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Cape Cod

By HUBERT G. RIPLEY

"Megansett, Cataumet,
Pocasset, Weenaumet,
Goddammit the Cape!"

—Old Saw.

EMILY says the Cape begins at Middleboro, while others claim that you're not officially on hallowed ground until you've crossed the canal that stretches from Sagamore to Buzzards Bay in Bourne. It is a delicate and knotty point. Some people are actually touchy about it. Feeling runs high at times and controversy waxes and wanes like the phases of the moon, lacking, however, the serenity and calm of the goddess of the night. After all, the question is technical, immaterial, even academic from the point of view of Architecture and Belles-Lettres, and need not concern unduly those who love meadows of mother-of-pearl and the flowing lines of gambrel roofs, and sesquipedalian thorples and byres.

Only the other day we asked an eminent scientist if it were true that there were four tides a day at Gay Head, a phenomenon recorded by historians of the Islands, said to be due to the cross currents of Vineyard Sound, Woods Hole and Cross Rip. A similar phenomenon is recorded by Lycophron Tenebrosus (in Cass, commentary of Tzestzes), though whether referring to the whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis, or the avarice of the ungrateful mistress who stole the oxen of Hercules (fancy a girl stealing oxen!), is not clear. The learned man replied to our question in a detached scientific sort of way, explaining that there were two tides every twenty-five hours, six and a quarter hours from flow to ebb, and that there could be no such thing as four periodic rises of the sea due to

the attraction of the moon in a day's span. He admitted, however, that certain conditions of cross currents, rips, conformations of estuaries, bights, spits, guts, ghylls, fluxes, effluences, runnels, sikes, reaches, eagres, indraughts, undercurrents, vortices, and sundry Hyetological gushings and regurgitations, combined with the perigee of the moon and the aphelion of the earth, might cause a condition analogous to four tides a day as is the case at Gay Head; under certain circumstances this condition might even become chronic. So, while Emily's statement may not be scientifically accurate, in all that characterizes a locality the Cape begins immediately after leaving Middleboro.

Thoreau visited Cape Cod in October, 1849, and again in the succeeding June. He walked three times from Eastham to Provincetown, following the shore line as far as Cape Malbarre, stopping every few hundred yards to empty the sand from his shoes. He spent in all three weeks on the Cape, living off the land and having a perfectly grand time. He derives the name from the Latin *caput*—*capere*, to take; French, *cap*; and the Saxon *codde*—"a case in which seeds are lodged." Bartholomew Gosnold landed near Falmouth in 1602, caught an immense store of cod, and bestowed the name which has stuck ever since. If we accept the Cabot boys, Gosnold was the first Englishman to land on the stern and rockbound coast of New England. He sailed along the shore from Maine to Buzzards Bay in the barque "Concord," trading with the Indians and carrying back to England a cargo of sassafras, quahaugs, Indian corn, beans, and salt cod. The baked-bean created quite a furore in England—Sir Walter Raleigh being especially fond of the dish, according to all reports. With Raleigh's down-

fall the bean came into disfavor among the nobility and gentry, though its popularity with the commoners, especially the adventurous souls who emigrated to the new world in ever-increasing numbers as the years rolled on, remained deeply rooted. This is especially true in New England where, for over three hundred years, baked beans and saltfish balls have formed the hebdomidal staple for the Saturday evening meal, warmed over for the Sunday morning breakfast.

In form Cape Cod is like a flexed arm,* the shoulder starting at Middleboro, the biceps at Wareham, Dennis, and Brewster, the elbow at Chatham and the sinewy forearm stretching through Eastham, Truro, and Wellfleet to the clenched fist at Provincetown. For the most part the land is level and the soil sandy, though there are the charming hills and knolls that give the name to Woods Hole ("hole" being a corruption of the Scandinavian "holl," by which name the locality was known to Thorfinn and Lief and Hengist a thousand years ago). Salt water is not far away from anywhere on the Cape; almost all the towns have fine harbors and sandy beaches. The summers are long and filled with sunshine. Soft breezes from the ocean temper the heat of the sun's ecliptic as it touches the tropic of cancer, and moderate the boreal blasts of sullen Jove in winter. Conditions are most favorable for all forms of terrestrial and aquatic activities. Smart shops in Falmouth and Hyannis, a gliding school in Wellfleet, sea sleds, Guernsey cattle farms, tennis tournaments, canoe tilting, olde shoppes, bayberry candles, white clover honey, beach plum marmalade, snipe shooting, bluefishing from the shore, yachting, tooling tilburys, cranberry bogs, strawberry farms, the Cotuit oyster—favorite of bon-vivants—lobsterpots and quahaug beds, may all be found in a day's motor ride. The sea bathing is superb, all kinds, warm to tepidity, or cool and bracing, pounding surf, or gently lapping shallows. Golf courses designed by the most cunning of golf course experts, and Inns designed by Inn specialists, with plenty of frons urbanum, and early American maple furniture, the finish stripped with paint remover, as well as Taverns of lesser degree, are dotted all over the landscape from Wareham to North Truro. Cape Cod is the summer playground of a million people, maybe two or three million for all we know.

A favorite sport amongst architects, amateur antiquaries and early American enthusiasts is steeple-chasing. The country in general is so level that steeples may be seen from a considerable distance. The roads are winding and apt to lead to unexpected places, but that only makes it more exciting as you may end up at some forgotten harbor or

abandoned grist mill, fully as interesting as a church steeple. Far off, on a low hilltop against the western horizon, a toothpick spire gleams white against the cerulean sea.

"That's my favorite steeple!" cries Emily, "wait till you see it." And off we go around the bend.

The road dips down in swale-encircled cranberry bog. Alders and whip-poor-wills lull the jaded nerves. The cares and worries of roof flashing and parting beads and bubbling springs in the boiler room melt away like snow in the estival sun. A gentle feeling of dolce far niente sets in. The steeple has disappeared, lost to view, and we end up at the bayberry candle shop and the singing sands of North Truro. On the way back we again catch a glimpse of the lambent steeple in East Dennis, but we haven't time to chase it any more that day or we'll miss our ante-prandial plunge in the Sound. Another day, another steeple—result the same. It isn't playing the game to ask one's way, and it's a lot more fun to dig these things out without help.

Sunday afternoon when you're hurrying before the tide comes in to catch the soft shell crabs that herd in schools under the bridges across the creeks and inlets of Waquoit and West Yarmouth and Mashpee and hundreds of places all over the Cape, suddenly you come upon the East End Meeting House in Hatchville. This little building, built apparently during the latter part of the eighteenth century according to a tablet on a slate monument out front, is about as naive and simple as it possibly could be. It's almost bald in its bleak wind-swept look, yet its view causes a thrill of keen aesthetic emotion. Absolutely unpretentious and simple in detail and proportion, it seems to typify the sturdy independence of the hard-bitten, gnarled old sea captains and struggling farmers, who ranged the seven seas and ploughed the scanty soil. The window detail is especially good. There are twelve lights, each 6" x 8" in the upper and the lower sash. The sash are not over 3/8" thick, with wide muntins, set in heavy plank frames, mortised and dowed and pinned together just as good old frames should be, projecting 'way out beyond the clapboard line. On the east the window head has a little cornice moulding; on the west it is of plank splayed like a marble lintel. The corner boards are moulded and beaded just as if Strickland Blodgett and Law or Richard Powers had designed them. The walls of the narthex or rather front entry, are covered with a stylish old brown figured wall paper. At the back of the church there is a burying ground, thrown open to the public in 1798, a number of almost good headstones in slate, and some stately arbor-vitae, the whole forming a fitting and idoneous setting. We found a lot of henfeathers, a Rhode Island Red, on one of the grave mounds, showing where a fox had a feast by the light of the Qua-

*Thoreau, Vol. IX.

haug Moon—(the Q. M. occurs in mid-July every six and a quarter years.—Old Farmer's Almanack). We forgot all about soft shell crabs while we mused about all over the place for an hour or more.

Really the most striking steeple on the Cape is the Siennese Tower on the hill in Provincetown. You don't have to chase it, it chases you for miles and miles. A long time ago, when we were learning to make blueprints in Arthur Little's office at eight dollars a week under the tutelage of George P. Fernald and Lester F. Couch (the reason we got as much as eight dollars was on account of receiving third mention in the design for "A Summer House and Billiard Room for a Wealthy Amateur of the Arts"—vide *Technology Architectural Review*, Vol. I, No. IV). At that time Eddie Maher was a lusty young draughtsman with lots of réclame in Fehmer & Page's office. There was a competition for a Puritan Memorial Tower to be erected in Provincetown to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims there before they finally settled at Plymouth. It was one of those catch-as-catch-can, free-for-all, battle royal, "open" competitions before the days of the Code. Dear old Willard T. Sears, of sainted memory, was the professional adviser, judge and jury, and from the very first he had the job up his sleeve, neatly lassoed and corralled. Everybody knew this, of course, but everybody, including Eddie, went in just the same, hoping against hope. It was all fair and above-board. Eddie's design (number 74 it was, we've forgotten how many others there were), was in the modern style, years in advance of the time. It was an obelisk of robust yet graceful proportions, two hundred and sixty-five feet high, ornamented with flutes and a winding ramp in the interior. As you approached the top, the flutes became glass, held in place with bronze strips, for all the world like the vestibule of the Channin Building or the latest creations of Harold Magonigle, Raymond Hood, Ralph T. Walker, and Ely Jacques Kahn. This device was to light the stairway without offending the aesthetic sense of the townspeople. Above the doorway was an heroic figure of a Puritan ancestor looking very stern and rockbound. The base grew out of the ledge in a series of sweeping parabolas. It was a splendid conception. The other designs we don't know much about—it was so long ago and there was no public exhibition of the premiated drawings, let alone the rank and file. Strangely enough, the professional adviser, judge and jury, found that none of the designs submitted met the requirements of the program, and recommended that all be rejected and returned to their authors with thanks. Consolation prizes were awarded to three concrete engineering companies, the Aberthaw Construction Company got second, and somebody else third. C. Howard Walker was

righteously incensed and wrote letters to "The Transcript" about it. After a while the excitement died down and Willard T. Sears' office advertised for sealed proposals for the building of the monument in accordance with the plans and specifications of Willard T. Sears. Eddie Maher had some difficulty in securing the return of his drawings, but after the monument was actually built, neither he nor anyone else ever accused its author of appropriating any of their ideas. The conception of a Tuscan belltower with tocsin and parapets and machicolations and battlements and corbelled coronal, executed in pink rock-faced granite, is unique in the annals of the towns of the Massachusetts Bay colony. The executed result is striking.

Imagine Bulfinch and Latrobe enjoying a quiet rubber of "whist" with Dr. Thornton and Asher Benjamin after playing nineteen holes of golf on the Elysian fields, a hamper of Perrier and a silver hooped mahogany ice bucket close at hand, with a little rock salt sprinkled on the ice to hasten the chilling; John Smibert and Ammi Young looking on and chancing a modest side bet now and then on the outcome of a hand. The door opens and a page, dressed in small clothes and powdered periwig, enters with an armful of the latest architectural magazines and arranges them respectfully on a pie crust table. Ammi Young picks one up and idly turns the pages. Suddenly he becomes taut, his face takes on an unwotted look.

"By the great hypotrachelion of Jupiter Panhellenios!" he explodes. "Look at this, gentlemen, I prithee!" (Ammi was a specialist in Prithees), placing the latest number of "Art in Granite" on the card table. Six illustrious shades bent over a rotogravure illustration showing a shady street in an idyllic country village lined with stately elms, casting their wizardry of fretted shadow on shingled roof and clapboard wall, breaking softly at the cornice line, accentuating the delicate mouldings and dentil course, finally fading away in the rich dark sheen of actinidea twining about the latticed doorways. In the background dominating the scene stands a bold rock-faced granite tower symbolic of the lusty and swashbuckling internecine strife of Guelph and Ghibelline. It was the Puritan Memorial tower in Provincetown.

Visitors to the Cape are all crazy about the "Rainbow Roof." There are several examples in Falmouth, though one sees them rarely on the main travelled roads. A rainbow roof is in reality an arc-en-ciel when the gable end is seen against the sky. The segment is quite flat and the gentle curve gives an air of nautical romance, suggesting bow legs and ship carpenters and deck beams, and creaking yards and the salty sea and odors of oakum and the bos'n's mate bellowing "Avast there, me hearties!" through a battered old brass speaking

trumpet. The real "Cape Cod Colonial," however, is the low story and a half houses that abound everywhere. No two are exactly alike, though one sees occasionally three of a kind or even a full house, as in Sippewisset and Teaticket.

There are splendid old mansions in Lakeville, Falmouth and some of the larger towns, but these do not compare in elegance with the really grand houses nearer the Hub of the Universe. The "Tavern" at North Falmouth is a pleasing composition. Built in 1801 by Ebenezer Nye—the Nyes originally obtained a grant of a large tract of land in North Falmouth from Governor Bradford—it was used as a hostelry when the stage coach ran from Woods Hole to Plymouth. The coach left Falmouth at four o'clock in the morning and stopped at Nye's Tavern for lunch while the horses were being changed. Now a motor car will make the run easily under an hour and have time to pause to admire the old houses on the way. As you enter the front door, turn to the right and you will see one of the sweetest mantel pieces ever made by a disciple of the illustrious MacIntyre. The ell on the left at one time was one-half post office and one-half bar. A single projecting porch formed the entrance from which, at the back, one door led to the shrine of the God of Wine, the other to the more prosaic depository of the post office depart-

ment. This was most convenient for the men folks who would casually announce after supper, "Guess I'll drop over to the post office 'n see 'f there's any mail."

It is related that around eleven the old boys liked to gather here for their morning's morning. Ed Wetherbee, who got up every morning at three in the summer and four in the winter, fed, watered and milked the cows, curried the horse, emptied the swill, carried in half a dozen armfuls of wood, dug the turnips, ploughed and sowed the meadow lot, mended the fence where the brindle calf had broken through and attended to a few other odd matters around the place, used to stroll over to the "post office" about eleven and chat for an hour with Ezra Nye, Ebenezer's sixth son who inherited the place after his brothers had gone west during the gold rush of '49, or were lost at sea in the big storm off the Rutabagas.

The bell on the Wesleyan chapel slowly tolls twelve. Ed hauls out a thick silver watch from somewhere inside his overalls. "Well," he remarks, absent-mindedly filling his pocket with Bent's water crackers from the cracker bowl on the end of the bar, "guess I'll go home and see if dinner's ready. If 't ain't, I'll raise hell; if 't is, I won't eat a damned thing!"

Fellowships

By CHARLES A. FAVROT, *Chairman*

The Jury of Fellows.

The Chairman of the Jury of Fellows desires to further impress the membership of the Institute with their privilege of proposing for advancement to Fellowship those outstanding members in their groups worthy of this honor.

Chapter endorsement is no longer necessary.

Any group of five Institute members may recommend a name for advancement.

And by large the greater burden of presenting eligible names rests with groups of members.

On this point the By-Laws of the Institute read as follows:

Any group of five or more members may recommend to the Jury for consideration the name of a member whom they deem qualified for Fellowship.

A further quotation from the By-Laws reads as follows:

All recommendations shall remain on file with the Jury for at least twelve months prior to final action.

It is manifest, therefore, that members should not overlook the opportunity of presenting to the Jury

of Fellows the names of those members whose signal qualifications and services entitle them to the honor of Fellowship.

The Jury feels that there are in every Chapter members fully qualified for advancement to Fellowship, but there is probably a lack of understanding on the part of the membership at large as to the procedure to be followed, as contained in the document on Principles of Fellowship, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

The Jury of Fellows respectfully submits to the proponents submitting names for advancement to Fellowship the very grave responsibility attending its activities and recommendations. While it has no desire to escape the inevitable criticisms that at times may be innocently directed at it, there is a decided feeling that the membership seriously considers the share of the burden and responsibility that it should assume in the arduous task imposed upon the Jury of Fellows.

It is the feeling of the Jury that if it could impart to the members of the profession its own conception of the meaning of this class of membership, there would be greater effort, more cooperation from the membership as a whole and a resultant attainment in keeping with the intent of the By-laws.

It is a clear conception that elevation to Fellowship in the Institute is and should be a distinct honor, and as such it should be carefully guarded and bestowed only when it is justly due.

The membership as a whole should be extremely jealous of this distinction and should therefore carefully weigh in their minds the outstanding attainments of a particular member before suggesting his or her name to the Jury of Fellows for promotion.

While the By-laws must be reasonably broad in dealing with the qualifications necessary to confer this honor it is manifest that careful analysis and differentiation must be indulged in when the standing of a candidate is to be discussed.

It is also manifest that the Jury cannot know intimately the personality or the attainments of every candidate presented to it for judgment and must therefore rely to a great extent upon the representations made to it by individuals or groups who have had the opportunity for close and intimate contact with the candidate.

The degree of earnestness on the part of the proponents for the elevation of one of their members will be of great assistance in formulating the judgment of the Jury.

To make Fellowship a real honor, to minimize the chance of error, and to attempt to faithfully interpret the wishes of the membership as a whole, the Jury believes that candidates should be recommended only when a certain standard of excellence has been reached.

The Jury recommends that any individual, or group of members, desiring to suggest a member for elevation to Fellowship write at once to the Secretary of the Jury of Fellows, at The Octagon, and obtain from him a copy of the "Form of Proposal for Fellowship," fill it out properly, and forward it to The Jury of Fellows, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Honor Awards

The principles underlying the Honor Award program of the Institute, as reported to the Sixty-second Convention, are receiving encouraging recognition in widely separated sections of the country. In some cases Awards have been made independently of Institute or Chapter control, but always with the advice and guidance of Institute Chapters, or of individual members, or of the Institute Committee on Honor Awards.

The subject is covered rather fully in the following reports, because they contain valuable suggestions and provisions for any Chapter which may decide to grasp the opportunity which is offered by the Honor Award idea.

Questions about procedure, programs, and details for establishing the Honor Award work should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Honor Awards of the A. I. A., David J. Witmer, 903 Architects Building, Fifth and Figuera Streets, Los Angeles, California.

The Minnesota Chapter.

A communication addressed to each member of the Chapter by William G. Dorr, President, reads in part as follows:

Acting upon the almost unanimous support for the Honor Awards Program by Minneapolis members as indicated by the replies received in the recent referendum, the Chapter at its September meeting authorized the launching of this program. Accordingly, plans have been completed by the Committee on Honor Awards and announcement thereof has appeared in the Minneapolis newspapers. The Committee on Public Information intends to keep the campaign before the public by frequent articles in the newspapers and in other ways.

By initiating this program an exceptional opportunity for publicity is afforded for the Chapter as a whole and for its individual members. You are urged to avail yourself of this opportunity to the fullest extent, and to assist in making the effort a real success.

First: The financial support of the Minneapolis members is requisite. Subscriptions of from five to ten dollars from each member are needed to establish a fund which will cover the expenses of the program, such as, travelling expenses of Jury, printing of certificates, bronze tablet, etc. This small investment will be repaid many times over in the advertising value to be received.

Second: Minneapolis Chapter members should insure the success of the experiment by sending in as many nominations as possible, of their own work. If you have no photographs of your recent work, have them taken as soon as possible. The competition is open to all architects whether Chapter members or not. It was decided to confine this first competition to Minneapolis and vicinity, on account of the difficulty and expense of judging work constructed through so large a territory as that covered by the Minnesota Chapter. Therefore, although it is being undertaken under the auspices of the Chapter as a whole, it is but fair that Minneapolis members only should be asked to bear the expense. Success of this first program in a limited area may pave the way for inclusion of the entire Chapter territory in succeeding years, in accordance with the national program of the A. I. A.

A copy of the program with nomination blank is enclosed. If more blanks are desired, they can be obtained from the Chairman of the Honor Awards Committee, Anton Jensen, 511 Essex Bldg., Minneapolis.

The Southern California Chapter.

The Honor Award plan originated in the Southern California Chapter. Its current activity is well illustrated by a recent announcement of the California Real Estate Association, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

To Members of the American Institute of Architects:

California is justly proud of its many attractive business buildings, but you no doubt would be among the first to admit that we need more buildings which are not just put up to pay taxes, but which are designed by a competent architect to combine beauty with utility.

At the Silver Jubilee of the California Real Estate Association to be held in San Diego, October 8 to 12, the Committee on Business Property has arranged to hold an exhibit of outstanding examples of successful and artistic buildings which contribute so much to the reputation and development of the business districts of our cities.

On the official recommendation and suggestion of the President and Secretary of your Southern California Chapter, A. I. of A., you are invited to submit at least one painting, colored, perspective or photograph, of either a new or modernized building designed by you. Modernized buildings should also be accompanied by a photograph showing the building before it received its "face lifting" operation.

If the exhibit requires a separate easel, a charge not to exceed \$5.00 will be made to cover cost of preparing the easel. No charge is made for photographs or designs which can be displayed in albums, provided the exhibit need not be returned. If you wish your exhibit returned, a charge for the cost of this service will be made. Better still, you undoubtedly know one or more Realtors from your city who plan to attend the convention who would be glad to take care of transportation and see that proper care and attention is given the exhibit.

Full credit will be given to you as architect, and your permission is requested to reproduce any design submitted by you which our Committee may wish to include in an article to be published in the California Real Estate Magazine which will summarize the more interesting points illustrated by the display.

The Long Beach Architectural Club.

The Long Beach (California) Architectural Club has adopted an Honor Award program. Three members of the Institute served on the first Jury; namely, Edwin Bergstrom, David J. Witmer, and Myron Hunt. The report of the Jury is quoted in part as follows, as an example of good form which may be useful to juries in other localities:

Report of the Jury of Honor Awards, Architectural Club of Long Beach.

July 25, 1929.

On July 11th, the members of the Jury of Honor Awards, duly appointed by the Architectural Club of Long Beach, met at the Alamitos Branch Library to view photographs of work nominated for Honor Awards by the members of the Long Beach Architectural Club.

The program under which this work was submitted, while being a modification, and providing for only five general groupings or classifications of buildings, was in principle similar to the program used for some years past by Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, and related to the national program now being developed by the American Institute of Architects. The Architectural Club program provided for five possible awards in Class I, Dwellings, and three possible awards in each of the Classes 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, Apartments and Hotels, Public Buildings, Commercial Buildings, Miscellaneous Buildings.

The Jury found nominations submitted in each classification. The nominations were well illustrated by photographs, but, to the disappointment of the Jury, were not accompanied by explanatory plans. The suggestion is made that photographic prints of small scale plans accompanying photographs are not only of great aid to a jury and preclude the tendency to judge architecture on appearance rather than function and appearance, but are also of interest to the exhibition visitor.

The paramount purpose of an Honor Award Program is educational. Such an activity awakens both public and professional interest. An award may arouse the architect to a different viewpoint and aid in readjusting his conception of values. For the layman, it sets up a unit of measure, an example by which he can gauge his appreciation of architecture, or by which he may be stimulated to a consciousness of what is desirable in his surroundings and urged to an intelligent desire to obtain a more beautiful physical environment.

A Jury of Honor Awards, therefore, must undertake the task set before it, seriously and with due thought, impartially, impersonally and looking toward the distant goal of public

appreciation of the beautiful in architecture. Any award may be but a humble stepping-stone to that goal if there are subsequent programs, and the Jury sincerely hopes there will be. Each successive one should evidence an advance in the art of architecture.

The Jury is charged that because "those awards are to encourage the creation of better architecture, awards will be rigidly confined to merit as shown. No award shall be made unless in the opinion of the Jury the work is of sufficient merit to be honored and so set apart."

The Jury carefully examined all photographs of the nominations submitted, and from these selected a tentative list of sixteen subjects for visitation and examination on the site. The nominations in general were of interest and should form an exhibition of value both to architect and layman. Class I, Dwellings, as is usually the case, was the most largely represented. Consequently, this class showed the greatest range in quality. Generally, nominations of work of uncertain merit appeared more deserving in photographs than in fact, while the work of greater merit appeared better in fact usually than in photograph. Such a statement is no reflection on the photographer.

The Jury has realized with some concern that awards cannot be distributed and shared equally, but is aware that in one year the work of some architects may show unusual merit, and at another time the work of other architects. The fact should be brought out and emphasized to owner, contractor and architect, that as a rule full cooperation, appreciation and understanding of all three parties, as well as ability and skill, are essential to the production of a meritorious work. While there are other factors, sometimes beyond control, which determine the production of meritorious result, it is certain that a meritorious work will not result from a poor solution or design, just as it is true that a fine solution or design will not always result in work of merit. Though a judgment of any nature unfortunately brings disappointments, there can be no selfish interest in an activity entered into by men who look toward the fine ultimate good for which the Honor Award is only the vehicle.

The program provided for a possible special Award of Distinguished Honor to the Architect for work of exceptional merit—work of such distinction that it should stand out above all other work of all groups. Your Jury regrets it could not conscientiously find a work of such distinction. In our opinion, such an honor which attempts to single out a creator of a work can be conferred only for a work which will stand the most searching criticism or lay unquestionable and undeniable claim upon the consciousness of the Jury.

In no class of Honor Awards did the Jury find the allowable maximum number of Honor Awards. Each award is the unanimous decision of the Jury. The awards are of equal merit and as follows:

Note: Here follow the buildings selected: Class I, Dwellings. Class II, Apartments and Hotels. Class III, Public Buildings. Class IV, Commercial Buildings. Class V, Miscellaneous.

Under each of these classes appear the designation of the Building, the name of the Owner, the name of the Contractor, and the name of the Architect, with a brief paragraph stating why the award was made.

The Washington Board of Trade.

The Washington (D. C.) Board of Trade has a standing Committee on Municipal Art. In this respect it sets an example which might be followed to advantage by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in other cities.

The Honor Awards of the Washington Board of Trade, made by it on the recommendation of its Committee on Municipal Art aided by a Jury of

Award, receive a full measure of recognition in the newspapers of Washington.

The selections are usually confined to buildings and gardens completed in a one or two-year period. The last awards were for the period January 1, 1926, to January 1, 1928. Selections were made after the consideration of nearly three hundred buildings located in all sections of the District of Columbia and the nearby territory of Maryland and Virginia.

Those paragraphs in the report of the Committee on Municipal Art which refer to procedure are quoted below:

Your Committee on Municipal Art in accordance with its biennial custom, has, during the past year, conducted an examination of buildings, gardens, etc., which were completed during the period from January 1st, 1926, to January 1st, 1928, with the view of selecting such as appear to have outstanding merit to be recognized by this Board, with the award of a Certificate of Excellence in Design.

There were submitted for examination nearly four hundred subjects, located throughout the District of Columbia, and the adjacent territory of Maryland and Virginia.

A Jury represented the Board in making the selections, and has performed the arduous duty with a good sense of discrimination, although it was a difficult task, owing to the fact that many examples of great excellence were presented for examination; and the out-of-town members of the Jury expressed surprise that there was so much worthy architecture being executed in the District of Columbia.

The Jury was composed of the following able and prominent Architects, who served without compensation, and they are entitled to the appreciation of the Board for their splendid work. The members were: Messrs. G. Corner Fenhagen and Wm. D. Lamdin, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., of this city.

As a recognition of the excellence of these designs, on this occasion we are to present Certificates of Merit, and an artistic design for such has been prepared by Mr. T. B. Everman of this City.

It should be understood that in selecting these buildings, the basis thereof has not been exactly a competition, as the subjects considered were so various in their nature, in use, size, materials, etc., that it would be impossible to compare them together.

Therefore, the basis of selection rests on the individual merit of each building, and as to whether it is a worthy accomplishment of good architecture, and suitable for commendation.

We have prepared some lantern slides of the buildings which will receive awards which will be shown on the screen.

The Jury has made a notation in connection with each subject, which I will read, and will give you the thought of the Jury, as to the qualities in each building which caused them to make that particular selection.

You will also please understand that the order in which the buildings are given has no significance whatever.

NOTE: Here follows the name of the Building, the name of the Owner, the name of the Contractor, and the name of the Architect, with brief, descriptive paragraphs stating the reasons for the awards. Eight awards were made, and the types of buildings represented were a hotel, a Y. W. C. A., a memorial library, a chapel and its gardens, a suburban development, a water tower, and two residences.

Regional Conference—The Middle Atlantic Division

By CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Regional Director*

The second Regional Conference of the Middle Atlantic Division was held at Baltimore, Maryland, October 18 and 19, 1929. The Baltimore Chapter was host and extended to the visitors Maryland hospitality at its finest.

Matters discussed and in some cases acted upon were as follows:

States and Chapters in the Division.

The Middle Atlantic Division comprises the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and includes the following nine Chapters: Baltimore, Erie, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Southern Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

FIRST SESSION, FRIDAY MORNING

Regional Director Charles T. Ingham called the meeting to order at the Baltimore Club and with the consent of the delegates established a few simple rules for the conduct of the meeting. Frank discussion of the subjects under consideration was invited but in order to conserve time the members

were requested to adhere closely to the subject.

Mr. G. C. Fenhagen, President of the Baltimore Chapter, welcomed the members and expressed the pleasure of the Baltimore Chapter in having the Conference in their territory.

Chapter Reports.

Reports of Chapter activities were made by the delegates from Baltimore, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Southern Pennsylvania. These reports showed that the Chapters are engaged in such local activities as Public Information Campaigns, Regional Planning, Legislation, Exhibitions.

In Philadelphia an Architects' Building is under construction, a Draftsman's Service Bureau has been organized and a class of membership known as Chapter Affiliates has been established for workers in the arts and crafts allied to architecture. Pittsburgh is endeavoring to finance an Executive Secretary in order to enlarge the scope of Chapter activities.

Field Secretary.

Mr. William M. McIntosh, Field Secretary of the Institute, reported on his visits to the Chapters

in this division. During the closing session the meeting recorded its appreciation of the services of Mr. McIntosh.

Ceremony for Reception of New Members.

Delegates reported the prevailing practices in their Chapters in connection with the reception of new members. These ranged from an introduction and greeting to a formal ceremony similar to that of the Washington State Chapter. The suggestion was made that the obligations of Institute membership should not be stressed to the exclusion of the benefits. No formal action was taken.

Institute Membership.

There was a general discussion of ways and means of increasing the Institute membership. Conditions existing in the territories of small Chapters were contrasted with those existing in large centers of population. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the Conference of the Middle Atlantic Division, A. I. A., requests the Chapters of the Division to include in their activities the strengthening of Institute membership by bringing the advantages of such membership to the attention of eligible Architects not now affiliated; and further, be it

Resolved, that in districts where the influence of the Institute would be extended by the formation of new Chapters, steps be taken by the present Chapters in such districts toward this end.

SECOND SESSION, FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Architects Small House Service Bureau.

The New Jersey Chapter presented the case of the opponents of the Institute's control of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, reviewing the origin and growth of the Bureau as recorded in the Convention Proceedings and stating the reasons for their opposition. After a general discussion of the subject it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Regional Director be requested to transmit to the Secretary of the Institute the record of the proceedings of the Conference as relating to this subject for the information of the Officers and Directors of the Institute.

Registration.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, in an address to the Conference explained the functions of the National Council and the Council's interpretation of "practical experience" as relating to registration laws.

THIRD SESSION, FRIDAY EVENING

Dinner Meeting.

The Baltimore Chapter was host at the dinner meeting and true to Baltimore tradition for hos-

pitality saw to it that nothing was lacking to make the dinner complete.

Past-President D. Everett Waid, Chairman of the Building Committee, spoke of the progress being made in obtaining subscriptions to the building fund and exhibited some recent studies for the proposed building adjacent to The Octagon property.

Mr. Hamilton Owens of the Baltimore Sun sketched the life history and personality of Mr. Edward H. Bouton, the developer of Baltimore's suburban residential sections, Roland Park, Guilford and Homeland.

Mr. Edward Palmer, Jr., traced the development of the property from its inception and showed by stereopticon illustrations the steps that were taken to retain all worthy natural features and unite them happily with the architectural development. An automobile trip the next day, conducted by members of the Baltimore Chapter, gave the delegates and members an opportunity to view these developments in all their autumnal splendor.

FOURTH SESSION, SATURDAY MORNING

Public Information.

Discussion of this subject was led by Mr. D. K. Boyd, member of the Institute Committee on Public Information, who described the work being undertaken in various Chapters. Mr. Fenhagen spoke of the cordial relations existing between the Baltimore Chapter and the Baltimore Sun which publishes illustrated articles prepared by Chapter members.

The possibility of an interchange of articles prepared by the Chapters of the Institute was discussed and the question referred to Mr. Boyd with the request that he take it up with the Chairman of the Institute Committee on Public Information.

Municipal Art Commissions.

The value of Municipal Art Commissions was discussed, Mr. Ellicott making particular reference to conditions in Baltimore. A resolution was adopted recommending to the Chapters in the division that in cooperation with the proper public authorities they endeavor to set up such official bodies in cities not now having Municipal Art Juries or Commissions.

Regional Conferences.

The Regional Director invited an expression of opinion regarding the value of Regional Conferences. The opinion was general that they are of value to the Chapters and to the Institute. Mr. Edward Palmer offered the following motion which was unanimously carried: That the meeting expresses its satisfaction with the Conferences that have been held and recommends that they be continued.

Baltimore Chapter, Appreciation.

Mr. Julian Millard moved that the Conference express its appreciation of the hospitality of the Baltimore Chapter and its thanks for their generous cooperation in the arrangements for and conduct of the Conference. The motion was unanimously carried.

Upon motion the Conference was adjourned sine die.

The Conference in Baltimore

Some Comments by the Secretary of the Conference,
CLEMENT W. FAIRWEATHER.

The Second Regional Conference of the Middle Atlantic Division was held in Baltimore on the eighteenth and nineteenth days of October and a good time was had by all.

After a few words of welcome by President Fenhagen of the Baltimore Chapter we plunged right into business, each Chapter presenting a report covering its good deeds of the past year. It was interesting to learn what the various Chapters are doing and the Philadelphia Chapter deserved the thanks of the delegates for submitting an especially comprehensive document, the same provoking extended discussion particularly relative to the forthcoming exhibition in Philadelphia. There was also a discussion as to the dues paid by Chapter members and we were surprised to learn that one group had been paying thirty-five dollars a year in addition to what they pay the parent Society. Bless their hearts! The average seemed to be about twelve or fifteen dollars although we are not sure as to this point, not having had our slide rule with us at the time.

We took up the question of Institute membership and we all thought it ought to be increased as long as the supply of good men lasts. So if anybody reads this who knows somebody like that, tell him he ought to get in touch with us. In connection with this discussion an interesting graph was presented and this showed that our own Division (the Middle Atlantic Division) has increased its membership from five hundred and nine to five hundred and eighty-seven since 1923, which is not so bad!

In the afternoon Clarence W. Brazer, President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, gave us a comprehensive statement of what the Council is accomplishing. It was a very interesting talk and emphasized the necessity of architects having all around knowledge. We talked to Mr. Brazer about it afterwards and he illustrated the ignorance of one candidate by saying that he couldn't tell exactly what an electric fuse is for. We agreed that that is a frightful state of

affairs although we are not very sure about it ourselves. We claim we have a broad knowledge of our profession. We know a little about design, lots about heating and we could pick the radius of gyration out of a line up even if it wore a false mustache. But except that we know that they change the stuff from D. C.s to B. T. U.s we are weak on fuses. Still there was no use in showing our ignorance.

After that Jersey had its day in court presenting a protest against the Institute's connection with the Small House Service Bureau. Seymour Williams started the thing off with a well reasoned argument against the said connection and everyone had something to say about it one way or the other—Bencker, Pepper, Wolfe, MacQueen, Taylor and all of them. But it was all very nice, nobody struck anybody and we agreed that we would send a copy of the whole debate to Washington so that the Institute could judge for itself what our principles are.

We went into recess after that and Taylor took some of us to get a bird's eye view of Baltimore from the thirty-fourth floor of a new office building which is nearly finished. You ought to see that building. It's as good as anything we are doing in Newark and better than anything in New York. Modern, but not absurdly so, and the banking quarters are swell: Mosaic floor, variegated marble columns, a rich ceiling and some lovely ironwork by Yellin, which looked like lace.

In the evening Mr. Thomas came down from Philadelphia and Mr. Waid from New York. Mr. Waid made a plea for further support for The Octagon building project, which was well received.

The next day D. Knickerbacker Boyd was with us and we discussed various Institute activities, including Public Information. It developed that the Baltimore Chapter was running a series of illustrated articles in the Baltimore Sun and we read one of them and thought it was very good. The Philadelphia Chapter has also been doing good publicity work and we all thought we ought to become authors. That is why we have written this article. We want to get a little practice and then we are going to write a blurb about architecture and send it to the Metuchen Review.

We ended up by taking a trip through the Baltimore suburbs and everyone thought that they looked beautiful. At least we think they did but are not absolutely positive because we sneaked home before that.

Before the Conference there was some difference of opinion as to where the thing should be held, but from the way those boys treated us we now think we should always go to Baltimore.

Director Ingham made a graceful presiding officer, and we were grateful to the Institute for lending us the services of the Field Secretary.

Regional Conference—The New York Division

CHARLES BUTLER, *Regional Director*, presiding.

By EGBERT BAGG, *Secretary of the Conference*

The first session of the Regional Conference of the New York Division was held at Cooperstown, New York, Friday and Saturday, June 28, 29, 1929.

The Central New York Chapter was host to the visiting architects.

The Conference was called to order after dinner on Friday evening, there being present fifteen representatives of the Central New York, Brooklyn, and New York Chapters. The Buffalo Chapter was not represented.

The First Vice-President of the Institute, J. Monroe Hewlett, spoke of the value of Institute membership, referring not only to what the Institute can do for the architect, but also what the architect can do and should do for the Institute.

In part, Mr. Hewlett said:

At the present time there is no subject which, in the judgment of the members of the Board of Directors of the Institute, is more important than the encouragement throughout the ranks of the Institute of just such meetings as this. The larger the Institute grows in numbers and in influence the more difficult it becomes to preserve the sort of intimate sympathy and understanding between the members that are so necessary if the profession of architecture is to continue as a homogenous band of men ready at all times to act with unanimity in behalf of those things which are obviously to the advantage of our art.

The men from the smaller communities up state have one great advantage over those from the City of New York and that lies in the possibility of getting into a much closer, more intimate, more understanding touch with the legislators of the State than is possible in the larger cities. Time and time again we from New York have had occasion to see and admire the results of this when matters at Albany reached important crises. The restoration of the Fine Arts Commission of the State and the Department of Architecture of the State to such a position as to enable these agencies to function effectively, is a matter of supreme importance.

It may take a long time to fully accomplish the things that we are striving for, but such a meeting as this should and will, I believe, add momentum to our undertakings. As a result of the earnest and intelligent participation of members of our profession in public matters, the architect today occupies a finer position in the estimation of the public than he ever has before. The inspiring sessions of our recent convention devoted to the consideration of the plan of Washington, the enthusiastic response of many of our members to the Octagon Building project, the desire of the scattered architectural communities throughout the country to attain closer relations with their fellow practitioners, and the splendid progress that has been made by the Committee on Public Information in disseminating a better understanding of the architect and his work, may securely encourage us to feel that the Institute is definitely advancing along the lines of our logical ambitions. The more the habit can be encouraged throughout the Institute of holding such meetings as this—the more certain we may be that this encouraging advancement will continue.

The question of increase of membership, and the possibility of creating additional Chapters in the State of New York, were discussed at length. It

was made clear that there was no desire for the creation of new Chapters in the territory of the Central New York Chapter, but there was complete agreement on the necessity of creating a new Chapter in the Albany region, with a territory extending west to include Schenectady and south to Poughkeepsie. Attention was also called to the desirability of attaching the Saranac district to the territory of the Central New York Chapter rather than to that of the proposed Albany Chapter, because of the easy rail communication between Saranac and Utica.

From the discussion it appeared that most of the architects of Institute calibre in the territory of the Central New York Chapter were already members, and that no great increase could be made without an undesirable lowering of standards.

Reference was made to the difficulty of taking care of the scattered architects on Long Island who are too far from Brooklyn to easily attend meetings of that Chapter, but no solution of the problem was offered.

The formation of a Chapter or Chapters in Westchester County was also discussed and the suggestion was made that branches of the New York Chapter might be more successful than separate Chapters.

In connection with Institute membership the feeling was expressed that under the present arrangement no real contact was established between the Juniors and the Institute and it was urged that a method be found of keeping Chapters informed of the whereabouts of Juniors and urging on the various Chapters the necessity of welcoming them to Chapter meetings or of holding special meetings during the year to which they would be especially invited.

The opinion was expressed that the present system rather tended to discourage the Juniors and to lead them to dislike the Institute.

There followed a discussion of Associate Membership in Chapters and the hope was strongly expressed that a method might be worked out whereby those Associates who abandoned the practice of architecture by entering the employ of material men or allied industries, and those who proposed to remain indefinitely as draughtsmen, might be allowed to continue as Associates of the Chapter at the expiration of the five-year period, rather than to be forced to drop out and lose their contacts with the profession as has frequently happened in the case of the Central New York Chapter.

It was agreed that the solution of this phase of

the problem might well be considered by the Institute authorities.

Most interesting reports were made by members from the various cities in Central New York on the Architectural Clubs which have been formed to gather in the great majority of the architects, together with engineers, landscape architects and, in some cases, members of the Chambers of Commerce.

The possibility of extending these associations into building congresses was suggested, and it was reported that in one city at least such a plan was now being outlined.

All of the members of the Central New York Chapter appeared to be in agreement as to the value of these organizations in helping to introduce Institute standards throughout the profession, and in making the profession known locally, and there was no feeling apparent that these associations in any way diminished the importance and value of the Chapter. This testimony was especially interesting owing to the fact that the members of this region are intensely loyal to the Chapter, proud of its history and enthusiastic in their attendance at its meetings.

Then followed a discussion of the possibility of recreating the State Art Commission and the hope that this might be accomplished without long delay.

The question of the status of the State Architect as a department head, not necessarily an architect, under the Department of Public Works, was discussed at length and it was agreed that joint action by the four Chapters of the State was essential if any results were to be accomplished. It was re-

solved that each Chapter be asked to name a representative to serve on a Committee of five with Mr. Albert L. Brockway as Chairman, to take such action as it deemed wise to remedy this condition and to have the Department of Architecture recreated as a separate entity.

Mr. John Taylor Boyd of New York described the progress being accomplished by the Institute Committee on Public Information, and called attention to the many ways in which dignified and valuable publicity might be obtained.

Regional Director Charles Butler called attention to the new Standard Specifications just published by the New York Building Congress and urged their study with a view to their general utilization.

Mr. Boyd referred to the work of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau. He said the Bureau is attempting to spread good architectural influence among the builders of small homes. These small home owners' experience with the building business is often unfortunate. The Small House Service Bureau plans are now supplied for twenty-five dollars a set. Small home builders should be educated to appreciate the value of architectural service. The Bureau is trying to influence them to use more architectural service such as assistance in letting of contracts, and in superintendence to see that the plans are carried out.

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The Conference adjourned at 4 P. M., on June 29, 1929.

Sign Boards

In California the Standard Oil Company has taken action which is gratifying to the architectural profession and to a large majority of the citizens of California. This action is reported in the *Los Angeles Examiner* in the article reprinted below. Its significance is called to the attention of Chapters of the Institute in other States. Ultimately the billboards will be abolished from the highways of this country, and strictly controlled in other places. The Institute Chapter which leads this movement in its State or community will render a distinct public service.

WAR ON SIGNS—PRIZES OFFERED

Cash prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$1000, await the winners of a contest which has as its object the arousing of public sentiment for the abolition of objectionable advertising signs which mar the beauties of California landscapes.

Sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of California, under the slogan "Scenic or Sign-ic," the contest calls for answers to questions, slogans and photographs. Prizes of \$1000, \$500 and \$250 will be given for the best answers of 1500 words or less to the question: "How can the erection of objec-

tionable advertising signs along highways and at scenic points be prevented, and how can the removal of such existing signs be accomplished."

Awards of \$500, \$250 and \$125 will be given for the best three answers of 500 words or less to the question, "Why should such signs be eliminated?" The best three slogans of not more than eight words will be awarded prizes of \$250, \$125 and \$75, and five prizes of \$200, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be given for the amateur photographs best showing how signs deface natural beauty.

Judges will be Horace M. Albright, director of the Federal National Park Service; Kathleen Norris, former Senator James D. Phelan, W. L. Valentine, H. B. Van Duzer, Mrs. H. F. Alexander of Seattle, and David Whitcomb.

The Standard Oil Company several years ago abandoned highway advertising and destroyed 1200 of its signs.

The California State Chamber of Commerce is also fighting advertising signs and other unsightly structures on the highways. It recently announced the establishment of a "Scenic Reserve," a sixteen-mile highway in the Monterey Bay area. Other sections of California are contemplating the establishment of similar reserves in an effort to redeem from ugliness the scenic beauty of California roads.

With the Chapters

The Architect in the Small Community.

The New Jersey Chapter, at its October meeting, featured a discussion of the address, made at the last Convention of the Institute, entitled "The Architect in the Small Community," by Nat G. Walker, of Ft. Myers, Florida. The discussion was led by the President of the Chapter, Cornelius V. R. Bogert, and was followed by a debate in which practically all of those present took part. No formal resolutions were adopted, but the Chapter found Mr. Walker's observations very much to the point, and valuable in suggestions to the architect who is practicing in the smaller city. (Mr. Walker's address appears on page 86 of the Proceedings.)

A Placement Bureau.

The Philadelphia Chapter has established a service to architects and draftsmen, designated as "The Placement Bureau." This Bureau, which is maintained in the office of the Executive Secretary of the Chapter, functions for the sole purpose of rendering a service to those in need of draftsmen, specification writers, superintendents, and others; and likewise, to assist those out of employment in securing positions.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd, who is active in sponsoring this Chapter activity, comments as follows on the results obtained:

I cannot tell you how much good we feel that we have been able to accomplish already, not only by furnishing architects with draftsmen when required but particularly along the lines of eliminating, to a considerable extent, unemployment on the part of draftsmen, as well as lessening time and effort required by them in securing new positions.

The Plan of Washington.

The Northern California Chapter, in commenting upon the development of the Nation's Capital, has this to say, in a bulletin issued during the summer:

The Chapter sees a most critical problem in the potential dis-harmonies that may develop on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, facing the new Federal Buildings, if present individual property holdings are built up with no more check than is provided for current building restrictions.

The right of the individual owner to normal profit is undisputed, but it may be maintained that the People are parties in interest, with just claim to share in those increasing values, artistic, if not financial, which the Federal improvements alone create.

THIS CHAPTER BELIEVES, therefore, that the Government should have made, immediately, special studies by experts in the major phases involved, to find a method whereby all individual holdings, in each "city block," may be coordinated into unbroken units with all irregularities of "frontages" eliminated, and all such "units" developed, while suitably for their purposes, yet in a scheme of ensemble; that all building heights affected should be determined in relation to uniform horizontal lines, nowhere higher than the Federal buildings across the street; that a basic system of "sight lines" might be established, in relation to street widths, below which to confine the heights of any necessary projections above the roofs.

Interest in Washington expressed by Chapters of the Institute, no matter how far away they may

be, has its effect in Washington, particularly if that interest is conveyed to their respective delegations in Congress.

The Kansas City Chapter was successful in securing a copy of the film entitled "The City of Washington, Past, Present, and Future," as shown at the meeting held by Secretary Mellon on the last evening of the Institute Convention. The Chapter invited various civic organizations in Kansas City, city officials, and other prominent citizens to be its guests at luncheon at which the film was shown, with marked success.

The copy of this film, made specially for the Institute Committee on City and Regional Planning, is now being shown in California. It will shortly become available for circulation among all the Chapters. Communications about it should be addressed to the Chairman of the City and Regional Planning Committee, Charles H. Cheney, Palos Verdes Estates, California.

Christmas Presents.

The following resolution, which speaks for itself, was unanimously adopted by the Wisconsin Chapter at its September meeting:

Whereas, there exists a custom of remembering architects, at Christmas time, by contractors, vendors, material men and other individuals; and:

Whereas, this custom has reached such proportions that the opinion exists that the same ought to be curtailed as it works a hardship on innumerable companies who can merit the good will of the architects by efficiently taking care of the business given them, and:

Whereas, this subject has been frequently discussed at meetings of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects take this means of supporting the discernible trend toward the elimination of this custom and urging the abandonment of same. And be it further:

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and other copies be sent to the various architects' publications as well as the secretaries of the various contractor and dealer organizations of the city so that the action of the Chapter may be given the widest publicity.

Public Information.

The Board of Directors, in its report to the last Convention (page 49 of the Proceedings), expressed its appreciation of the precedent established by the Herald Tribune of New York in its establishment of a department known as "The American Home and Its Setting." This page, published each week and without advertising, is edited by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the Institute, William Harmon Beers.

In the months which have followed the Convention, two Chapters have been successful in arranging with leading newspapers for similar departments.

The Baltimore Chapter is conducting a weekly page in The Baltimore Sun.

The Chicago Chapter, through its Committee on Public Information, Arthur Woltersdorf, Chair-

man, has arranged for a similar page in the Chicago Herald and Examiner. When the series is complete it will be published in book form under the title "1930 Architectural Year Book of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A."

This work by the Chapters supplements the material which is sent out on a national basis by the Institute Committee on Public Information, through the Publicist, Mr. James T. Grady, and it is particularly valuable because it reflects vigorous Chapter action in a field in which there are many words and few deeds. The accomplishments of the Baltimore and Chicago Chapters are commended to the other Chapters of the Institute.

Monographs Supported by Advertising.

The Detroit Chapter, at its September meeting, had a full discussion of the subject of monographs issued by architects with advertising paid for by contractors and material dealers. Following the

discussion the Chapter adopted a resolution opposing the practice of issuing such monographs by which the publication costs are paid for either directly or indirectly by advertising. It left to the discretion of its Board of Directors the question of sending a notice to that effect to all those concerned.

New Chapter Publications.

The Kansas Chapter has joined the ranks of those issuing printed bulletins. The first number is a most interesting four-page document, devoted to the practice of architecture and the affairs of the Chapter. It is called "The Kansas Architect." George M. Beal is the Editor.

The Wisconsin Chapter has issued a new and attractive document, in mimeographed form, entitled "Architectural Fragments." This publication reports upon the work and affairs of the Chapter, and will serve an excellent purpose in keeping the members informed and interested.

The Structural Service Department

How Institute Approval of Codes and Standards is Obtained.

The American Institute of Architects does not accept membership on any technical committee until the work of this technical committee has been investigated and unless, after investigation, it has been found that the professional training and experience of the architect equips him to render a service of real value in connection with the work of the committee.

If Institute membership on a technical committee has been accepted by the Board of Directors of the Institute, the Technical Secretary of the Structural Service Department acts as Institute representative pending the appointment of an official representative by the President of the Institute. After the appointment of an official representative the Technical Secretary acts as alternate for this representative. The Structural Service Department is therefore kept in touch with all activities of the Institute relating to such technical matters as codes, standards, etc.

Neither the official representative of the Institute nor the Structural Service Department has any authority to approve for the Institute any code or standard. At meetings of the committees the representative expresses his opinion as to what he believes will or will not be approved. He may express himself as to what he will recommend for approval. Unless the proposed code or standard is satisfactory to the representative of the Institute, and unless the representative believes that the Institute should approve the code, there is but little if any likelihood of the code or standard receiving official approval of The American Institute of Architects.

If the official representative of the Institute believes that the code or standard should be officially approved he notifies the Structural Service Depart-

ment of the Institute that the code is satisfactory to him and that he believes the Institute should approve it. The Structural Service Department, upon receipt of such a recommendation by the official representative of the Institute, reviews the code or standard in order to see that it contains no requirements or recommendations in conflict with codes or standards previously approved by the Institute.

If the Structural Service Department finds no conflicts between the proposed code or standard and the approved codes or standards of the Institute, a copy of the proposed code or standard is sent with a report to the three practicing architects who constitute what is known as the Advisory Council to the Structural Service Department. If the Advisory Council agrees with the recommendations of the Institute representative and of the Structural Service Department, a copy of the code or standard, together with a complete report, is submitted to the Director of the Structural Service Department. If the Director agrees with the recommendation of the Institute representative, the Structural Service Department, and the Advisory Council, a copy of the code or standard together with a letter of recommendation for favorable action is submitted to the Board of Directors for official approval. The code or standard is not an officially approved code or standard until it has been acted upon by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, except in cases of emergency when the President of the Institute has been empowered to give official approval for the Board.

Institute approval, therefore, of codes and standards implies active participation in the preparation of the code or standard and careful and painstaking investigation of its detailed requirements.

Applicants for Membership

October 30, 1929.

Notice to Members of the Institute:

The names of the following applicants may come before the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee for action on their admission to the Institute and, if elected, the applicants will be assigned to the Chapters indicated:

<i>Brooklyn Chapter</i>	- - - - -	G. PIERS BROOKFIELD
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	- - - - -	CLIFFORD S. BERNARD, WILLIAM SORGATZ, FREDERICK STANTON.
<i>Columbus Chapter</i>	- - - - -	HARRY F. REICHARD
<i>Connecticut Chapter</i>	- - - - -	STANLEY R. MCCANDLESS, ALBERT HOPKINS PIERCE.
<i>Florida North Chapter</i>	- - - - -	HENRY DUNLOP MORRISON
<i>New York Chapter</i>	- - - - -	HENRY OTIS CHAPMAN, JR., WILLIAM EDMOND LESCAZE, WILLIAM PLATT
<i>North Texas Chapter</i>	- - - - -	WILEY G. CLARKSON
<i>Oklahoma Chapter</i>	- - - - -	ASBURY ENDACOTT
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	- - - - -	ROY F. LARSON, WILLIAM HENRY LIVINGSTON
<i>Santa Barbara Chapter</i>	- - - - -	RALPH W. ARMITAGE, HAROLD E. BURKET, LEONARD A. COOKE, LOUIS NOIRE CRAWFORD, WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, HENRY W. HOWELL, E. KEITH LOCKARD, ROY C. WILSON.
<i>Washington, D. C., Chapter</i>	- - - - -	ELDRED MOWERY
<i>Washington State Chapter</i>	- - - - -	ROBERT C. REAMER
<i>West Texas Chapter</i>	- - - - -	MARVIN EICKENROHT

You are invited, as directed in the By-laws, to send privileged communications before November 30, 1929, on the eligibility of the candidates, for the information and guidance of the Members of the Board of Directors in their final ballot. No applicant will be finally passed upon should any Chapter request within the thirty-day period an extension of time for purpose of investigation.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Members Elected From October 1, 1929, to October 31, 1929

<i>Arkansas Chapter</i>	- - - - -	ELMER AXTELL STUCK
<i>Boston Chapter</i>	- - - - -	EUGENE W. CLARK, JR.
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	- - - - -	EDWARD G. OLDEFEST, WILLIAM I. WILLIAMS
<i>Cincinnati Chapter</i>	- - - - -	JAMES ROBERTSON STEWART
<i>Cleveland Chapter</i>	- - - - -	HERMAN O. LANGENHAN, MAXWELL ARDEN NORCROSS, CHARLES BACON ROWLEY.
<i>Kansas City Chapter</i>	- - - - -	EDWIN J. TWEED
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	- - - - -	JOHN THOMAS SIMPSON
<i>New York Chapter</i>	- - - - -	JOHN VAN WIE BERGAMINI, FRANK H. BISSELL, ROBERT MAXWELL CARRERE, WILLIAM H. MACMURRAY, GEORGE FRANCIS MORSE, LAURENCE G. NOYES, W. K. OLTAR-JEVSKY, LEONARD SCHULTZE, JAMES RENWICK THOMSON.
<i>Northern California Chapter</i>	- - - - -	CLARENCE A. TANTAU
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	- - - - -	DANA AVERY BARNES, PHILLIP THOMAS HARRIS, GEORGE I. LOVATT, JR.
<i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i>	- - - - -	HARRY W. ALTMAN
<i>Washington State Chapter</i>	- - - - -	SEYMOUR LEE HINMAN, SILAS E. NELSEN

