical and scientific books and magazines in greater numbers than are now being received, requesting that the Chapter members assist as much as pos-
THE ARCHITECT

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minutes of Washingtoii State Chapter


The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved, and also the minutes of the special meetings of January 18th and January 21st.

Mr. Williams presented Mr. Daniel's, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Willcox gave a brief description of his trip to Washington and spoke of the efforts being made by the Government in the erection of temporary housing space to accommodate the overcrowding departments.

Mr. Gould introduced Mr. Daniel, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Williams presented Mr. Daniel's, a mining engineer, who made some remarks in connection with his experience with architectural matters.

Mr. Gould extended an invitation to all Chapter members to attend a smoker to be held by the Architectural Department of the University on Friday evening.

Institute Affairs Committee: Mr. Bobb reported, in the absence of Mr. A. H. Albertson, the chairperson, that the committee did not desire to discuss any business at the meeting, and that the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute at Washington, which will be published in the next number of the Journal, has been received by them. It was decided to adjourn until the next business meeting.

The Secretary read some interesting letters from the men in army service, and one from May Baldwin concerning her being perfectly well, and also a letter from Captain Alden and Lieutenant Sexsmith.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Capitol Plans Committee: Mr. Willcox reported that the committee had examined the plans for the building and had reached a decision on the question of whether the group plan could be improved. A letter to the Governor was read by the Secretary and Mr. Bebb, one of the members of the committee, stated that the committee had examined the plans with the object of determining whether the group plan could be improved upon.
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**April, 1918**

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*Published in the interest of the architectural profession, on the first of each month, at 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. Entered as second class matter August 4, 1911. Subscription price in the United States and possessions, $5.00 a year; foreign and Canadian, $6.00 a year. Single copies, $1.00.

*Changes in, or copy for new advertisements, must reach the office of publication not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding issue. Advertising rates and any other information will gladly be given on application.

*The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.*
The Art of the Forge in Its Relation to Architecture

By WILLIAM C. HAYS

PART II. Continued from March number.

In a previous article (The Architect for March) an attempt has been made to study iron work with particular reference, not so much to aesthetic considerations as to the character of the material used and its physical properties, to the method of its production and to the tools used. To some extent also the simpler phases of iron working have been mentioned. These include the fundamental processes such as elongating, tapering, thickening and bending, and such changes in form as are produced by revolution of the piece. The various sorts of jointing have also been briefly described.

The processes thus far touched upon have all been of the simple sorts, not requiring such highly specialized skill as would be called “handicraft.” There are, however, forms of delicate iron work which as much resemble the jeweler’s craft as the smith’s. Among these is that of hand hammering comparatively thin metal into foliated and floral forms, with stems and tendrils. There is needed here not only great skill of hand, but also a sense of artistry in modeling which is far from common. In our day many such forms are common commercial “material,” made and sold, to be studied by the designer as to the possibilities they offer and “worked into” the composition. So assembled and welded together, some
not unacceptable pieces of work have been done, although these would not stand comparison with the earlier work which came in every part directly from the skilled hand.

"Chasing" is a character of work to some extent resembling the engraver's, although on a much heavier, coarser scale. This consists of carving or impressing lines in pattern or design. However, since it must all be done under the blow of a hammer, the forms which can or should be chased are extremely simple. Chasing has been appropriately used, for example, in tracing out the veinings of leaf and flower forms.

"Damascening" is merely another development of a pseudo-engraving process and consists in cutting a design of narrow, flowing lines into the base metal and inlaying with some other, usually a precious one.

As the derivation of its name indicates, this method is a Oriental one and was brought to Spain by the Moors.

Among old Spanish works of the Gothic period there are some interesting examples in which thin sheets of iron have been combined by cutting and overlapping. It is thus that effects of small, delicately wrought Gothic tracery were sometimes produced, the underlying sheet of metal taking an outline that follows the cusps, while the upper sheet is set back a little and takes the structural lines of the ribs and tracery.

All methods studied here are presupposed to deal entirely with hand work; for it is obvious that during the best periods of the iron-working craft, machinery and "plants" were unknown. The best of the Spaniards, indeed, were men who not only wrought the
iron, but even produced it themselves by reduction, from the ore, in their own small Catalan forges. To such men, whose tools and equipment were always of the simplest, such operations as turning were of course impossible. It is for this reason that there is a universally distinguished quality to many of the spindle-like forms (to give an example) which the workers of the Spanish and Italian Renaissance produced solely and most skilfully by hammering. This same quality, "individualizing"—adapting the term—is also characteristic of many ancient bronze vases of Greek and early Chinese workmanship; and the writer has in mind one Chinese vase of great charm, in which there is marked dis-symmetry in the lines of the two sides of the piece, which, had it been produced by rotation, must have been identical.

The coming of the machine in connection with modern practice has done much to facilitate speed and has greatly increased accuracy, to the loss of the higher quality—beauty. Precision in construction, fitting and adjustment is a first requisite for a piece of machinery or anything partaking of the character of machinery. The machinist who can produce work of minutest accuracy is a valuable asset in the community life, but those very qualities, which go to make the skilful mechanic, tend to destroy that which is to be sought for in the artist. A lock should be a perfect piece of mechanism; that is certainly to be hoped for, if not expected or achieved; that the visible lock plate should not be an exact counterpart of a million other lock plates, but, on the contrary, should be an interesting and
characteristic piece of work, as the Japanese differentiated their sword-hilts—this is the seldom realized dream of the architect or artist. It is doubtful if the working locks on old Spanish chests and strong-boxes are in any sense good locks. Produced at an expense of many days of labor, they are inferior to those which a New Britain manufactory would "turn out" in a few minutes and at a trifling fraction of the cost; but seldom has a present-day workman produced anything equal to the quality and design of lock plates, keys and even hinges that in the Renaissance time passed more or less as commonplaces.

But material and workmanship are not all of any craft. We must reckon on a third factor, much less obvious, yet far outweighing these other considerations. What is the psychological response of the worker to the appeal of his task, his "morale"? Interestingly, with respect for, and understanding of, his undertaking? One is at one's best only when the man is lost in the work. In this sense, any task that can challenge and command all that a man has to give is worthy of that man's doing with his all; mere manual skill is not availing. "Dexterity—the lower technique—may become habitual, and the more brilliant kinds of habit are often mistaken for the actual intention of great art; but great art is never habitual. Art has a perpetual living intention."

A simple comparison will illustrate this matter of appeal and response inherent in any craft. Life is easy on the whole, as it is surely ease-loving, for the Italians. It was not by chance, but by choice, that the Italians of the Renaissance were bronze, silver or gold workers—jewelers, and not smiths. Between their works produced in iron and in precious metals there is a sharp demarcation in quality. Generally speaking, their ironwork has vigor, austerity and simplicity of form; but their standards were not exacting, and when it is remembered how universal was the interest in art and how many were the artists and artisans, Italy produced few artists in iron work during the Renaissance. Their life was that of luxury and their leaning was toward luxurious things. By contrast, life for the Spaniard means rigorous struggle against unyielding conditions. This, at least, is true in Catalonia and the mountain-
ous regions where, in the best period of the art, iron was produced and wrought. Something of this environment and its rugged nature is reflected in the nature of iron itself. When the Spaniard of Renaissance times worked in metal, it was the iron craft and not that of the silver or gold smith that was to him a worthy, not to say challenging, task, for it was symbolic of the hardy, difficult conditions from which he forged his livelihood.

Had Benvenuto Cellini, with all his gift, been born in Spain instead of Italy, he would in all probability have been a great ironworker; if for no other reason, because the temperamental difference of the two peoples would have led him into that field.

And yet it is not materials, tools nor skill of hand; neither is it “morale” that brings forth the masterpiece. Not among the sparks flying at the hammer’s stroke off from the anvil is found the vital spark of Art. All of these factors combined may produce a work which is irreproachable, or satisfying, or perhaps clever—just as a statue, a painting or a poem may be all of these. But sometimes the smith, like the sculptor, painter or poet, transcends these obvious, measurable qualities. Then Miyochin, who wrought swordguards in Nippon, and the hands that shaped the amazing Reja of Sevilla, are peers of the masters. For it is true that Art does only “happen”—true even in fields of endeavor that we derogate into an inferentially “minor” class called “crafts.”

Publisher’s Note: The greater part of the plates used for purposes of illustration in these articles are reproduced from other publications, and the author and publisher would acknowledge their indebtedness to this extent.

The frontispiece used in the March number is from a photograph by Alinari, Florence. In the same number the two old Mexican iron grilles so cleverly installed with other antique bits at the Hotel Riverside, Riverside, California, were loaned by Bliss & Faville, San Francisco. The four old Japanese sword hilts, appearing at the end of the article in this, the April number, are selected from the collection belonging to the author of these papers. The forecourt enclosure with its entrance gate, at Littlecote, Wiltshire, England (the seat of Mr. F. W. Leybourne-Popham), is

**Cremona**

**BALCONIES**

**Cremona**

**Detail of Stair Rail, Petit Trianon, Versailles**
Pulpit and Screen at Toledo
from "Gardens Old and New," published by George Newnes, Ltd., London. From Arnott & Wilson's splendid monograph, "The Petit Trianon, Versailles," published by Batsford, London (Scribner's, New York), have been taken two illustrations showing the remarkably clever workmanship of the foliated railing of the main stairway in that small palace.

"Il Ferro nell' Arte Italiana," by Giulio Ferrari, published by Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, has contributed the following old Italian examples: Window balconies in Bologna, Saluzzo and Varallo, Sezia; a stair balcony at Arezzo, window grilles at Modena, Sarzana and Bologna and a lantern bracket at Arezzo (all in the March number). Parts of grilles at the Cansignorio Tomb at Verona, in the Museum of Palermo, the Church of San Clemente, Rome, and at Reggio, Emilia; two semi-circular transom grilles at Lasa, two window balconies at Cremona, and the naive torch holders—one at Reggio, Emilia, and one at Siena (all in this number).

Use has been made of "Rejeros Españoles," by D. Emilio Orduna y Viguera, Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Madrid, for the following Spanish examples: Grilles (or Rejas) in various chapels in the Cathedrals of Huesca and Palencia and a church in Toledo; two window grilles at Avila, two at Toledo, and the delicately wrought door-knocker at Barcelona (all in the March number); in the current number, the pulpit and grille of the Capilla Mayor in the Cathedral of Toledo, and, chef d'œuvre of the iron craft in all time, the Reja of the Presbytery in the Cathedral of Seville.

FOUR JAPANESE SWORD GUARDS (FULL SIZE)
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J. L. Bourgeois

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TERRACE

HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT
HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Archted
HALL

HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect
HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect.

HALL

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
BIRDSEYE PERSPECTIVE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

GENERAL VIEW
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ALLISON & ALLISON, Architects

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LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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GENERAL VIEW

BIRDSEYE VIEW
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.
MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT
DETAIL VIEW

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.

MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.
MYRON HUNT, Architect
Practicability Necessary in Schoolhouse Design

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

The February, 1918, issue of The Architect contains an article entitled, "A Plea for Unreasonableness in School House Design," by Mr. Irving F. Morrow, Architect, which in my judgment calls for a reply, wherein I hope to point out that this unreasonable plea for unreasonableness in school house design by Mr. Morrow does not represent the attitude of the architectural profession towards the school house problem, and that a contemptuous disregard for the principles or rules governing school house building can only retard the progress of better understanding in this work, and create a breach between the educational and the architectural professions and lessen the respect of the former towards the latter.

What was said by Mr. Morrow about people who have no children of their own and are most prone to entertain theories as to how the children of others should be brought up, seems to hold just as true in the building of school buildings. For I hold that only after one has designed and built a number of schools of varying enrollments can he have a just appreciation of the great amount of detail connected with the work.

It is interesting to note the attitude of some men of the profession who have had no opportunity to exercise their talent in this work, and how they refer, slightingly, to those men who have had many opportunities, as "self-styled school specialists," with the same contempt as our physicians refer to the advertising quack; and I daresay that there has been, and is, just cause for this disdain—due more to the methods pursued in obtaining work and to the bad examples of school architecture resulting from the opportunities given to these men by boards of education, who have been influenced solely by their ability to sell their services. On the other hand, there are men who are looked upon, both by architects and educators, as specialists in this field of architecture, and I wonder if such men as Haussard or Perkins, of Chicago; Litner, of St. Louis; Snyder, of New York; Cooper, of Boston, and Batelle, of Newark, are not specialists in the fullest sense of the word. For it is not a specialist in any profession one whose training, study and experience have especially fitted him to perform that particular branch of the work. In certain articles I have referred to school work as "special work in architecture," just as surgery or dermatology are special branches in the practice of medicine, and believe it to be quite true, and I would ask if the members of the medical profession, the scope of which is no wider than that of the architectural profession, scoff at such a term, rather than welcome it and aspire to merit such distinction among their fellow practitioners. It seems unfortunate that it remains for the architect, a man of one of the most delightful, wonderful and many-sided professions, requiring a lifetime to approach mastery in even one of its phases, to be little and slight efforts made in this important field of the profession's activities. I am fully convinced that such attitudes emphasize the magnitude of the job.

Now as to the two contentions set forth in the article, namely, "that the pretentions of the expert are fatuous," and "that we are neglecting to consider the parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children," they are both a little ambiguous. For in the first place, if it is meant that the expert who by time and study has closely followed the progress of changes, growth in the subdivisions and the enlargement of the curriculum, and who has a knowledge of the school organization and knows how to correlate
In the class of work called commercial, including apartment houses, garages, stores, etc., these in a large majority are inefficiently planned. In their erection the real estate promoter has a large and obvious part, he seeking the collaboration of some more or less incompetent architect, who is willing to divide his fee, thereby illegitimately increasing the promoter's commission. Plans obtained in this way cannot but be inferior of character, and acceptable only to the owner under the burden of his obligation to the promoter for obtaining the means of his investment. Such deals are usually put through on heavy first mortgages, supplemented with short-time notes, the latter of inflated value to take care of the discounts—a plain case of "fleecing." It is not infrequently that the owners lose their equity in such propositions—a costly lesson, but let us hope an efficacious one.

No architect of self-respect would be a party to such deals, nor, we may say, would any owners willingly enter into such contracts were they aware of the difference between them and the architect's legitimate methods, whereby he protects his client's rights, working solely for his interest.

Even in these enlightened days, how much does the owner need such protection!

Toward correcting the evils of such circumstances, and maintaining a high standard of architecture, are the constant efforts of the Chapter directed, and the establishment of the award of the yearly medals is one step in this direction.

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**PRACTICABILITY NECESSARY IN SCHOOLHOUSE DESIGN**

(Continued from page 256)

generalties. I sincerely hope he will continue to write and give us the benefit of his analytical criti-
cisms of current work, for he is admirably fitted for it by education and training, much more so than he is to tear down and decry the results of work and study of both the architectural and educational pathfinder-
which have taken them more than fifty years to arrive at their present milestone.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Architect*, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 4, 1918, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of *The Architect* and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, *The Architect Press*; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Harris Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, J. A. Drum-
mond, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1918. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 24, 1921.

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The following resolution was adopted by the War Industries Board, March 26, 1918:

Whereas, As it has come to the notice of this Board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas, Plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes; now, therefore,

Resolved by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, materials or capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement. Be it further

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this Board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, so that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon at their peril.

For members of the architectural profession and of the building trades this resolution, coupled with Secretary McAdoo's recent recommendations in regard to building, promises small improvement to a situation already none too favorable. Throughout the country there are people who are engaged in work which may not be said to contribute directly or indirectly to winning the war. These people may many of them be subject to future call for one purpose or another; but in the meantime the economic health of the country at large (not to speak of their own personal necessity, which is much the same thing) demands that their means of living remain uninterrupted. To practically decree these people out of a livelihood without at the same time drafting them into some essential service appears as unnecessary as it is unadvisable, provided only their activities are in no way hampering the progress of the war. But this is a matter which should be comparatively easy of regulation. Equipped with such powers as the Government possesses, it would seem that it alone must be responsible if labor, materials or capital which are essential to its needs are not enlisted in its service.

The spirit of the last paragraph is not open to exception. Parties desiring to engage in building or other operations should do so in the full expectation that it may be necessary for private concerns to give way before matters of greater public import. At the same time the way should be left open for those who are willing to assume the handicaps of possible delay (as well as that of present high costs) to carry on the economic life of the country as nearly normally as may be without facing the charge of being unpatriotic.

Irving F. Morrow.
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Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the
San Francisco Chapter, Southern California
Chapter and Washington State
Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 234 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif. Secretary, Morris G. Fawcett, 1167 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Fairville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1891—President, J. J. Backus, 222 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 507 509 Tiford Building, Portland, Or., Oregon. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Or. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 507 509 Tiford Building, Portland, Or. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1914—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

April 19, 1918

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held on Thursday, April 19th, at the Palace Hotel, room B. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., at 4 p.m.

The following members were present: John Bakewell, Jr., Morris M. Bruce, Ernest A. Coshead, J. W. Dooliver, John O. Lohquist, William Conner, Fred H. Meyer, John Reid, Jr., George Rushforth, Arthur G. Scholz, Sylvain Schmittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

Communications

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute, relative to the receipt of notices of vacancy in the positions of members of the Board, from Mr. Grant LaFarge, regarding the Professional Classes War Relief, and one from Mr. W. Stanley Parker, enclosing letter from Mr. Carrington Phelps, relative to the same matter: from Building Material Dealers’ Association regarding the wishes of Secretary McLeod in relation to building construction; from the Master Plasters’ Association relative to a resolution adopted by the association; from the National Municipal League asking the Chapter to become a member of the organization; from Mrs. G. Alexander Wright and George Rushforth thinking the Chapter for the resolution in memory of G. Alexander Wright.

Standing Committees

Board of Directors: The resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in memory of the late G. Alexander Wright was read and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, was ordered spread upon the minutes.

Special Committee

Building Materials Exhibit: This committee, consisting of Mr. W. B. Fairville, chairman, and Messrs. W. C. Hays and Sylvain Schmittacher, submitted a written report, which was read to the Chapter.

New Business

The communication relative to the Professional Classes War Relief was referred to the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Dooliver, duly seconded, it was carried that this Chapter accept the report of the special committee, fully endorse the aims and purposes of the Building Materials Exhibit and that the chair be requested to appoint a permanent standing committee to act with the Building Materials Exhibit as outlined in the report.

A general discussion followed on the matter of the following subjects to come before the Institute convention: Advertising, Fellow Membership and the present form of double competition.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fifteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Hoffman’s Cafe, 245 South Spring Street, Tuesday, March 12, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Withy, at 7:30 p.m.


Adjournment

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Sylvain Schmittacher, Vice-President, Acting Secretary.

In Memoriam

Whereas, By the ineradible will of Providence our late brother architect and fellow director, G. Alexander Wright, a late member of this Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been taken from our midst; and

Whereas, In his death our Chapter has lost one of its most valued members, one who was faithful in the discharge of every duty entrusted to him, and honored for his achievements and accomplishments, as well within the profession as out of it.

Resolved, That in mourning his loss we shall ever revere the memory of a friend who went by his genial personality, all with whom he came in contact, and who as an architect was zealous in his regard for the profession.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family and late associate and unite with them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to place these resolutions in full upon the minutes of the Chapter and to send a copy of the same to Mrs. Wright and family and Mr. Rushforth.

(Signed) John Bakewell, Jr., President,
Sylvain Schmittacher, Vice-President,
Morris M. Bruce, Secretary,
W. B. Fairville,
August G. Headman,
Charles P. Weeks,
South O’Brien,
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THE ARCHITECT

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England; Mr. Kaufman, architect, of Passadena; Mr. H. H. Davis, New York; Mr. C. T. Gard, of Champagne, Illinois, architect and engineer, and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

In the absence of President, Mr. S. Tilden Norton was nominated and duly elected chairman pro tem to preside for the evening.

Minutes of the one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the nineteeenth meeting, held on February 18th.

For the Committee on Public Information, Mr. E. F. Allison, chairman, reported that the Committee had handled collections, had selected photographs, etc., submitted for the Medal of Honor, and had forwarded the same to the Jury of Award at San Francisco. He also reported that there was an association with the architects of Phoenix, who were desirous of repealing the State law of Arizona which calls for competition on public work, a law similar to that of California known as the law of 1872, and to pass a measure like that of the present law of California governing the practice of architecture.

For the City Planning Committee, Mr. Withy reported that the resolution made by the Chapter to the City Council petitioning for the drafting of a city planning ordinance had progressed thus far; that, as ordained, it had been drafted by the City Attorney on Thursday, March 14th, the Welfare Committee would hold a hearing open to the proponents of this measure.

The following communications were read:

From the Washinton Chapter of Architects relative to the nomination of Mr. Edward W. Dorn, Jr., for candidate to the Board of Directors of the Institute. It was moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Allison, and carried, that this Chapter endorse the nomination of Mr. Dorn.

From the New York Chapter with reference to a protest against the movement to present and erect replicas of the George Washington monument in the several states of the union of the nation-nation allies of the United States. It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Austin and carried, that the Chapter endorsed the resolution of the New York Chapter and the Secretary was authorized to inform their society of said action.

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., stating that an authorization of the Institute had been given for Mr. J. E. Allison as a candidate for a Fellowship, his name to be voted on at the next Institute convention in Philadelphia, requesting that the Chapter ratify Mr. Allison’s name as candidate. It was moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Kemppel, and carried by unanimous standing vote, that Mr. Allison’s nomination be approved.

From Mr. George A. Davidson, vice-chairman of the Technical Societies, calling attention of the Chapter members to the weekly luncheon held every Thursday, urging a larger attendance of architects.

Mr. Norton then read a report of the Jury of Award of the Marine of Honor, followed by the presentation of medal, accompanied by certificate, to Mr. Reginald D. Johnson in recognition of the architectural merit of the R. W. Rivers house at Santa Barbara, for the award in “Class B” as provided in the program. In “Class C” mode, and certificate were presented to Mr. J. E. Allison, for Allison & Allison, in consideration of the architectural merit in the State Normal School of Los Angeles, to Mr. J. H. Mann for Mr. J. H. Mann and Mr. Allison replied felicitously to the presentation of the medals.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that a cordial vote of thanks be extended to the gentlemen whose excellent work were in the window. It was moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Kemppel, and carried by unanimous standing vote, that Mr. Allison’s nomination be approved.

From Mr. George A. Davidson, vice-chairman of the Technical Societies, calling attention of the Chapter members to the weekly luncheon held every Thursday, urging a larger attendance of architects.

Under the head of New Business, the matter of electing delegate to the Institute convention to be held in Philadelphia on April 24th to 26th, inclusive, was discussed, following the nomination and election of Mr. J. J. Backus, with the names of Captain T. F. Vavetter, Mr. A. P. Rosenheim, Mr. F. H. H. Frohman, and Mr. Ross Montgomery as first, second, third, and fourth alternates, in case of Mr. Backus’ inability to serve.

Under the head of Papers and Discussions, Mr. I. P. Adams was introduced and talked briefly on the Survey System then used in the United States, giving a peak of the effect of the work on the practice of architecture in general.

Mr. H. E. Davis, next introduced, expressed his appreciation of the Chapter’s hospitality, followed by Mr. Kaufman, who offered a few remarks to the same effect. Mr. English was the next speaker, and he talked at some length, describing his work in connection with the planning and construction of barracks on the aviation fields in various parts of the country.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Secretary presented a resolution of appreciation to Mr. Davis, following by Mr. Kaufman, who offered a few remarks to the same effect.

Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Johnson, moved that a resolution be adopted and speak upon the minutes of the meeting, and further that the Secretary be authorized to send a copy to the Institute Board of Directors and to the various Chapters in the United States.

In closing, Mr. Norton expressed the Chapter’s appreciation of the presence of the guests and the timely services they had given.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15.

H. F. Withy, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

The following members were present: Messrs. Huntington, Albertson, Elle, Blackwell, Felld, Gould, Joselands, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Willisen, Wilcoo, Baedle, Layton, Williams, Mann, Smithland, Starch.

There were present as guests of the Chapter, Professor Wolf, of the University of Washington; R. C. Erskine, of the Real Estate Association; W. Strong, president of the University of Washington.

Mr. Strong made some interesting remarks regarding the point of view of the Institute to the profession, which was followed by Professor Wolf’s lecture on "Futurists and Cubist's Art."

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved without correction.

Standing Committee Reports

Remodeling Committee: Mr. Thomas, chairman, asked as to what policy should be pursued in extending the date of remodeling advice from March 1st, in view of the activity which had been created by this campaign.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that over twenty calls for assistance to architects had been made and that the work he had kept up. There being no opposition, this was agreed upon.

Mr. Thomas brought to the attention of the members that the joint committee of the Chapter and the Real Estate Association, and the Architects had desired to maintain their headquarters at the Manufacturers’ Exhibition Building and that the Architects had been requested to install an exhibit. This committee decided to appeal to the organizations participating to take each in over a week and present interesting evening programs. It was suggested as a date not to exceed that our Third Avenue exhibit be dismantled and moved to the Manufacturers’ exhibit when the “Own Your Own Home” campaign was started.

Mr. Rebb moved that Mr. Thomas be authorized to inform the joint committee that the Chapter would be glad to transfer the exhibit at the proper time. This motion was carried.

Exhibition Committee: Mr. Mann stated that the committee had held several meetings and had decided on the character of the proposed exhibit, as being divided in three parts, as follows: First, Section consisting of the Small House Plans prepared by the members. Second: An Industrial Housing Exhibit suggested to be referred to the Industrial Housing Committee for preparation. Third: A general exhibit of photographs of small and moderate-sized houses.

Mr. Rebb suggested that the members look over their files and find material for the industrial housing section of the exhibit.

Industrial Housing Committee: Mr. Belcher stated that his committee had not met since the last regular meeting and that he knew nothing more than appeared in the press regarding the subject. He stated that it would be unwise for the Chapter to offer its services to Mr. Flannery, a representative of the Shipping Board, who had been appointed to look into industrial housing in the West. Mr. Rebb discussed the matter with Mr. Whitaker and agreed to offer our services to be sent to Mr. Whitaker and used by him as may be necessary. This motion was carried. Mr. Wilcox explained that Mr. Whitaker was closely in touch with the situation and would know how best to act in the matter.

The Capitol Plans Committee: Mr. A. H. Albertson stated that his committee had not received any definite reply to our letter to the Governor.

Mr. Rebb stated that Mr. Wilder had written him that his firm expected to stand by any decision or action which the Chapter took.

Mr. Albertson further stated that he understood word had come to the Governor from the National Council of Defense in Washington that it would be unadvisable to construct the proposed building at this time.

School Board Committee: Mr. Blackwell, chairman, stated that his committee had presented the report to the school board which was adopted at our special meeting of February 17th, and that it was well received by the board. Mr. Sherack having stated that, after hearing the report read, his views on the subject had been completely changed and he favored the proposals as outlined. The board informed the committee that they would not make an appointment of school architect at once, but would await further information which they expected to receive from Boston and St. Louis. They had no objection to the publication of the report in the daily press.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that it had come to his knowledge that the school board were considering the erection of semi-temporary buildings costing approximately eight to ten thousand dollars in a few of the districts, and that they intimated that the Chapter would be consulted regarding the appointment of an archi-
tect to handle this work until the regular school architect was appointed.

Small House Plans Committee: Mr. Loveless, chairman, stated that there were now ten sets of plans on file at the Manufacturers' Association. Twenty members had agreed to prepare plans and it was hoped that all of them would soon have them ready. He stated that the President had been asked by the committee to appoint a Censorship Committee to go over these plans. This committee is composed of Mr. Allerton and Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. Wilcox expressed himself as being opposed to the secret deliberation of this committee and further stated that the drawings were not complete and did not represent the best architectural efforts, and that the work should approach the ideal and best possible product of the architect's office, and recommended that all of the drawings be done over.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Huntington brought to the attention of the members the project for a monument at Prefontaine Place. This matter was referred to the Civic Design Committee for investigation and report and it was suggested that their report include some reference to the Municipal Art Commission.

Mr. Huntington further called the attention of the meeting to the desirability of associating with the Associated Engineers' Society. Mr. Blackwell thought this a very desirable thing to do and moved that the matter be referred to the General Conference Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

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"THE SPHINX OF GOODNESS"

Colossal figure flanking approach to Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D.C.
A. A. Wiseman, Sculptor.
John Russell Pope, Architect.
Economic Depreciation

By HArLAN THOMAS

In an hour such as this, when war is occupying so large a part of the attention and activities of men, the consideration of a subject as dry and death-like as that of deterioration and decay of buildings offers but a prosaic outlook for discussion, one divested of all romance, and stifling to the imagination. However, like the war, it is forcing itself upon us; we cannot escape it. Hence, the rather subtle influence of economic depreciation upon real estate improvements may not be wholly without interest. We are admonished by wiser heads that the war period now upon us is no time for retrenchment; that we should prosecute and expand all legitimate lines of trade with increasing vigor. We know of no way to stimulate more effectively the investment of funds in real estate improvements, such being our particular sphere of trade, than by a careful study of the conditions and a rectification of the causes which have made that form of investment in so many instances in our community unprofitable.

In the last few years, during the rapid march of business in our midst, there must have come to all of us appeals from vested interests to arrest by our efforts and ingenuity the decay of the economic life of their property. Alteration and remodeling but temporarily loosen the fingers which these owners realize are tightening about the throats of their investments. Perhaps the contingency of reconstruction has not been anticipated by these owners and the conservation of funds from past rentals for that purpose has not been effected. We must add to this deplorable oversight the probability that reconstruction of only the most expensive type would be permitted, and that rebuilding has been delayed so long—on account of the lack of funds—that the better class of business has begun to depart from the building. Inaction is the result; stagnation sets in; revenues cease to yield a profit. Together with neighbors in a similar predicament, they infect the district with an atmosphere of decay, and remain a log upon it.

Upon the completion of a building, decay sets in—the decay of its structural components and of its use-
fulness. These two elements of deterioration are usually referred to as physical depreciation and economic depreciation. They are admittedly inter-related. The pace of physical depreciation depends upon the durability of the materials used in the construction of its various parts. The average physical life of buildings has been reckoned at fifty years. The pace of economic depreciation is accelerated or retarded by various causes and conditions, some of which are tangible and can be definitely considered in the beginning. Others are less tangible, and must be considered as probable or possible future conditions. Statistics prove that, in most buildings, the period of their usefulness or financial life falls within, and, in many instances, far short of their period of structural life.

The determination of the period of the economic life of a proposed building, together with a conservative estimate of decreasing rentals for that period, should serve as the measure of the expense to be embarked in the enterprise. It is true that reckoning the years of a building's usefulness is a difficult task. It involves some causes which only the future can reveal. These unknown quantities place its solution without the pale of an exact science. Nevertheless, the obscurity of some of the possible future causes should not hinder a careful consideration of conditions which are fundamental and vital to the financial life of a building. At least, we should make an intelligent, conservative guess at the probable term of its usefulness before we plunge into the fab-

![A Seattle Residence](https://example.com/a-seattle-residence)

The average economic life of buildings has been reckoned at thirty years.

Could we but determine the definite period of the economic life of the building we are about to design, the years of its ability to return adequate financial remuneration; could we but construct it of only such durable and expensive materials as would safeguard its period of usefulness, then at least a part of our problem would be solved. For, like the "one hoss Shay," its physical and economic values would disappear simultaneously.

Buildings good for fifty years of physical life have been known to fail to return an acceptable revenue for a longer period than ten years, when, economically inert, they no longer furnished a profit, but became a drain upon their owners, and their removal stood as a first cost against reconstruction charges.

The life of a building, as such, has possibly nothing to do with its use as an architectural monument. Its obsolescence is the result of unthinking, uncoordinated actions that weaken its dignity. The period of usefulness is the life of the building as an architectural monument, and it is a period of time that varies with the condition of the building, its site, and the economic environment in which it is located.

At any rate, the obsolescence of a building is not entirely due to physical deterioration. It is due to a number of causes, some of which are external to the building, while others are internal. The external causes include the change in the use of the building, the change in the economic environment, and the change in the physical environment. The internal causes include the deterioration of the building itself, the deterioration of its components, and the deterioration of its fixtures.

The period of usefulness of a building is the period during which it is able to function adequately and efficiently. It is a period of time that varies with the condition of the building, its site, and the economic environment in which it is located. The period of usefulness is the period of time during which the building can be used for its intended purpose. It is a period of time that varies with the condition of the building, its site, and the economic environment in which it is located.
Some buildings are erected upon sites which have been selected to meet the specific requirements for which they are to be designed. In other cases, a prospective investor finds himself in possession, by hook or crook, or without choice, of real estate which for sundry reasons he wishes to or must improve.

A prospective investor is frequently led to believe that the future appreciation of the land will compensate him for depreciation in the building. This is not always the case and should not be depended upon. Therefore, consideration ought to be given to underlying causes, as mentioned above, which tend to reduce the earning capacity of the building. One must not depend upon an indeterminate appreciation of land to cover any loss in the value of the building or its earnings. The useful or economic existence of all classes of building is of much shorter duration today than ever before, owing to the constant change in the manner of conducting business and rapid improvement in mechanical equipment. Hence, a methodical system should be worked out providing for these contingencies, which are as inevitable as the aging of the structure, and may be more rapid. If the investment of funds in land and building is beyond the amount warranted by the estimated period of usage and the earning capacity of the building, the result is an unduly expensive structure, not merely for the site occupied, but for the effective earning period of its existence. "Top heavy improvement," "over building," is a common fault and helps to bring on premature financial decay.

Buildings of the most permanent character, notwithstanding extensive remodeling and careful upkeep, have failed to survive a third of a century of lucrative return upon the investment. It has been observed that the more prominent and valuable the site, the earlier is the date when reconstruction becomes necessary. An expensive building erected upon a site which has reached its highest value is almost sure to have a short economic life, and it is upon such sites that the most expensive and elaborate buildings are often erected. In hotels the effect of financial depreciation is most quickly apparent. Observers of buildings of this type have estimated their average efficient profit-earning period as not greatly in excess of fifteen years, so dependent are they upon fashion or whimsical tendencies for support. Public and residential buildings likewise suffer an economic depreciation, but these can hardly be considered in terms of revenue. They are not so often built for a profit. Since we have more in mind at this time a consideration of buildings intended for revenue only, we will not take up that phase of the question.

The process of economic deterioration in business buildings is less rapid, but inevitable. It is varied only by certain instances where the peculiar location and surroundings tend to outweigh the attractions of newer buildings and localities. These sometimes manage to retain their rentals for a somewhat longer period.

New locations are often pioneered with permanent buildings, which accept a shortage of income for a few years with the hope of evening up later on and enjoying a longer period of remunerative financial return. However, if the march of business swerves from its anticipated path, their sacrifice will have been in vain.

More huge proportions or expensive construction cannot be depended upon to escape the necessity of
remodeling in the future, for sooner or later the insistence of modern business life will demand it. This expense is seldom anticipated and comes upon an owner without due preparation or provision therefor. Remodeling is often postponed for lack of funds until the tide has ebbed and the alteration fails to rehabilitate the slackening revenues.

In some cities, radical changes have been made in comparatively modern steel structures for the purpose of meeting changing economic conditions. In the presence of rapid growth and change in business life, the durability of materials for metropolitan buildings has lost some of its interest as a topic of discussion, for in practice it is found that the physical is almost certain to exceed the economic durability of the building as a whole.

The march of alteration and reconstruction is inevitable. It is a result of growth of population and increase in demand and should be considered and anticipated in the original study of the investment, so that funds may be laid by against inevitable occurrence. But alteration and remodeling are makeshifts and only serve for a time to check the receding revenues. The past history of building, according to Bolton, in his "Building for Profit," shows that reconstruction occurs about three times in a century. If such contingencies were taken into account when the design is conceived, many extravagant and unnecessary expenditures would be avoided, and only such expense incurred as would be justified by conservative estimates based upon the gradually decreasing returns derivable.

It is evident that the reconstruction fund should be reckoned on the basis of the probable period of the economic life of the building rather than its physical life. Separate funds should be set aside beginning with the first revenue received, to take care of the inevitable alteration charges and upkeep expenses increasing with decreasing revenues. This method of figuring an investment would, in many cases, check the expenditure of enormous sums on exterior and interior decorations which were oftentimes better omitted. The elaborate equipment and conveniences of certain buildings may appear justifiable in the light of present attractiveness, but they ought to show a commensurate return in rentals, not only at first, but after years of competition. Adequate provision should be made to renew them, for they are among the first elements of the building to become obsolete. Inconvenient arrangement and waste of space handicap a building in its contest for tenants. If at its inception, thought is given to the possible elasticity of its functions, the burden of the cost of future alteration can be lightened.

Well-designed buildings logically situated and involving only such financial outlay as is warranted by conservatively estimated revenues, would create an incentive for further investment. The contrary of this naturally causes capital to hesitate. A city may be said to be over-built when, in reality, it is being very inadequately served and its investors impoverished because the essentials of intelligent building have been ignored. Intelligent building, based upon the factors alluded to above, would give a city a business foundation both solid and more alluring to investors. If a large number of monumental sign-posts which now enumber our cities and point the way to financial ruin were razed, many of us would breathe more freely, and the embargo would be lifted from legitimate building enterprises.

It is true that some difficulty will be encountered in deciding on the period of time to be allotted to the financial life of a building. Such a period may naturally be the subject of very close investigation and of expert opinion. A close observation of what has happened in our own city in the last fifteen years and of the actual transition going on at the present time will serve as a more or less crude guide in this task.

Over-expense is one of our immediate concerns; the cost of steel has jumped to almost prohibitive prices. Its importance in connection with metropolitan buildings has already started inquiry for less expensive types of construction. The reinforced-concrete type involves less steel, but when the reconstruction period arrives, its wrecking and removal will pile up a heavy charge against the cost of rebuilding. Mill construction is not permitted upon as large a scale at the present time in the first five districts; hence, its ineffectiveness as a relief in the present crisis. Plumbing and heating goods and mechanical equipment are keeping pace with structural steel and no substitute
can be considered. Rentals have not increased in proportion. This seemingly eliminates all recognized types of construction. The only solution the writer sees at this time is an enlarged use of mill construction with automatic sprinklers as a protection from fire. This type of construction would be reasonably safe, would be easily adapted to most uses and, with study, could be made sufficiently attractive. Its use would require a modification of the building ordinances and a study of the effect of increased insurance costs, as compared with savings in construction and wrecking. Perhaps a thorough investigation of this subject at this time might produce a salutary effect.

A careful study of the patent causes for early decay in the financial life of buildings will be of great assistance to us in dissipating the depressing effect of advanced prices upon the progress of construction. Let us offset this initial disadvantage by designing and erecting buildings which will embody a guarantee for an economic period sufficiently extended to more than make up for the increased cost.

![Residence of J. C. Black, Seattle, Wash.](image)

**Notes From the Fifty-First Annual Convention A. I. A.**

In crossing the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic at this time, one cannot fail to be impressed by the gathering evidence everywhere, of the immensity of the nation’s war business, the effect of which must of necessity have been reflected upon the proceedings of the Fifty-First Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Philadelphia, April 24 to 26, inclusive.

It was a war service convention held within the sound of munition plant activities, the hurrying past of troop trains eastward bound and campaign rallies for the Third Liberty Loan. Almost every thought or sentiment expressed hinged upon the fact that the nation’s first business is war.

While the formal dignity attendant upon a numerically larger convention may perhaps in a measure have been diminished by reason of the abridged form adopted this year, the interest and importance of the proceedings were doubly felt by the seventy or seventy-five delegates attending.

This was the first annual convention to be held in the spring instead of midwinter, and the advantages to be gained by this change of date were fully appreciated.

Preceding the opening of convention, the usual informal meeting was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the headquarters, on the evening of April 23d, and several vital and somewhat familiar questions were freely discussed with refreshingly new lines of argument.

The placing of a suitable sign upon buildings while in course of construction in order that the public may know where to place the responsibility for design and construction was favored if done without intent to advertise matters other than those of which the public is entitled to know. This matter was disposed of on the floor of the convention later.

Another feature of the informal gathering was the question of co-ordinating the allied professions of engineering, the building industries, and the arts and crafts in the activities of the local chapters and promoting a better understanding of interests common to all engaged in building operations.

The keynote of the convention was delivered to the delegates by the president in his opening address, in which he dwelt with emphasis upon the “Architect’s Service,” service to the public, and service to the Government, and the several addresses which followed.

(Continued on page 280)
List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service

San Francisco Chapter

Harris C. Allen
E. P. Antonovich
John A. Baun
Franklin T. Geoghegan
John Davis Hatc
B. S. Hirschfeld
James T. Narbett
Ernest L. Norberg
Sidney B. Newsom
Walter D. Reed
W. O. Raiguel

San Francisco Architectural Club

Walter Reed
John Branner
Albert Caudwell
Harvey E. Harris
Harry Albrams
E. B. Ranks
W. J. Garren
Chas. J. Masten
Lester Hard
Henry Howard
Earnest De Cenece
Herbert Brown
Clement Ambros
Guy L. Brown
Ed H. Russ
P. Fisher
H. O. Elliot
M. Schwartz
J. W. Oliver
E. K. Martin
L. A. Keyser
Louis Taylor
T. F. A. Tellfeson
Mr. Freer
Clyde Payne
Fred Kramer
Joseph Cohen
Joseph Calen
Wallace Stephens
Earl Meyers
Lawrence Kruse
Ross W. Edmonson
Milton Heifrom
Harry Devine
Phil De Longchamps
Edmund J. Burke
W. J. Hohn, Jr.
Ed L. Firk
R. W. Bradley
Gerald Cramer
Win. Snugbride
Roy Mullie
Lewis Jackson
Gordon Rasiide
Albert W. Hargen
Ed Sharp
H. P. Buckingham
J. L. Bourgeois
Mr. Nickelson
Mr. Corwing
Roland Stringham
Fernand Permeier
Walter Clifford
Harold Weeks
Rodney Jones
Vincent Buckley
M. Mcherin
Louis Jacobson
Arthur Jory
C. V. Calvert
J. Bettenraort
Walter Stone
N. A. Remiecker
C. O. Clausen
C. Ambrose
Win. Deburner
John McHenry, Jr.
Win. Rankin
Fernand Alhannad
H. F. Utley
L. D. Howell
Fred Branner
A. S. Roguel
Lex Kelley
Howard McMullin
E. Holdeman
Harold Dunheinn
Edward Tillman

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Robert M. Taylor
Ellis Taylor
Dwight Wallace
Arthur Evans
C. P. Hill
Eugene Weston
Ross Montgomery
John T. Vawier
Joseph Weston
Robert Lockwood
Archie Zimmerman
Jos. Fiel
P. H. Frohman
H. A. Jackon
Kenneth C. Allbright
Emmet G. Martin
Chas. A. Wall
Edw. H. Clinc
Sam W. Williams
John Hasencier
Chas. Schweissinger
James Hanenstein
Karl D. Schwender
B. A. Freeman
Carl Stober
James Connell
William E. Murphy

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Wm. J. Bayne
Walter Bogart
Joseph S. Coté
Herbert Lindhoust
Harold Sexsmith
W. M. Somervell

Portland Chapter

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J. J. Furting
Russell Collins
J. Andre Foullihoux
Harold Doty
Edwin Merrill
John Stanton
Warren Hathaway
George Otten
Chester Truchell
Jay Keller
T. Turner
C. Merrian
Lloyd Dittrich
J. Tomellato
L. C. Rosenberg
Artie Marshall
Earl Heidenschmidt
John McGuire
Peter Jensen
Howard Hall
H. W. Ward
Fred A. Fritsch
Euler Brown
Walter Church
Dell Hissan
Harvey Madden
O. Lykenberg
Glenn Stanton
LIVING ROOM

NURSERY
RESIDENCE OF CARLTON HUISKAMP, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.
ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN, Architect
RESIDENCE OF R. E. HAROLD, SEATTLE, WASH.
E. J. IVY, Architect

RESIDENCE OF E. E. HAROLD, SEATTLE, WASH.
E. J. IVY, Architect
RESIDENCE OF ERIC ALLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect

RESIDENCE OF H. H. WOLFE, SEATTLE, WASH.
W. R. B. WILLCOX, Architect
A SMALL HOUSE, SEATTLE, WASH.
CARL F GOULD, Architect

SUMMER COTTAGE OF L. C. HENRY, SEATTLE, WASH.
ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN, Architect
RESIDENCE OF L. D. LEWIS, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH

W. B. WILLCOX, Architected
LAUNDRY AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS FROM FORECOURT

LAUNDRY AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS FROM PATH TO GARAGE

RESIDENCE OF L. D. LEWIS, HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.

W. R. W. WILLCOX, Architect
RESIDENCE OF F. W. GWYN, SEATTLE, WASH.
G. C. FIELD, Architect
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM G. JOHN, SEATTLE, WASH.
ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, Architect

RESIDENCE AT THE HIGHLANDS, NEAR SEATTLE, WASH.
EBB & GOULD, Architects
Art In the Home and Its Effect Upon the Individual

By CARL F. GOULD, of Bebb & Gould, Seattle, Wash.

TODAY not only the man of means, but even the workingman, has far greater facilities for obtaining an attractive and convenient home than was possible ten years ago. Material resources are of infinite variety. The house problem of the ages is unfolded before him, with unlimited possibilities of selection and of adjustment to present conditions.

The early forms of habitation were chiefly concerned with providing protection from the elements. There was little opportunity for superfluous energy or for the addition of ornament in the construction of the Indian tent, Ilegan tree homes, or the Arabian migratory homes. The houses of the chiefs were sometimes decorated with trophies of their wars, but this became possible only when a certain amount of capital and leisure had become available as the result of the seizure of booty.

In the earlier types of European homes, those of the Egyptians, the Syrians, and the Greeks, we find certain traditionally established types of design in the remnants that have come down to us through the ages. A protecting solid wall without openings, enclosing an interior court one story in height, the center of which was used for a family fire and gathering place, seems to be the most prominent characteristic. The later type of Greek and Italian house developed into a series of these enclosed courts, around which were arranged the sleeping rooms, the service rooms, and the offices in which the wealthy householder transacted his business. The center fire was replaced by the impluvium, or pool of water, into which drained the rain from the inclined surface of the roof. This type of home evolved during later centuries into the type now found in southern Europe and Spain. The enclosed series of open courts became the cortile of the Spanish, and this in turn, at the time of the settling of Mexico and Southern California, furnished the characteristic feature of plan in what is now known as Mission architecture. This type has been developed successfully in California today, and even in the northern districts of New England and the Pacific Coast. In adjusting itself to local conditions, it has undergone a number of important changes. No longer is the solid exterior wall to be found. Glass has changed the situation greatly, and the necessity for protection from an outside enemy no longer exists. Thus we find houses of this type opening not only onto an interior court, but also toward the exterior.

Along with this Californian or Spanish Colonial architecture there have developed the Dutch and English Colonial, brought
by the early colonists to this country, and reaching their finest development in the early part of the eighteenth century. These houses are to be found in New England and along the shores of the Potomac and in the hospitable country of Virginia. Today we are developing this particular type of house, adjusting it to the conditions of the various parts of the country, and rendering it indeed very well adapted to the life of our people.

‘Oscar Wilde in “Decorative Art in America” says: “The Americans are going back to the really simple art that flourished in the Colonial days. This is the only genuine American art and will be the art of the Republic in the future.”

This type found expression in the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, and in the many hospitable mansions of the South, and developed into the more or less monumental forms represented by the White House in Washington. Today, with our abundance of wood, we find Colonial very adaptable. Throughout the country are being built many homelike and attractive houses in this manner.

Parallel to the Colonial, which is necessarily more or less symmetrical and classic, has been and is being developed a type of picturesque architecture known as Elizabethan. Half-timber of mediæval origin. Throughout the country there are half-timber houses, but only in rare instances are they constructed upon the principle of their prototypes. Our half-timber work is usually applied in thin strips with plaster placed between. In the type from which it sprang the timber portion was a part of the structure of the house itself, not an applied veneer. As a consequence of applying in unsstructural fashion a motif in itself structural, incongruous effects and inharmonies are bound to result.

One might ask, Why should a house be designed at all, as it merely is necessary to have a covering as a place to sleep, to eat, and to rear a family? Why do we resort to increased effort and cost to add to these structural and economic necessities what we call art, which only embellishes without giving additional service? Imagine a home denuded of all sense of proportion, all ray of color, all play of ornament and detail, reduced to its crudest usable form. We would have a box with holes perforated at most convenient intervals, the exterior looking like a barn, the interior like the patient’s ward in a hospital. All houses would be practically alike, varying merely in size. It is conceivable that we could live happily under such conditions. Imagine a world without books, fairy tales, painting, color in women’s dresses, color in wall treatment; it would indeed be a world in which the human mind could and could not really exist.

Under such conditions would it be possible to express the individuality of a household? Who has not felt that immediately upon entering a home the character and personality of the inmates are declared by the type of house and the way it is furnished—the books, and the pictures that adorn the walls? The personality of the owner often speaks more directly through the house furnishing than through his conversation. Art in the home is the most direct means of knowing the kind and character of the inhabitants.

W. Shaw Sparrow, editor of the Modern Home and the British Home of Today, says: “The best homes are those in which a feeling of art is neither cold nor formal, nor observed at the first glance; they charm by their quiet air of comfort and by the way in which they represent the owner’s hobbies and personality.”

In art there is nothing immoral, nothing that is ugly, base, or common, or, as the Greek would have said, “offensive to the senses.”

Quoting from George Santayana’s “Sense of Beauty”: “The character of the mind of an individual is absolutely expressed by his home and its furnishings.”

It is not, however, only in the wealthy homes that this individuality is apparent. In the very simplest of interiors it is possible to know the individuality of the owner.

The poverty-stricken householder of Paris always has a bird and a box of flowers, which enables his imagination to project itself beyond his sordid surroundings. This makes him a better being. Witness the sordid householder in an Edinburgh slum, who has nothing upon which his imagination may take hold to draw him out of his squalid environment.

Walter Crane says: “We are realizing what the immense loss and deprivation of art in our daily lives
cause; and where they are not felt at all, where the world rays like the sun never penetrate, there are carelessness, brutality and degradation."

It is a noticeable fact that harshness and coarseness of manner and want of simplicity usually accompany the absence of susceptibility to art in an individual. We allow the walls of our school rooms to become crude and bare.

The social quality of art in the home is very great. It puts one in a frame of mind more susceptible to intercourse with his neighbor. Why do we particularly care for decorating our table and having well-assorted foods when we have visitors? The meal served in monotonous colors is less attractive and arouses less of the social instincts than one that is thought out with some reference to the effect on the eye.

The social character of the appeal to the eye is brought home to us by the involuntary impulse with which, before a fine work of art or a lovely natural scene, one exclaims, "Look!". The exclamation may not always issue as a spoken word, but it is felt none the less, and provides a source of community of understanding among people.

The architect has often a wonderful opportunity to arouse a client's interests in expressing himself more fully in his house furnishings, and he should, I believe, endeavor to take advantage of this opportunity. For the home is the most fruitful field for the establishment of standards of beauty in the minds of the present as well as of the coming generation; and the people themselves of the coming generation, once possessed of the ideals of beauty, will in turn propagate them more widely and more effectively than can ever be done by the unaided architect.
I recollect occasions when cherished architectural presentations of my own making have been accorded the dubious comment that the trees or the sky were lovely; and although the stings of such occurrences still rankle in my memory, I cannot resist, after a look over the illustrations of the present profusion of verdure. The grace of deciduous trees and undergrowth contrasts delicately with the dignity of conifers. A peculiar romantic distinction is lent by the elegance of line of mountain peaks which rise from undulating ridges to snow-clad summits.

In its broad lines, the stylistic imprint of an era upon its architecture is a function of pervading social and historical conditions and modes of taste and thought; but climate and landscape are just as surely main factors in the differentiation of local variants. Californians have long been impressed by the unique character of their landscape, recognition of the peculiar qualities of which is beginning to appreciably influence local architectural expression. The foregoing photographs furnish glimpses of a landscape in essence as wholly foreign to that of California as it is to that of any other part of the country, but equally individual, equally consistent, and abstractly of equal charm. The massing of the foliage, its contours, its detail, and—what the camera fails so much as to suggest—its color and movement, are of singular beauty. On every hand is evinced abundance of water and its attend-

One might point to much of architectural interest and merit in the work here illustrated, and still be compelled to admit that hardly a beginning has been made in the important matter of bringing the buildings into an inevitable harmony with their unique environment. Much of the work derives from the Colonial tradition of the Eastern United States. The type adapts itself to this locality with much more conspicuous sympathy than to California, where it is apt to breathe an uncomfortable spirit of enforced expatriation. There are also signs of refreshing freedom and independence in handling which differentiate it somewhat from Eastern work, and may lead through successive transformations to an intimate local expression. Respectful recognition of the beauties and the consistency of the Northwestern country should lead to the development of a really homogeneous architecture in Northern Oregon and Washington.

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The *Kwy-eta* Closet flushes so silently that not a sound can be heard outside the bathroom door. It flushes even more thoroughly than the ordinary closet and its mechanism is less likely to cause any trouble.

The *Kwy-eta* is a beautiful closet made of pure white Pacific Vitreous China. This illustration gives but a vague idea of its individuality of design and substantial appearance.

The *Kwy-eta* De Luxe in addition to possessing the silent action of the *Kwy-eta* is of a most original design. Not a pipe, bolt or bit of metal is left exposed. Everything is covered by pure white Vitreous China. We hesitate to describe it by a superlative statement but believe it to be the "most beautiful closet made."

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Notes From the Fifty-First Annual
Convention A. I. A.

(Continued from page 319)

were enjoyed; among other things, the increased necessity under the present abnormal conditions of not alone proferring service, but increasing the demands for such service by delivering the goods.

The first amendment proposed was that making it possible to retain in office for another term the outgoing administration. This, after considerable discussion was defeated by a vote of 26 for to 23 against the amendment, two-thirds being required to carry.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.
First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.
Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio.

Secretary, William Stanley Parker, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York City.

Directors to serve for three years: Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York City; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.

Director to serve for one year: Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore.


With regard to registration of architects, it was the sentiment of the convention that the registration laws of the various States should be co-ordinated so that such laws could be applied upon a common application and cause less inconvenience in the case of a practice covering more than one State. The matter was referred to the committee.

Respect due the memory of the late Senator Francis G. Newlands and appreciation of his life and work were fittingly voiced from the floor of the convention.

One of the most remarkable papers read was that of Mr. Ackerman, on the Architect’s Service. It was ordered printed so that every one can read it in full. Mr. C. H. Whitaker and Mr. Owen Brainard also contributed clever and thoughtful addresses on the same subject.

Perhaps the most noteworthy amendment to the by-laws passed of late is the one authorized by this convention striking out Article 4 referring to advertising, and re-wording of Section 13 of advice to architects so as to bring it into harmony with the amendment.

Throughout the convention too much cannot be said of the kind hospitality of our Eastern friends, and especially those of Philadelphia, the convention city. The privileges of the Art Club, in which the convention was held, were extended to the delegates, and late afternoon visits to memorable historic places with which Philadelphia abounds, including a trip through the beautiful Fairmount Park. Of special interest was
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The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter. 1881-—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 351 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Brice, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday in April, September, October, and December. San Francisco Chapter. 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1917 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Southern California Chapter. 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1917 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter. 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore., Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 700 Tifeld Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Minutes of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.


E. C. Kenney, executive secretary of the Institute, announcing this Chapter that the initiation fee of new members to the Institute is to be remitted during 1918 for all applicants who were Chapter members prior to December 8, 1916.

For New Business, the president presented a resolution, which was a revised form of the resolution passed at the March meeting, with reference to amending Section 13 of the Canon of Ethics, American Institute of Architects. It was moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Krumel, and carried, that this resolution be adopted by the Chapter and appended to the minutes of the meeting.

In connection with this, the secretary read letters acknowledging receipt of a copy of the resolution from the following: South Carolina Chapter, Buffalo Chapter, Washington State Chapter, New York Chapter, and William Stanley Parker.

The secretary presented a rough draft of a letter which deprecates the action of certain concerns in employing other than architects for building construction. The same received adverse criticism by the members present, and no action was taken on the matter.

The president announced the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. A. C. Martin and Mr. E. D. Hudson, for the purpose of canvassing the membership in the interests of the Liberty Loan issue.

Under Papers and Discussions, the president introduced Mr. Samuel Storror, who spoke at length and entertainingly on the advantages of establishing a terminal station at the Plaza, and the conservation of city streets from a traffic standpoint.

The guests of the evening were then introduced and each replied in appreciation of the Chapter's hospitality, and discussed at certain length the State law of licensing architects, with suggestions for amending and approving the same at the next meeting of the Legislature.

In conclusion, the president expressed the Chapter's thanks and appreciation to Mr. Storror for his presence and address, and to the guests attending for their participation in the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

"Res The Resolution. That we, the members of the Southern California Chapter A. I. A., petition the Board of Directors to present to the Philadelphia Convention in April, for its consideration, the proposition of amending the Canon of Ethics to this effect: That Section 13 be revised to read as follows:"

"It is permissible and every member is recommended, to display upon every building designed by him, while under construction, his name with institute rank, upon a board in the form of a directory, the size and shape of which shall be uniform in each district, the dimensions being determined by each Chapter."

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and sixteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Hollenbeck Hotel, Second and Spring Streets, Tuesday, April 9, 1918.


As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England; Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., president of the San Francisco Chapter; Mr. Selvain Schmitscher and Mr. J. C. Newsom, both of San Francisco; Mr. Samuel Storror, engineer of Los Angeles, and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

Minutes of the one hundred and fifteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

For the Board of Directors the secretary read the minutes of the ninety-first meeting, held on April 2d.

Under the head of Committee Reports, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, reported that the committee had taken up with the secretary of the State Board of Architecture the violation of the State law by a certain individual of Los Angeles who is advertising himself as an architect. Members of the State Board being present, a discussion followed with regard to the subject. No definite action was taken.

Mr. Withey, chairman of the City Planning Committee, reported that the City Planning ordinance had been before the Council, had been seriously considered and discussed by the members, but definite action on the same was finally postponed until after July 1st.

Mr. A. C. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Ethics and Practice, reported that several members of the Chapter had received invitations from the Board of Education to submit sketches for the proposed East Seventh Street School. After a discussion on the subject, it was moved, seconded and duly carried that a resolution be drawn up recommending that the School Board continue with the services of Morgan, Walls & Morgan, who had been employed by the previous Board as architects for this school, and that the secretary present the resolution to the Board.

Under the head of Communications, a letter was read from Mr.
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Minutes of Washington State Chapter

Minutes of the two hundred and twenty-ninth regular meeting, held on April 3, 1918, at the Northfield Inn.

Present: President Huntington, Ferguson, Lovelace, Stephen, Thomas, Willcox, Wilcox, Rader, Mann, Sichard, Dean.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Willcox, chairman of the chapter, stated that the Censorship Committee had not returned the plans for corrections and that a large number of people had looked over the plans and generally approved them. The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Minutes of the two hundred and twenty-sixth regular meeting held on May 1, 1918, at The Blue Bird Cafe.


In the absence of the president and the vice-president from the city, Mr. Bebb presided at the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A number of communications were read, among them one from W. R. Wilder, who expressed his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting, also a letter from Mr. Jacobs, of Yakima, giving an outline of the exhibition and lecture there.

The principal order of business was the amendment to the By-Laws creating a permanent fund. After some short discussion on the subject and upon motion made and seconded, the following amendment to the By-Laws was adopted:

"Any other sources approved by the Executive Committee.

The fund is to be deposited in some State savings bank or invested in savings bank securities; or otherwise soundly invested after approval by five members of the Executive Committee and when recommended for the fund in writing by some national bank. The fund cannot be reduced, used as collateral or its value in any way impaired except under extreme emergency or when circumstances or act of Providence not contemplated, and except by the approval of ninety per cent of the members in good standing voting by ballot, and except for receiving the signature of the president, secretary and treasurer of the American Institute of Architects, such sanction being based upon the intent of these constitutional provisions, the origin of the fund, the probable desire of the donors, the emergency existing and any other conditions the above officers of the American Institute of Architects consider pertinent."

The Treasurer is to be bonded for an amount not less than the amount of the fund, and the securities are to be kept in a safe deposit vault and insured against loss.

The earnings of the fund may be used for any purpose designated by the Chapter.

Notes from the Fifty-First Annual Convention A. I. A.

On May 1st, the visit to Mr. Widener's gallery, where we found the wonderful Donatello David and other famous pieces of the old masters.

The convention closed Friday evening with a delightful dinner at Mr. McKinn's "Cricket Club"; the building itself is something to be remembered, with its simple extended brick treatment and setting of trees and lawn.

On Saturday morning the delegates with their friends were taken to the Hog Island shipbuilding plant, which, though not in full operation, had at the time nine or ten kloes laid and bottoms completed more or less. One cannot but be impressed with the magnitude of this standardized operation of building ships and the possibilities of the plant when entirely completed, which will be soon.

This fragmentary account of the convention would be incomplete without mentioning the charming quarters of the "T Square" Club, which was the rendezvous for the evening sessions of the convention.
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Very truly yours, J. M. HANNAFORD.
ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive catalogue, 34x44, 8 pp.
Price list, 32x44, Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, detail of application, size 16x21 1/2.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative catalogue, various types of roof covering, 54x8 1/2. Variations in cost, 34x44, 6 pp.
Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc.
"Service Sheets," working drawings, detail of application, size 16x21 1/2.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative catalogue, various types of roof coating, 54x8 1/2. Variations in cost, 34x44, 6 pp.
Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc.
"Service Sheets," working drawings, detail of application, size 16x21 1/2.

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Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, ENAMELED
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosskey Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on Facing brick illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enamelled Brick.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 54x7 in., 79 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., frost Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosskey Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Facing Brick Co., illustrated.

Burns Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

BRICK, PAVING
Catalogues and various literature.

CEMENT, PORTLAND
Western Portland Cement Company, Portland, Oregon.
Main Engineer, Construction a Bridge a Honolulu. Addressed to owners. Booklet 8x10 1/4 pp., with prices.
Choosing the Garages, Descriptive actual construction. Booklet.
Colorfully illustrated, 34x44, 12 pp.
"Color Tones in Stairs," a booklet of 20 pages and cover, full color.
Commercial Garages. With construction notes and architectural treatment, including the use of Garages.
Handbook and Treatise. Concrete in factory construction.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

DECORATORS, INTERIOR
O'Hara & Livermore, 322 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
O'Hara & Livermore, 252 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Cal.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Description of various types of electric equipment, 34x44, 8 pp.
"Service Sheets," working drawings, detail of application.

Walter Bosh, 1615 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Elevators
Olah Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 36th Street, New York.
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J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Illustrative catalogue of various types of industrial equipment. 5x9 in. 3 pp.

GLASS
W. P. Fuller & Co., Principal Coast cities.
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Pamphlet. 8x9 1/4 in. 4 pp.

LABORATORY FURNITURE
J. C. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Catalogue No. 1 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Phsyology, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Test, and Educational Plants. 7x10 in. 55 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS
MacRorie-McLaren Co., 111 Powell Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Descriptive catalogue. 34x7, 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
The Reflector Co., 514 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Illustrative catalogue containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for suitable fixtures in a variety of sizes. 28 x 40, 48 pp. Folder, 3x9 1/4 in., illustrating the Junior Reflector for inexpensive installation. Walter Bosh, 1615 Mission Street, San Francisco.

MANTEL BRICK
Catalogue of and descriptive specification of various sizes and shapes.

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Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 54x7 in., 79 pages, containing illustrations.

Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., frost Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosskey Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative of decorative and stoneware products.

SIMMONS BRICK COMPANY, 125 WEST THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MILL WORK
Catalogue of Millwork, Columns, and Door and General Mill Work. 8x10 in. 44 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES
Berry Bros., West and Sixth Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 256 First Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications.

Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3x2 1/4 in. 1 pp.

Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.
San Francisco Office, A. G. Greene, Mgr., 256 Eighth Street.

Burlington Paint Co., 1234-48 Sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Prairie Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet. 9x12, 12 pp.

W. F. Fuller & Co., Principal Coast cities.
Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet. 9x12, 12 pp.

Wallingford Factory and General specification of various sizes and purposes.

Wallpaper Finishes and Kabukomine.

Decorators' Sample Books.

R. Nason Co., 151 Third Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.


Los Angeles Office, 417-145 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bay State Brick and Cement Catalog. 4x7, 24 pp.

Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets, Color cards, etc.

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Pacific Sanitary Works, 47 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 50 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Calif.


School Sanitation Book. 6x9, 22 pp.

H. F. Fuller & Co., Principal Coast cities.

San Francisco Warehouse, 1234-48 Sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

General catalogue "F." 9x11, 300 pp.

Factory Sanitation Catalogue. 5x9 in. 24 pp.

Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Engineering. 9.5x12, 94 pp.

Kitchen Book--Modern Kitchen Equipment. 5x11, 12 pp.

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PIPE, WOOD
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 18x9 in. 40 pp.
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Catalogues and various literature.

GLADDING, McClean & Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. Clay Products. 54½ in. 76 pages, containing

REFRIGERATION
Kroeschel Bros., Ice Machine Co., 172 West Kyle St., Chico, Cal.

J. A. Drummond, 215 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of
buildings. 6x9 in. 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in.

REINFORCING
North Western Expanded Metal Co., 501 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
"Steelwork" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal both details and
specifications of its application to reinforced concrete
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W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Sample and descriptive circulars.

ROOFING TIN

J. A. Drummond, 215 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Gladstone, & Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.

LEONARD PETERSON & Co., 1234-18 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Catalogue of building and equipment for Domestic Science and
Industrial Work. 5%x8% in. 12 pp.

LEONARD PETERSON & Co., 1234-18 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LEONARD PETERSON & Co., 215 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LABORATORY FURNITURE AND APPARATUS
"Lecturer's Tip-Top Door." Folders. 3½x4 in. 5 pp.

SCREENS FOR METAL SASH
Richard Spencer, 322 Hazard Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWER PIPE AND CLAY PRODUCTS
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

GLADDING, McClean & Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks,
tanks and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x5 in. 48 pp.

TERRA COTTA, ARCHITECTURAL
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

GLADDING, McClean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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GLADDING, McClean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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1. Published in the interest of the architectural profession, on the first of each month, at 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. Entered as second class matter August 4, 1911. Subscription price in the United States and possessions, $5.00 a year; foreign and Canadian, $6.00 a year. Single copies, $1.00.

2. Changes in, or copy for new advertisements, must reach the office of publication not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding issue. Advertising rates and any other information will gladly be given on application.

3. The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.
"THE SPIRIT OF LIFE"
Spencer Trask Memorial, Saratoga Springs, 1915
DANIEL C. FRENCH
ONE of the most interesting experiences I have enjoyed in a long while has been coming upon Mr. John J. Donovan's "Practicability Necessary in Schoolhouse Design," in reply to my article, "A Plea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design," not because I agree with Mr. Donovan, which I do not, despite the spirit and conviction of his rejoinder; nor because I enjoy being disagreed with, which in reality I find more or less irritating; but because it settles a question which has long been to me a source of great perplexity, namely, Does any one ever read the text of architectural journals? With definite evidence now in the affirmative, it behooves one to measure with due care even such utterances as are consigned to the architectural press.

A careful look over my provocative article and the reply convinces me that a certain part of Mr. Donovan's resentment is due purely to misunderstanding. I wrote in a somewhat, and, as I thought, obviously, facetious vein, with my typewriter triple spaced. Mr. Donovan, disregarding the generous hint to wander between lines, has confined his attention to the letter, and that with a rather long face. For this I may be partially to blame; possibly I have never given Mr. Donovan warning that I might relax from a tone of high seriousness. Certain it is that I got considerably more amusement out of writing the article than he did out of reading it.

Yet if my mood at the time of writing was facetious, the subject treated was a serious one, and I was never at heart more serious than in the stand I took upon it. For this reason, Mr. Donovan's reply impels me to protest upon certain points, to explain others, and to amplify my arguments upon still others. And this time I shall allow for no reading's being done between the lines.

The insinuation that my knowledge and experience of school problems are so small as to render negligible my opinions on so technical a subject I pass by unstartled, although I will note in passing that I do not believe I am so ignorant on the matter as Mr. Donovan thinks. There is, however, one charge in his article which is so repugnant to my architectural morals that I hasten to dispose of it before taking up any other matters. It has been said that it is only the truth that hurts. I protest that it is the injustice which almost causes my habitually pacific nature to desert me, when Mr. Donovan writes that it is shown "most conclusively" that "the writer (myself) is more interested in creating beautiful architecture than he is in studying the problem." Now a most careful search reveals no word to justify the assertion that I am interested in, or tolerate, what I might call a priori architecture. As a matter of fact, I regard nothing as more stupid and futile. The whole purport of my article was opposed to such a conceit. I advocated no kind, type, style, fashion, or form of building, and I refrained from formulating any program which could harden into convention. I even stated, in words which I did not think open to misinterpretation, that all the aspects of every problem, even to the accidental ones, were to be brought...
under the play of an active intelligence, with a view to producing a result personal, individual, sympathetic with childhood. Now sympathy, personality, human, ity, an open mind, are scarcely compatible with a priori formalism. When Mr. Donovan queries, "And when a school man comes forth with theories in school building, asking the architect to mould them into practical form, are we going to repel him simply because his ideas will not fit into a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme?" I reply most emphatically, No; for the real architect cannot have conceived a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme in advance of a consideration of the problem; the nature of the scheme derives of necessity from the solution of the problem in all its aspects; it is of the essence of the architect's business to evolve a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme out of and along with the moulding of the school man's theories into practical form, and as long as he has only achieved the practical form, he has only accomplished half of his task. With no warrant but his imagination, Mr. Donovan assumes that the incease I refuse at the altar of efficiency I must of necessity burn to incompetence and impracticability.

I must protest that in my aspersions upon the "self-styled specialists" I had in mind neither Mr. Donovan nor men of his qualifications and seriousness. Mr. Donovan gives an intimation that he recognizes the type to which I really alluded—men devoid of the fundamentals of artistic or technical training, but plentifully supplied with builders' handbooks, manufacturers' catalogues, and effrontery. Their output is appallingly large and bad, and possesses at least this one consistent characteristic, that their latest work is in almost every respect as bad as their earliest. In referring to them as "experts" or "specialists," I never allow them to escape from the clutches of eliminating quotation marks.

But even legitimate specialization is fraught with the grave danger of falling out of touch with the broader currents of life. The specialist, unless he be a man of large caliber, risks losing perspective, or a grasp on relative values, and tends to stress his own specialty as the only factor of importance in a problem which is really a complex of numerous factors mutually indispensable. Mr. Donovan's citation of the medical specialist to justify the architectural one is not a happy parallel. The medical specialist is no more free than any other from the pitfalls of narrowness. We have probably all come more or less directly into contact with medical specialists who are immensely clever men, but not big enough to realize the relative places of their particular activities in the whole scheme of medical science. Such men are apt to become obsessed with the idea that in their own several restricted fields lies the key to the cure of all the ills to which flesh is heir. I have myself heard physicians of broad training and sound standing deplore the tendency in certain clever surgeons to rush to the knife in cases where medical treatment would have sufficed. At the present time we are witnessing a tendency to attack an incongruous variety of ailments by the removal of the tonsils or the extraction of the teeth, and so on—methods which I do not presume to deny may be of frequent validity, but which are often invoked in defiance of what would seem elementary common sense, and which often prove after the event to have been unavailing. In fact, were we to submit ourselves passively to the excisions of the whole range of medical and surgical specialists, we would rapidly approach what might be termed, after the fashion of the proverbial Irishman, a concrete realization of the Christian Scientists' theory, mind without matter. But over and above this dangerous tendency inherent in all specialization, there is in the present instance this important distinction: medicine is a science, and as such deals only with existence; whereas architecture is in half at least an art, and appertains to life. In the hospital, where one enters only upon necessity, for a particular scientific purpose, and remains as short a time as conditions permit, it may be proper to stress convenience and hygiene as preponderant considerations—although even here I believe the psychological influence of environment upon patients is insufficiently recognized. But in the school our children not only pass a large part of their lives as children, but are prepared, in theory at least, to realize the most out of their lives to come as men and women.

Mr. Donovan's over-insistence upon the material aspects of the problem is revealed in one of his criticisms. "As for neglecting the child," he says, "and giving attention to the teacher . . . all consideration and importance have been given and have been made for the child's welfare, and the only major considerations for the teacher's welfare that I can think of at this time have been the elimination of the windows at the rear of the class room and a separate comfort room for the teacher." And then follow reasons to justify these features. But, it will be remembered, I actually enlarged upon the point that the specialist's whole effort is centred in the interests of the child's welfare. My complaint was that attention is given to his material welfare quite to the exclusion of his spiritual welfare as a human being. As for my remark about attention going to the teachers, the context referred it not to such obvious triumphs of common sense as the elimination of windows opposite the teacher's eyes and the provision of a separate comfort room, but to the fact that in most schools the only quarters which appear to have been intended for human habitation are such rooms as principals' offices and teachers' rest and lunch rooms. We must realize, urges Mr. Donovan, "that schools are built for children." This was precisely my own contention, only I added the significant injunction that we must recognize what children are. Or, approximating more closely the expression of my original article, we must sympathize with the children as human beings and as a very special kind of human beings, and not be content with providing quarters for a certain number of the young and the adolescent of the genus homo.

Mr. Donovan is solicitous lest a breach occur between the architectural and the educational professions. However regrettable such an event might prove, I should regard it with equanimity compared with the only too
palpable breach which exists between a large part of the architectural profession and life. He discovers that my article "has a fine redeeming note in pleading for 'atmosphere of environment which will color impressions' in designing schools." Whether the fault be mine or his I shall not attempt to determine here, but he certainly has failed to discover that this note was not a passing note, but the keynote. Stripped of the patter of facetious verbiage, which I never fancied would lead any one astray, I was uttering a plea for humanism in the one place, outside of the home, where its influence might prove most potent and most beneficial. My text was chosen from the fourth verse of the fourth chapter of the Gospel According to St. Matthew, "Man shall not live by bread alone." I meant to convey—but apparently did not—that the ultimate value in every human activity, be it architecture or education or what you will, depends upon something above and beyond the experiments and analyses of the laboratories, call it the personal touch, or the human element, or a spiritual element, or what you will. Inasmuch as it is the current fashion of thought to magnify the physical and mechanical factors at the expense of the human or spiritual, I admit that I purposely adopted a tone of exalting the latter and rather petulantly belittling the former.

But however many misunderstandings may be explained and however many arguable points settled pro or con, there will always remain between Mr. Donovan's outlook and my own an irreconcilable divergence, which is a difference of fundamental philosophy of life. I was, as I have said, urging a plea not so much for any specific architectural points as for a humanistic philosophy. Mr. Donovan may have regarded his reply as a defense of certain architectural preferences, but it is in reality an advocacy of a materialistic philosophy which I regard as most pernicious, and, if anything, the fruits of which we are reaping even to the four corners of the earth today. In an Ode addressed to W. H. Channing, Emerson writes: "There are two laws discrete.

Not reconciled,—

Law for man, and law for thing;

The last builds town and fleet,

But it runs wild.

And doth the man making.

I suspect that in the interests of simplicity our schoolhouse specialists are attempting to get along exclusively on the law for thing. In this they have sufficient good company to make them over-sanguine as to the probable result. The stanza of Emerson's quoted above is directly preceded by the pregnant couplet:

"Things are in the saddle,

And ride mankind."

The impulse to my article was a conviction that our schoolhouses, as a body, serve as a melancholy reminder not only that things are riding mankind, but that we are deliberately placing the saddle on the backs of children, whose tender years should exempt them, above all, from the imposition of hard labor. It may be true, as Mr. Donovan asserts, that I do not represent the attitude of the architectural profession. I can only reply that I am not engaged in carrying coals to Newcastle.

I might name certain books where the position I have sought to defend is presented with far greater amplitude and development than I have time or space to attempt, and expressed with much greater elegance and clarity than I could hope to attain. Such, for example, are Professor Irving Babbitt's "Literature and the American College" and "The New Lao-

com," and Mr. W. C. Brownell's "Criticism" and "Standards." Since writing my original article, there has come to hand Professor Stewart P. Sherman's altogether admirable volume, "On Contemporary Literature," the introduction to which expresses the essence of the matter as clearly and compactly as anything of equal brevity which has come to my notice. Of course there is no need to limit one's reading of Professor Sherman's book to the introduction. I specify it in particular because in these days when life is strenuous and the Saturday Evening Post arrives weekly, there is much greater likelihood that fourteen pages of a book will be read than three hundred. These few works by no means exhaust the presentation of the case for humanism, but I have been care-
ful to mention only such as are sufficiently recent to be read by the most uncompromising modernist without consolation objections. That all the books cited are on literature need occasion no protest. This is due only to the chance circumstance that a far greater number of first-rank intellects have applied themselves to the problems of literary criticism than to those of architectural criticism. After all, a philosophy of literature is at bottom a philosophy of life, as a philosophy of architecture is at bottom a philosophy of life. An adequate consideration of the essentials of literary criticism becomes, mutatis mutandis, a criticism of architecture—or of painting, or of music, or of sculpture—or, what is the same thing, of life. If one insist upon a prophet among the architects, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, albeit limited by definite prejudices in his appreciations and his expression, has spoken out eloquently and valiantly in many books and articles for a recognition of certain of the human values.

As confessed above, I do not deny that for the purpose of stressing a much-neglected truth I intentionally indulged in a certain shifting of emphasis, which may be stigmatized as "inaccurate generalities" by those who pride themselves upon an easy faith in irrefutable scientific fact. It should be remembered, however, that a venerable tradition regards the same sauce as adequate for goose and gander alike; and if it is inaccurate to insist that the human element is the all-important one in life, it is equally inaccurate to assume that the material element is the only one. But when it comes to the charge of dealing in "destructive generalities" I plead Not guilty. If I have leveled destructive criticism at a complacent materialistic efficiency, it is only in the interests of a constructive effort toward a moral and spiritual efficiency. Life is a complex of physical and spiritual elements. In the prevalent state of the world's mind today the former seem unlikely to suffer any serious neglect, but the latter are not without need of aggressive champions to insist upon a recognition of their due place. Mr. Donovan maintains that our schools must first be "right," which, being interpreted in the light of the context, means efficient in planning and equipment; after that has been accomplished, he sees "no reason why our schools should not be delightful in composition." This he regards as an exacting standard. I am urging not the relaxation of this standard, but the imposition of one even more exacting. I insist that our schools must not only be efficient, but that they must also be human; for however complete and practical and efficient a school building may be, if it is not livable it is not right. And the prerequisite to getting it right is not the tabulation in handbooks of the "rules of the game," but a mobile and ever-active intelligence, which will look each new problem squarely in the face, not as "the schoolhouse problem," but as a particular schoolhouse problem. I believe that I have, after all, a fairly just "appreciation of the great amount of detail connected with the work." I object when we appreciate nothing greater than this mass of detail. What I particularly deery in the schoolhouse expert is not the possession of accurate technical knowledge, but the tendency to regard the technical side as constituting the only essential element of the problem. In other words, my "contemptuous disregard" is not for the "principles or rules governing schoolhouse building," but for the infatuation which exaggerates the true use and value of this technical apparatus, and allows it to usurp the place of human and spiritual values.

There is one other aspect of this matter of science which will bear discussion, in addition to its relative importance in the scheme of a child's life, and that is the validity of much of it as science. Popularly, anything which appears in print, with an accompaniment of charts and tables, and statistics which cannot readily be either verified or impugned, is "science." System is its symbol. This, of course, ignores the fact that the truly scientific mind must be at one and the same time receptive and creative, attentive before facts and active among them, eager to erect systems and equally ready to cast them aside. A scientific generalization is useful only so long as it is acknowledged as tentative; the moment it acquires fixity and ceases expounding respect it becomes a superstition. Though the objects of science may be inmutable, science itself is in constant flux around them, because it is and ever must be only one long series of successive approximations to truth. Our schoolhouse specialists have been assiduously collecting an impressive body of varied facts, before which they seem to stand in passive, I had almost said impotent, veneration. A few particulars and a few generalizations, possibly all sufficiently legitimate on occasion, are codified and published, and we are thereafter enjoined to prostrate ourselves abjectly before "science." This facile formulation into a stodgy, unyielding system, which I have termed pseudo-science, is the antithesis of a genuinely scientific attitude, of all things one of the most difficult of attainment, because it demands initiative and an entire freedom from preconception and prejudice. Once again, then, does the vision of our schoolhouse specialists appear too narrow. They are not only excluding all of life except the scientific half; they are even tending to neglect all but the formal side of that.

In our schools we are training the heirs to the Republic, whom we expect not only to guard and to preserve, but to improve their legacy. If the life of the future is to hold any content nobler than correctly dimensioned and related rooms and sanitary plumbing, it is here we must prepare the background for it. On the title page to his book cited above, Professor Sherman quotes the following line from Matthew Arnold: "Man must begin, know this, where nature ends." Paraphrasing a general truth for more particular application to the case in hand, we might say, Architecture must begin, know this, where science ends. Like most truths, the idea is not entirely new; but as only too often understood, it is taken to mean that when the structural and mechanical engineers have finished making a building essentially impossible for human requirements, the architect steps in and re-
devise it for society by encumbering it with superfluous ornaments. The hand of the decorative plasterer is inadequate to the creation of architecture; it requires the informing mind of the architect. The expression of a building is part and parcel of its conception along with the solution of structural, technical and vocational details. To suppose that one of the various factors entering into the architectural problem may be subtracted or neglected is as idle as to suppose that the human anatomy may suffer the elimination of the heart or the lungs or the brain and survive on the remaining organs. A very small proportion of our schools rises above building; often very practical, neat, sometimes even attractive building, but only building. Architecture takes cognizance of all the multitude of factors, material, human, spiritual, entering into the complex known as life. The most significant factors in human life as such are just those which differentiate it from, and raise it above, biological science; and these have not been touched upon until science has been left behind.

**List of Architects and Draughtsmen in Military Service**

**San Francisco Chapter**

- Harris C. Allen
- E. P. Antonovitch
- John A. Rain
- Franklin T. Georgeon
- John Davis Hatch
- R. S. Hirschfeld
- James T. Noblett
- Ernest L. Norberg
- Sidney B. Newson
- Walter D. Reed
- W. O. Riegender

**San Francisco Architectural Club**

- Walter Reed
- John Brammer
- Albert C. Heigwell
- Harvey E. Harris
- Harry Abraham
- E. B. Range
- W. I. Garrett
- Chas. J. Masten
- Lester Hard
- Henry Howard
- Earnest De Cheene
- Herbert Brown
- Clement Ambros
- Gay L. Brown
- Ed H. Ross
- P. Fisher
- H. O. Elliot
- M. Schwartz
- J. W. Oliver
- E. K. Martin
- L. A. Keyser
- Louis Saylor
- T. F. A. Thelteussen
- Mr. Freer
- Clyde Payne
- Fred Kramer
- Joseph Cohen
- Joseph Calhoun
- Wallace Stephen
- Karl Meyers
- Lawrence Kruse
- Ross W. Edmonson
- Milton Hellman
- Harry Devine
- Phil D. Longchamps
- Edmund J. Burke
- W. J. Helm, Jr.
- Ed L. Frick
- R. W. Bradley
- Gerald Granger
- Wm. Smythe
- Roy Mulie
- Lewis Jackson
- Gordon Rasdell
- Albert W. Burgren
- Ed Sharp
- H. P. Buckingham
- J. L. Bourgeois
- Mr. Nickelson
- Mr. Curing
- Roland Struempfer
- Fernand Parragin
- Walter Clifford
- Harold Weeks
- Rodney Jones
- Vincent Buckley
- M. Mechem
- Louis Jacobson
- Arden Jory
- C. V. Calvert
- J. Bettencourt
- Walter Stone
- C. A. Remecker
- C. O. Clausen
- C. Ambrose
- Wm. Dehemen
- John McHill, Jr.
- Wm. Rankin
- Fernand Allemand
- H. E. Utley
- L. D. Howell
- Fred Brander
- A. S. Roof
- Lex Kelley
- Howard McMullin
- E. Boldeman
- Harold Danheim
- Edward Tillman

**Southern California Chapter**

- Edward C. Taylor
- Robert M. Taylor
- Ross Montgomery
- John T. Vawter
- P. H. Frohman
- Edw. H. Clive
- Karl D. Schwender
- Ellis Taylor
- Dwight Wallace
- Arthur Evans
- C. P. Hill
- Eugene Weston
- Chas. H. Alden
- Wm. J. Rayne
- Walter Bogan
- Joseph S. Coté
- William B. Freeman
- Carl Sjoberg
- James Connell
- William E. Murphy

**Washington Chapter**

- Herbert Lindhorst
- Harold Sexsmith
- W. M. Somerwell

**Portland Chapter**

- Mr. Loring
- J. J. Burling
- Russell Collins
- J. Andre Poultiaux
- Harold Doty
- Edwin Merrill
- John Stanton
- Warren Hathaway
- George Otten
- Chester Franchell
- Jay Keller
- T. Turner
- C. Merritt
- Lloyd Dittrich
- J. Tourtelotte
- L. C. Rosenberg
- Artie Marshall
- Earl Heitichin
- John McGuire
- Peter Jensen
- Howard Hall
- H. W. Ward
- Fred A. Fritz
- Eyer Brown
- Walter Church
- Dell Hisson
- Harvey Madden
- O. L. Schenken
- Glenn Stanton
THERE can be no doubt that the award of the San Francisco Art Commission made in April, 1897, was the most important event in the history of the city of San Francisco in the year of its greatest public financial disaster. The award was made by the Art Commission, which was created by the city charter in 1890, to the firm of Bliss & Faville, architects, for the design of the San Francisco State Building on the Civic Center, having been received at Sacramento, ends at least one fight among the “Giants of the Architectural Profession of San Francisco.”

What a bit of history—let us give a resume. On the one side was Edgar A. Matthews, one of the judges and the then president of the Chapter of Architects; W. B. Faville, of the firm of Bliss & Faville, the winner of the competition, and William Mooser, who by reason of his position on the Competition Committee of the Chapter, submitted the name of Matthews, among others, for a judge, and the State Architect, Geo. W. Kelham, architect for the San Francisco City Hall; Geo. W. Kelham, architect for the Civic Center Library; Fredk. H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr., of the Consulting Board of Architects, Civic Center plan; Clarence Ward, Chas. Peter Weeks, and others.

Here is an array of talent, architecturally formidable and covering all the various qualities making for architecture as practiced today in San Francisco.

Of course, to the layman, the various clubs, newspaper editors, etc., who through either a sense of interest or friendship for the opposition, or for publicity sake, the quarrel was believed to have started and continued on its merits.

To the architectural profession quite the reverse—anyone with half an eye to see and half an ear to the ground, knew quite well “what it was all about,” that behind it all, there lay an old “fight of the Giants of the profession,” and some one’s blood must be spilled—but it took the “Little General,” our Willis Polk, to start it—no other man in all the array of talent lived up with the “opposition” knew how, or had the temerity to start it, so it happened that “Willis” just came along, and for quite a time he “stood alone,” except as, he puts it, Friend Clarence (Ward) was sure he was right, and even Arthur Brown agreed.

Chapter One: Willis started it by throwing out insinuations that Faville and Mathews, being friends; that because Mathews was named as one of the judges by Mooser, also friendly, it was a foregone conclusion that “Faville would win.” Now, let it be remembered that there were seven judges in all—three architects and four laymen. The fact of the matter was, and well understood by the opposition, that for the first time since the “competition code” of the Institute was in effect, different kinds of judges were to sit on the Board of Award than usually, so therefore, in order to counteract this fact, the story was started and found its way into the publication known as Architect and Engineer that the award was a foregone conclusion, an old political trick of killing off your man; but the opposition didn’t quite weigh the men they were dealing with, and their insinuations were of no avail.

Chapter Two: After the award was made, our little group, called the “opposition,” sat down, and in a spirit of rightousness started talking, and more talking, and resolving, and many other little things that are always talked about and done by the righteous ones; and in a few days there began to appear in the daily press all sorts of accusations, all sorts of rumors; the architectural profession was up in arms, a competition had been won by “one who was not of us”—“it must not be”; then all the little majors, colonels, etc., etc., led by the mighty General Willis himself, resolved to fight it to the end, yeat! to death!—for never must it be that our Civic Center, created by our genius, and already wonderful!!! buildings, all by “us,” be permitted to be defamed by the placing of a building there, designed by an infidel—never!! So ended the Second Chapter.

Chapter Three: General Willis first conceived the idea of ascertaining, from one who was in a position to know, what the status of the award was, and how it came about.

So a telegram was made out and signed (?) by some fourteen small chiefs, and sent to Farquhar, of Los Angeles, also one of the judges of award, and the news came back quick, “I dissented.” Ha! ha! Here was news—much news—more conferences among the general and his lieutenants. Meantime the daily press was kept fully informed, and news items and editorials, the order of the day. The enemy was being driven into a corner. Plans, elevations and sections were made by Polk, and to the number of a score, and, according to Polk, approved by Friend Clarence (Ward) and Brown, showing how the “Faville” building was designed, cunningly and with malice aforethought, to surmount Arthur Brown’s (City Hall, proclaimed, if you please, in the daily press by no less an authority on such matters (?) than a university president, as “the most wonderful thing of the age,” and how the cornice line of the “Faville” building was so much higher than the City Hall and Library (see Polk’s drawings, Chronicle, March 9, 1917), when the “mandatory” provisions of the program called for “about 70 feet,” the chorus of general and lieutenants, “it must not be.”

In the meantime, His Honor, the Mayor of our city, comes forward; also that able exponent of things in general, the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, McLellan, and is interviewed by the press, and joins “General Willis”—“more power to your arm, General,” forward!!

McLellan goes to Sacramento to interview on behalf of an outraged citizenship, and in an official capacity, appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, to wait on the Governor of the State, and have the matter held up. On the train leaving Sacramento, he meets Mathews and Mooser and they come to San Francisco together and talk matters over!!! What a story if McLellan would relate his reception and experience at Sacramento.

Chapter Four: Now to enlist new allies in the cause.

(Continued on page 375)
SLEEPING PORCH OF A GUEST ROOM FROM WEST GARDEN
HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.
WILLIS POLK & CO. Architects
WEST LOGGIA

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO. Architects
VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO PLAYGROUND FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.

WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

VIEW OF WEST LOGGIA
LIVING ROOM TERRACE, FROM NORTH GARDEN

HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.
WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects

GATEWAY FROM KITCHEN YARD TO EAST GARDEN
GATEWAY FROM KITCHEN YARD TO WEST GARDEN
HOUSE FOR CHARLES D. BLANEY, SARATOGA, CAL.
WILLIS POLK & CO., Architects
Grammar School, Chino, Cal.
Withey & Davis Architects

Detail of Entrance Facade
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHINO, CAL.
WITHEY & DAVIS, Architects
HALES PLACE, TENTERDEN, KENT, ENGLAND
THE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY

THE WELL HOUSE

ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO WELL HOUSE

DETAIL OF GARDEN PAVILION

HALES PLACE, TENTERDEN, KENT, ENGLAND
General Willis meets with the Board of Governors of the Civic League, and there expounds the virtues of his own standing as an architect, and recites what the ancients did in Greece and Rome, the Masters!! and calls upon a body such as the League to assert itself and stop this awful calamity about to befall our city. After getting through with this little speech and seeing Mooser there, leaves the room for fear that should Mooser be called upon to reply, it might be embarrassing to remain, so leaves. The Board resolves to place its findings before the full meeting of the League in a few days.

The League's meeting was attended by some thirty people, among whom were General Willis and Lieutenants Bakewell, Crim, Miller and Clarence (Ward).

The General again talked and talked, and Clarence said just ten words. Mooser was there also, and the League passed on the General's wish, by a resolution to have the Governor look into the matter, etc., etc., etc.

The Real Estate Board was appealed to, but without effect. The Commonwealth Club was appealed to; General Willis again was there talking, but, as usual, when through, left at once for fear of embarrassing others who might talk. Schmidtacher, Coxhead and Mooser being present.

No action was taken by the club.

Other associations, clubs, etc., were appealed to. The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee, some architects, some laymen, to proceed forthwith to Sacramento to interview the Governor to stop this awful thing, of a building being put up on our "Civic Center," for some one had said it would not "harmonize" with the other three buildings. Whatever the word "harmony" was meant to convey mattered not, "but it must never be."

The Supervisors' committee arrived at the capital in due time, and behold there stood, ready for action, as it would seem, perfectly in accord with things, "the little General Willis," and along they all went to see his Excellency, the Governor, but before arriving some one called to the attention of the committee that the "General!" was not of the official committee; so he was informed, and, chagrined, departed.

Some time previous to this, a special committee, representing the Public Library Trustees, with the architect of the then completed building, Mr. Kelham, went to Sacramento and had an interview with the State authorities, with an inquiry as to whether this new State Building would offend the "design of the Library."

Soon after Polk made his diagram or section showing the difference in the height of the cornice of the "Faville" plan with the other buildings on the Civic Center, there appeared in The Architect a copy of a report to the Chapter, submitted by Mooser, giving a resume of this competition, and in the article reference was made to Polk and his drawings, which, so the story goes, "quite upset Polk," or, in the language of the street, "got under his skin," for whenever he (Polk) talked before committees, societies, etc., he always alluded to this article; in fact, it always seemed uppermost in his mind. In this same article, Mooser asked the question who, in fact, wrote out the telegram to Farquhar and who signed it, which brought to light the very interesting fact that no one but Polk signed it, and that he understood that "it was agreed upon at a meeting" between the General and the Lieutenants that whatever the General would do, he was authorized to sign their names. This article also brought out that certain architects whose names were linked with the opposition quickly resented the imputations.

Time goes on; the Chronicle from time to time burst forth in righteous indignation on the score that, the bonds being sold, the money in the treasury, interest being paid out and yet no building, when at the same time it was giving space and publicity to the cause that was delaying the starting of the building.

The Civic League, in its endeavor to get a little public notoriety by joining the "opposition," was in the next breath also commenting on the fact that the bonds being sold and drawing interest, why was the building not started, and, together with the Chronicle, damning the State administration for its slowness. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Ye Gods!!

So the matter drifted and drifted in the face of a rising market in prices of building materials. No one knew just why or what it was all about. "Harmony!"—a magic word—necessary, however, to beguile so many.

Finally the matter of "harmony" was transferred, with all the plans and drawings and competition program, including, I am told, the opposition's written protest, signed by "fourteen of us," to the Fine Arts Commission at Washington, D. C.

Let it be said that finally, when our little General Willis began to see he was making little headway; when, before the Commonwealth Club and in writings and elsewhere, he said: "I have no desire to take the job away from Faville; all I ask, and it may be put down as reasonable, is that the matter be referred to some outside (Eastern) committee for a decision. Certainly no harm can come from this request." So naturally here was a "National Commission on Fine Arts," consisting of nine members,—three architects, artists, laymen, etc., etc., and this commission was suggested in resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors and I believe the city's new planning commission.

So, at last, the General's fight was all but won and the matter referred, and to the commission suggested by "us." But it required the consent of a Senator, if you please, to sanction the request, and it was obtained; and, after waiting for some time, behold a report!! General and Lieutenants assemble; Melceran is called—he is acting Mayor; the Chronicle gets busy; matterings from the front are heard in the distance. Silence! "It's impossible!! It can't be!!! Again the great silence—the report is in favor of Faville!! To arms, arms!! The General speaks, and says he was informed that one member of the Fine Arts Commission said, "Whitewash." The General sends a telegram:

I have reason to believe that another member of your commission has maintained and enjoyed personal relations for many years with one of the parties in the controversy. (See Chronicle, May 11, 1918.)

The Chronicle, in an editorial on the subject (see May 11, 1918), again bewails the fact that "bonds were sold!" and interest paid with charming regularity for
nearly two years, until the Chronicle called attention to it. Then some one started to “skin the rabbit.” And all the while the same Chronicle has been aiding and assisting the opposition in its fight to delay matters. Building materials have advanced so greatly, etc. Great guns!! The press!!! And, like our little General, the Chronicle is a bad loser, for it reminds that the “Fine Arts Commission” decided that the “State Building wasn’t so bad.”

If the Chronicle had only the desire to see the State Building built, as it professes, and had only the city’s interests at heart, why, pray, after the thing that it made so much noise about, “whether or not there was any harmony,” etc.? When the decision is rendered, it still squeals; then, like “Willis,” it must be a personal matter, for it smells powerful like it, and then, to cap the climax, if it were needed, along comes acting Mayor McLellan, who had just awakened to the fact that the matter was in the hands of the “National Fine Arts Commission,” and at the right time contemplated sending, on behalf of the again outraged citizenship of San Francisco, a committee to Washington to present the city’s side of the case. Think of it! And such are allowed to live, and even become acting Mayor.

Economy is the word; we must not allow any one to be on the city’s payroll, if it can possibly be saved; the money is needed—but!!! We would have sent a commission to Washington to tell the “National Fine Arts Commission” what we out here, through our acting Mayor, knew about “Harmony and Architectural Design.” Haven’t we built buildings? Are we not a contractor as well as acting Mayor? Therefore, of course, we know what “harmony” is, at least as it relates to the buildings on our Civic Center.

Wonder what the Chronicle would have said at an expenditure of at least one thousand dollars for a little junketing trip to Washington, D. C., in the interest of the “dear people” we so fondly prize and look out for. And here it is, right off the press, just as this article was written, Chronicle, May 14, 1918;

A JUNKET HEADED OFF

The Decision of the Fine Arts Commission Spills a Trip to Washington

There is complaint now that the decision of the National Fine Arts Commission was procured in an underhanded manner, and that those who plotted themselves on the proposition that the Pavilions design for a State building did not harmonize with the other structures on the Civic Center were not given an opportunity to appear before the commission and convince its members that they could not pass on the merits of the controversy by merely examining a set of plans.

We are now told that “we (presumably the Board of Supervisors) were waiting to send a committee to Washington to present San Francisco’s case before the commission,” and that the latter “made its decision without letting us even know that it was considering the design.” This does look like stop judgment, but, after all, we may have reason to be thankful that it was taken. Certainly, the taxpayer will have a song of relief when he learns that another junketing trip to Washington has been headed off, for he knows what those little jaunts cost when taken at the city’s expense.

The Chronicle has no opinion to express concerning the mooted question whether the building as designed would strike a discordant architectural note. It merely recognizes the fact that the whole affair has been so managed that it has become one of interest for future generations and is not likely to trouble citizens who live in the present.

Read, fellow architects and others, read and read again the wisdom set forth in this editorial. A committee was to go to Washington to convince this Fine Arts Commission that they could not pass on the question at issue “merely from the plans before them”—wonderful! Wonder what the author of this editorial expected the Fine Arts Commission to pass judgment on, “if not the drawings.” We all thought that was the foundation of all the fuss, but I guess we were mistaken—at least a brilliant (?) newspaperman!!! says so.

Now for the report of the commission:

The National Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, D. C, has approved the Bliss & Pavilions design for the California State building in the San Francisco Civic Center. In a letter to Mr. George B. McDougall, State Architect, the commission’s secretary says:—

They were requested by the members of the National Commission of Fine Arts to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of February 11, 1918, they have examined the exhibits relating to the San Francisco State building controversy forwarded by you and have reached the unanimous opinion that the mandatory provision of the program as contained in paragraph five has been substantially complied with; that the State building as designed is not inharmonious with existing buildings, and that it is calculated to add an interesting and satisfactory element to the Civic Center. They have reached this conclusion after considering the largeness of the square, the distance between buildings, the dominance of the mighty dome of the City Hall, and the variances in design of the surrounding structures.

No further information had been received up to the time of publication.


So here we are at the end of it; but the serious side of it is, where a building might now be on its way to completion to fill in one more gap in our “Civic Center,” on account of high cost of material it cannot be built. Interest running, rents being paid, to say nothing of many other things, all, all, I say, because a little General and a few disgruntled bad losers in a competition had to have their say, and a foolish press, misinformed, and anything to have its kick, aiding in the very thing it professes to be against.

True criticism is healthful, and at all times invited and needful, but this whole affair was so utterly devoid of any real, good, constructive object lesson, that it is simply astonishing it got as far as it did. But what are you going to do when the world is so full of “small people” with “small thoughts” and ever envious; together with an apparently ignorant, to say the least, editorial writers on our “daily press.”

Respectfully submitted,

An Architect.

Jury Decision on State Buildings

This is a competition in which architects from all parts of the United States competed. Sixty-six sets of drawings were entered.

The following eight architectural firms have been selected to submit detailed plans in the second and final stage of the competition:


Under the terms of the competition, the Department of Engineering will judge each competitor in the second stage of the competition, except the winner, one of whom will be a member of the Fine Arts Commission, which is included in the commission to design the buildings on a six per cent average upon the cost of the buildings.

There had been appropriated for these buildings the sum of three million dollars.

The above eight successful architectural firms are required to submit further drawings in this competition on September 15, 1918, when one of the eight will be awarded the commission.

Honorable William H. Stephens, Chief Justice McFarland of the State Supreme Court, the State Librarian and chairman of the State Board of Control, and the jury of eight architects—chaired by the State Architect to superintend the construction of the State office building and the library annex building to be erected in the Civic Center, San Francisco, June 18th to 20th, to select from the designs submitted in the preliminary competition, the plans of the eight architects who are to participate in the final competition.
William Gardener Mitchell

It is with sincere regrets that we are called upon to record the passing from our midst of a well-known and highly esteemed member of our profession, William Gardener Mitchell, who died on May 20th at San Anselmo, Marin County, where he had resided for several years.

Born in St. Fergus, Scotland, in 1862, a son of the Rev. John Mitchell, he received his early training in architecture at King's College, London, and later, with Ernest Seth-Smith, a prominent London architect, he came to this country about thirty years ago, where he continued in the profession to the time of his death.

Twice during this period he returned to England, one of the occasions being at the time of the Boer War, when he was engaged at the British war office in hospital extension work.

As a critic and writer on art and architecture, Mr. Mitchell is well known. In 1903, he traveled in Mexico and the measured drawings he made while there, together with his architectural descriptions, were later published in the *American Architect*. During his professional career in San Francisco, he was for some time with the late Mr. Albert Pissis and assisted in much of the important work that came from that office. During his residence at San Anselmo, he designed and carried out the picturesque group of buildings consisting of the Town Hall, the Fire House and Carnegie Library, and of which the town is justly proud, while in the residence district many attractive homes testify to his artistic ability.

He also did considerable work in San Mateo County, the Menlo Country Club and Redwood Hotel being among the number. His last work, the Christian Science church of San Rafael, now nearing completion, is an artistic structure and, like all his other work, will stand a lasting credit to his memory.

Outside of his professional work, he was a member of the City Planning Commission and took an active interest in the affairs of his home town.

He was a sincere friend, an upright man, and a true gentleman in every sense of the word, and in both his professional and private life advocated and put into practice the highest ethical ideals.

He was a man of great breadth of mind and his extensive travels, which brought him in contact with the peoples of many countries, gave him a thorough understanding of and a deep sympathy for his fellow men, his sense of responsibility towards whom kept him poor in worldly wealth, though rich in possessions far more worth while.

Those who knew him, delighted in his virile personality and felt benefited by the high ideals of right and wrong he entertained and so fearlessly expressed.

**Report of the National Fine Arts Commission**

The design for the State Building on the Civic Center, San Francisco, as selected by the Jury of Awards, has occasioned a controversy as to its relation to the buildings now erected on the Civic Center.

The subject has been laid before the National Commission of Fine Arts, at Washington, from whom has been received the following letter addressed to George B. McDougall, Esq., State Architect of California, Department of Engineering, Sacramento, California:

> "Dear Sir:

> I am requested by the members of the National Commission of Fine Arts to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of February 11, 1918, they have examined the exhibits relating to the San Francisco State Building controversy forwarded by you and have reached the unanimous opinion that the mandatory provision of the program as contained in paragraph 5 has been substantially complied with; that the State Building as designed is not inharmonious with existing buildings; and that it is calculated to add an interesting and satisfactory element to the Civic Center. They have reached this conclusion after considering the largeness of the square, the distance between buildings, the dominance of the mighty dome of the City Hall, and the variations in design of the existing structures.

> "Respectfully yours,

> (Signed). "C. S. Ridley,

> "Colonel, U. S. Army,

> "Secretary and Executive Officer."

The material submitted to the National Commission of Fine Arts consisted of all available data, photographs and working drawings of the buildings now erected on the Civic Center, as well as photographs and drawings of the proposed State Building. From the data submitted the commission rendered their decision, which upholds the Jury of Award and states that the proposed State Building is in harmony with the rest of the structures on the Civic Center.
THE American Institute of Architects issue an invitation to the representatives of the Building Industries of America to meet with them in conference at the Engineering Societies Building, No. 25 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, on June 14, 1918, whereby an organization may be perfected to study the relation of the building industries to the present war needs and to place itself in relation and at the disposition of the Government.

As a substitute for the advisory committees of the Council of National Defense, it has been the policy of the Government to encourage the formation of war committees from the various industries.

As this work has developed during the past few months, the need of an affiliation of many of these committees representing various branches of an industry through a single committee representing the entire industry, has become self-evident, and such consolidation, we understand, is favored by the Director of the Council of National Defense and by the United States Chamber of Commerce—specialists in organization matters.

The objects of all these central war committees may be briefly expressed as follows:

1. To supply the various governmental authorities with information as to facilities and needs of the whole industry.
2. To obtain from governmental authorities exact information as to their needs and purposes.
3. To place the facilities of each industry at the most prompt and convenient disposal of the governmental authorities.
4. To seek the co-operation of the governmental authorities in maintaining each industry intact for service and for revenue during and after the war.

The American Institute of Architects believes the time has come when steps should be taken toward federating the whole building industry of the United States, in order that the Government may have the most intelligent support and powerful co-operation of all the interests involved.

The war-time need of such action appears to be immediately imperative and it would seem that the first and paramount duty of the building industry is to place its knowledge, skill, and equipment unreservedly at the service of the nation, involving as it does elements and factors of the widest diversification.

That service can only reach its maximum of efficiency through intelligent adjustment of all the vital parts.

The building industry also owes it to itself seriously to study from the broadest possible viewpoint the inevitable disorganizing influences of war which have already been felt, and through such study to determine what steps can be taken toward bettering conditions and minimizing any further unnecessary disorganization.

With a view to the possible formation of a national organization, which might assume the burden of this tremendous undertaking, the American Institute of Architects accepts the patriotic duty of initiating the movement. To this task the whole building industry should subscribe. As a first step the Institute invites you to send a duly authorized and accredited representative to a conference to be held at the Engineering Societies Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, beginning at 10 a. m. on June 14, 1918, for the purpose of discussing the situation and determining the method and providing the means whereby such an organization may be created. This invitation is being issued to national and important local organizations, which represent the building industry, whether technical, manufacturing, contracting or labor.

We will greatly appreciate your prompt notification of acceptance of this invitation, and at the earliest possible moment the receipt of the name of the representative whom you will send.

Please address all communications to the Executive Secretary, the American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Cordially yours,

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

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Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects will be held June 14, 1918, in the City of New York.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, May 10, at F. O. Farrel Building, Room 16, 19th Avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Bakewell Jr., the president, at 8 p.m.


Communications

From the San Francisco Architectural Club relating to renting the club house for that organization; from Frank H. Scharein regarding his resignation from the Chapter; from the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, for the purpose of inviting him to address the members of the Chapter; from the President of the California Institute of Technology, for the purpose of inviting him to address the members of the Chapter.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 10th were read and approved.

Standing Committee

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions: No report.

Institution Relations: Mr. Howard, chairman, reported progress and expected to have a report at the next meeting.

Committee on Municipal Matters: No report.

Committee on Education: Mr. Magee stated that he had not heard from Mr. Appleton, chairman of this committee and there was nothing to report.

Committee on Legislation: No report.

Committee on the Meetings of the Southern Chapter: The chairman reported that himself and Mr. Schmitt had attended the last meeting of the California Institute of Architects at Los Angeles, but that there was nothing special to report.

Meetings of Directors: The chairman reported that as a result of the final ballot for the selection of the Chapter's nominees for the Sacramento State Building Exhibition, Messrs. Maycock and Schmitt had received the highest number of votes and therefore their names were sent to the State Board of Control.

New Business

The secretary was directed to thank the San Francisco Architectural Club for their very kind offer and to say that the Chapter was not in a position to take advantage of the same.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, in the name of the Western Section of the San Francisco Chapter, the names of the following officers, who have been elected for the ensuing term of office: President, W. H. Crum Jr.; Vice-President, E. B. Coxe; Secretary-Treasurer, John Bakewell Jr.; and Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Matters, Fred H. Meyer.

San Francisco, May 10, 1918.

W. H. Crum Jr.,

President.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Vice-President.

John Galen Howard,

Secretary.

Fred H. Meyer,

Treasurer.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Matters.

San Francisco, May 10, 1918.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Matters.

[Signature]

Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and seventeenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Hollenden Hotel, Second and Spring Streets, Tuesday, May 14th.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, Mr. H. F. Withey, at 8:00 p.m., the following members being present: A. L. Acker, Lyman Forssl, R. G. Hubley, A. C. Martin, O. W. Morgan, A. W. Res, A. R. Walker, August Wackerherth, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter, the following were present: Mr. W. Ross Campbell, Mr. K. C. Wills, Mr. R. E. Merchand, members of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and Mr. John Bowler, of the Southwest Building and Contractor Company.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Martin, was elected to preside as chairman of the meeting.

In compliment to the guests of the evening, the regular business was not transacted.

The discussion which followed was on general topics of interest to both organizations, Mr. Wills being called upon to speak on the subject of the spirit of the American Institute's Code of Ethics, and the practice, as it may prevail, as con

[Signature]

W. H. Crum Jr.,

President.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Vice-President.

John Galen Howard,

Secretary.

Fred H. Meyer,

Treasurer.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Matters.

San Francisco, May 10, 1918.

J. A. L. Smirls,

Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Matters.

[Signature]

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demmed. It was agreed that any violations on the part of either Chapter members or members of the Realty Board would be reported to each organization whenever they should occur, and each organization would investigate charges and deal with the violators as would be deemed proper.

A resolution was presented by the secretary, condemning the practice of dividing commissions, but action on the same was postponed until the next meeting, when a larger number of members could vote upon the same.

Minutes of the one hundred and sixteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

Under "Committee Reports," the committee appointed at the last meeting to canvass the membership for Liberty Bonds, Mr. Martin reported as follows:

Chapter members ............................................ 45
Out-of-town members, unsolicited ...................... 32
Unable to subscribe ......................................... 5
In Government service, .................................... 3

Total membership .......................................... 85

Amount of subscription, $82,000; average of each subscriber, $822.

Amount subscribed by architects not affiliated with the Chapter, 24 in number, $53,390; average for each subscriber, $223.

The secretary announced that since the last meeting the vice-president, Mr. Patterson, appointed a committee of two, Messrs. A. R. Walker and H. E. Withey, to co-operate with the committee from the Architects and Engineers' Society in drafting a building ordinance for the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, cities which recently suffered considerable damage by earthquake. Mr. Walker reported that members of the joint committee had visited San Jacinto and surveyed the conditions, after which the full committee worked upon the drafting of a building ordinance which in their judgment would give construc-

tion that would withstand earthquake shocks, as far as it is possible to do so. Mr. Walker stated further that the committee spent a large amount of time on this gratuitous service, all of which was given in the name of the Southern California Chapter, and the officials of the two cities had personally expressed to the committee their most hearty appreciation of the service rendered by the Chapter.

Under "Communications" the following letters were read:

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, secretary of the Institute, advising the Chapter of the formation of an organization of the Professional Classes War Relief of America, which organization is receiving the co-operation of the Institute and is represented on its Council. Mr. Parker urged that this Chapter co-operate with the officers of the society for the benefit of those who may properly receive its assistance.

This letter was accompanied by a circular letter outlining the principles of the organization and signed by Mr. Carrington Phillips, secretary. Members were advised to communicate to the Chapter secretary for any war relief under their knowledge necessary for professional men within the Chapter's jurisdiction.

From the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., asking this Chapter's co-operation in recruiting men as Y. M. C. A. secretaries for service in France and Italy. Members interested were requested to communicate with the Chapter's secretary.

From Mr. Hector Allot, chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Los Angeles Liberty Fair, suggesting that the Chapter members make a display of architectural drawings in connection with the exposition to be held in this city in September 1918. The matter was referred to the Committee of Education for investigation and action.

From the Board of Education, acknowledging receipt of resolution adopted at the last meeting with reference to the East Seventh Street School.

The secretary made the announcement that the minutes of the Insti-

tute Convention at Philadelphia, as given in the April number of the Journal, reported the election of Mr. James E. Allison to a Fellowship in the Institute.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9.40.

H. E. Whithey, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

Minutes of the 22nd Special Meeting, held on May 24th at 6:30 p.m. at the Bluebird Café.

Present: Messrs. Huntington, Josiah, Mann, Siebrand, Park, Myers, Ziegler, Schack, Thomas, Willaren, Stephen, Willcox, Richard-

son, Lovelace, Yield, and Mr. Fuller, of the Pacific Builders and Engineers.

A meeting was called to hear the report of the Institute Convention at Philadelphia by our delegate, Mr. Huntington. Mr. Hunting- 

ton prepared a number of lantern slides of pictures taken in various 

cities which he visited on his Eastern trip.

The wives of the members were invited to the meeting and there 

were present Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Minn, Mrs. 

Siebrand and Mrs. Josiahman.

Mr. Huntington made a very concise report of the proceedings of the 

convention from notes which he had prepared, copy of which is 

made a part of the records. Following the convention report, he 

made a most interesting talk on the slides which were shown. The 

meeting was of a very enjoyable character and Mr. Huntington was 

complimented highly for the interesting report and talk which he 

gave.
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The Significance of the Housing Crisis, Harx Wood...
The Artistic Element in Public School Architecture, W. G. Simpson...
The Idea for Unreasonableness in Schoolhouse Design...
The Ritual Schoolhouse...

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Unlike the average lighting unit, the reflector of the Reflectolyte is not simply covered with white paint or enamel, but is "fired on" porcelain. The result is a reflecting surface that is impervious to wear and which will remain white indefinitely after installation and use.

The sharp edge of a knife drawn along the surface of any reflector will determine its permanent quality. If a knife will remove the painted surface, the intense heat and the bleaching effect of the light must and will cause deterioration and final destruction of the reflecting surface.

The reflecting surface of the Reflectolyte will remain white forever. The sharpest knife cannot remove it, and it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline, boiling water or heat not in excess of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The body of the reflector is made of heavy enameling steel of the best quality. The rim or band is brass covered, especially treated so that it will not tarnish.

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