

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



America's Resources in Architecture
Roger Allen on Hybrids
Scholarships and Summer Courses
With the Chapters - As of Interest
Requirements for Registration of Non-Resident Architects

Volume 9

JUNE
1937

Number 6

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS 1936-1937

PresidentSTEPHEN F. VOORHEES, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vice-PresidentLOUIS LA BEAUME, 315 North 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.
SecretaryCHARLES T. INGHAM, 1211 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TreasurerEDWIN BERGSTROM, Citizens National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year (1936-37)

GERRIT J. DEGELLEKE, 152 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. (Illinois-Wisconsin Dist.)
HUBERT G. RIPLEY, 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. (New England Dist.)
RICHMOND H. SHREVE, 11 East 44th St., New York, N. Y. (New York Dist.)

For Two Years (1936-38)

WILLIAM H. CROWELL, 1040 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore. (Western Mountain Dist.)
WALTER R. MCCORNACK, 10006 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio (Great Lakes Dist.)
WILLIAM G. NOLTING, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md. (Middle Atlantic Dist.)

For Three Years (1936-39)

ALBERT J. EVERS, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Sierra Nevada Dist.)
MOISE H. GOLDSTEIN, American Bank Building, New Orleans, La. (Gulf States Dist.)
HENRY F. HOTT, 2500 Telephone Building, Kansas City, Mo. (Central States Dist.)
MERRILL C. LEE, c/o F. H. A., American Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va. (South Atlantic Dist.)

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of the American Institute of Architects

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

America's Resources in Architecture

BY FRANCIS P. SULLIVAN, A. I. A.

Address delivered before the American Federation of Arts

DURING the past few years it has been forcibly, indeed tragically, brought home to us that there is nothing in the scale of material values that is fixed or permanent. One day a document may be the visible evidence of great wealth; the next it is merely so much waste paper. The money of today may tomorrow be only a valueless token. Even the ownership of the earth itself, the land on which we live and from which all that we have and use is drawn, may change overnight from a possession to a burden and a liability.

It is comforting to reflect that in this inquiry to which we now address ourselves, in the attempt to appraise our country's resources in the field of art—and particularly, at the moment, in that of Architecture—we are dealing with values that are fixed and immutable. They have been established once and forever in the nature of the mind and soul of man.

Even the stern law of supply and demand has no power to alter them. If there were only one great work of art in the world we would still be immeasurably rich in its possession. If the number of them were multiplied a thousand-fold the value to the world of those that exist today would not be diminished but enhanced; the thirst of mankind for beauty, the aspiration toward that which is true and noble and inspiring would still remain unsatisfied.

Yet those riches, real as they are, and rare as they are, are not easy to evaluate.

The banker has his wealth in cash and securities;

the merchant his money in the till and his stock on the shelves; the manufacturer has his raw material and his finished product—all these are tangible things that can be measured, weighed and counted.

But we have to deal with intangibles—qualities of the hand, the head and the heart so elusive that those most skilled in the use of words have found it impossible to define them.

"The touch
That seems so little means so much,
And comes but by the Grace of God,
When all is said—"

"The incommunicable spark"

In such phrases as these poets have attempted to set forth the nature of the life-giving spirit which, springing through some mysterious procession out of the soul of the artist, compels his hand to follow a pattern of beauty, almost in spite of itself.

But though such phrases suggest much, they explain little; and in the end our discussion must confine itself to factors of less importance because those that are most important defy expression.

Let us first then consider the men, whose talents as they may be greater or less, set the bounds to the achievements which are possible to us.

It is of little consequence that, in the last census, there were fifteen thousand who set themselves down as followers of the profession of architecture. We know that many, perhaps most of these have little or nothing to offer that is to our purpose. So great a diversity of aim and purpose, of intellectual and ethical standards, of natural faculties,

of education and training exists among them that it is hard to see what they have in common except the name; and it might indeed be the subject of serious question whether during the whole long period that has elapsed from Stonehenge to Rockefeller Center, there have lived as many as fifteen thousand who truly deserved to be called by the name of architect.

We do know, however, that among this mass of men in which the greatest abilities rub shoulders with all degrees of mediocrity there is some nucleus, great or small, composed of those who think rightly and feel rightly; those whose faculties are composed in just the right balanced proportion to enable them to do great things greatly or simple things in all true simplicity. This nucleus, to whom the name of architects may justly be given, constitutes the first and most essential of our resources.

But abilities, however outstanding they may be, can only with difficulty be put to work unless in the beginning they are wisely guided and controlled. Native genius may easily be misdirected and waste itself for a lifetime in the pursuit of unworthy ends or in the endeavor to achieve worthy ends by ineffective means. So that it is of the greatest importance that those who set out to practice this or any other art should be given sound instruction, not in the art itself, for that can hardly be taught, but in the technical methods that experience has proven are best adapted to help them through the period of their first fumbling endeavor and give them freedom, as soon as may be, to develop their own means of personal expression.

The work that has been done in this field during the past generation has been so brilliant, so well considered, and so fruitful in its results that it may well be rated as a resource of inestimable value.

I speak here particularly of what has been done by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, by the Committee on Education of The American Institute of Architects, by the professors and instructors of our great universities and by the students themselves since cooperative study and effort is an essential part of the plan.

Earnest men of serious purpose and great breadth of view—untiring in effort and sacrifice, patiently thorough in grappling with the dull problems of each present day, boldly imaginative in envisioning the promise of the future, have built an educational

structure that has long ago proved itself, so that their chief future task must be to take care that it does not crystalize in rigid formulae, but remains flexible, adaptable and capable of absorbing and utilizing new ideas and new principles as they in time are brought to light.

There are workers in other branches of education to whose study and research we are much indebted, and teachers of architecture also who have found it more in keeping with their genius not to follow any set path that has been laid down for them but to pursue methods of their own devising in order to arrive at the common goal.

To all these we owe much gratitude, for all of them have contributed to the present high state of advancement in architectural education which is the second of our chief resources.

During the years that have seen this great advance take place, there has been an almost equal loss with respect to another most important resource which we once possessed, but now possess no longer.

Except in a few obscure quarters where it lingers on as an outmoded and little prized survival, craftsmanship in the building trades has been steadily vanishing from the earth, perhaps forever.

In the battle between man's handiwork and mechanism, the machine has won a sweeping victory. One after another the traditional skills have been lost to us. The old fine, faulty human perfection that was the offspring of an exquisitely harmonious mating between the hand and the eye, has surrendered its place to an inhuman, inflexible precision—the hybrid fruit of an unholy union between the engine room and the laboratory.

There are some who affect to see good omen in the change, just as there are some who contrive to deceive themselves into believing that they find elements of singular beauty in the skyline of New York, but to me this wilful sacrifice of aptitudes that it has cost the race ten thousand years of effort to acquire is sheer calamity.

From one thing, at least, we can still draw comfort. No one has yet devised a machine that can think or feel. The machine—monster though it is—is a shacked and subservient monster. It is still our right to dictate the forms which in unthinking, unfeeling obedience it shall produce at our bidding.

The palette of the architect is composed partly

of natural materials such as stone and timber, and partly of artificial fabricated materials, such as steel and concrete.

During the greater part of history architects have had at their disposal only such of these as were produced within a relatively short distance of their place of use. This has been in some respects a decided advantage to them, giving their work an element of natural fitness to its environment, an unstudied harmony with its surroundings that it would be hard to achieve deliberately.

We of today can draw upon the whole world for whatever materials we think it fit to use. We can bring our marbles from Africa and our woods from exotic forests in the South Seas. So that the richness of our resources in this regard constitutes an embarrassment and a hindrance rather than a matter for gratification.

I have said that the principal purpose of artistic education is to provide a sound basis of technique. To this end one of the best means is a thorough knowledge of what the past has done so that we may avoid its errors and draw wisdom from its experience. Here the historians and archeologists have come to our aid, giving us an increasingly clear picture of the civilizations of the past and the manner in which the men of the past have interpreted those civilizations in brick and stone. Our knowledge of early American architectural forms has been especially enriched during the past few years by such wisely directed effort as the Historic American Buildings Survey and the researches that accompanied the restoration of Williamsburg. We are beginning to be conscious also, as the painters and sculptors have long ago realized, that great benefit is to be gained from an understanding of the principles underlying the great arts of the Orient.

Useful and necessary, however, as a knowledge of the past must be to any artist, great works of art are not achieved by bookworms in libraries.

How happily Pope pointed out to Lord Burlington the danger of over-emphasis on formula.

"My lord," he says, "your just, your noble rules
Fill half the land with imitating fools,
Who call the wind through long arcades to roar
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door
Conscious they act a true Palladian part
And, if they starve, they starve by rules of Art."

Much as I revere the masterly work of our fore-runners—little as I am convinced that the possibility

of the development of the historic styles to serve our modern uses has been exhausted, it is a source of delight and satisfaction only to me that in my lifetime art has renounced the shelter of safe havens and trodden paths and has set out on a great and gay adventure; that, like a knight of Arthur's, it has addressed itself to a quest of a mysterious, hidden grail; that like an old conquistador it has plunged into a new and unmapped continent valiantly to seek some fountain of renewed youth.

I feel certain in advance that many who have undertaken this quest will wander off into byways, be betrayed by their guides, stumble into pitfalls, be deceived by mirages, or even, as in the old stories, be caught in the wiles of sirens and enchanters and, deluded by their spells, find themselves fighting on the side of evil against the forces of good.

I feel certain that many will return baffled, sick of sore wounds, with their shields broken and their crests shorn of plumes.

I feel certain that many will enter upon it as did some of those knights and some of those conquistadors, with no purpose of high achievement but seeking only their own sordid ends of notoriety or fortune.

Much that is futile and worthless must doubtless be done before anything enduring is accomplished.

But if, in the end, one hardy adventurer wins through to his goal; if only one eye, penetrated by a new vision, catches from his hardly won mountain top a distant glimpse of virgin golden ocean; if only one returns to lead us into a new land flowing with riches, all that is lost and wasted and thrown away in the effort will be but a trivial price to pay for what we will have gained.

For there is nothing that we learn from the past more unmistakably than the lesson that as art approaches nearer and nearer to a complete and perfect solution of the problem which it has for the moment proposed for itself, the danger becomes greater and greater that it may be deceived into believing that it has arrived once and for all at a solution which will serve for all the problems that can be framed, and that it will sink from self-complacency to apathy, from apathy to torpor, and from torpor to death. It may just as truly be said of art as it has been said of science, that it commits suicide when it adopts a creed.

To protect us from this fate we must call upon

the resources that we derive from within ourselves; *courage*, to attack new difficulties arising from changing demands, changing standards, change in our governmental and economic structures, changes in the mutual relationship between us and our fellow men; *vision*, to interpret these changes and to devise those corresponding changes in our aesthetic interpretation through which they may be harmonized with and incorporated into our cultural system, as elements that contribute to its perfection and not as discordant intrusions; *imagination*, to foresee them and to prepare ourselves to meet and master them so that they will serve our aims instead of compassing our destruction.

With this courage, this vision, and this imagination, we can advance with confidence upon the mission to which the future beckons us, the building of beauty not only into our hours of ease and days of leisure but into the very framework of our workaday lives.

We have gone too long with life divided into two zones; one into which beauty dares enter, another from which it is sternly barred.

We have, upon I do not know what strange basis of illogic, decreed that we will permit some elements of order, intention and design to find their way into perhaps one-tenth of all the buildings we raise, on the express condition that from the other nine-tenths all these qualities must be entirely excluded.

We divide our buildings into two groups and would be as much surprised and shocked to find thought and care expended in improving the appearance of one of them as we would be to find it ignored and neglected in the other.

A bank, which is a warehouse for money, may be as splendid as one pleases to make it; a warehouse, which is a bank for commodities, must not only be extremely simple and unpretentious—which may be entirely fitting—but must also, according to our accepted tradition, attain its simplicity by crude and ill-considered means.

And this, I repeat, by our own deliberate choice. We could, if we chose to demand it, see nothing during the whole day, from waking to sleeping, except what would give delight to the eye and nourishment to the spirit.

And to what purpose is this extraordinary renunciation? If our eyes were equipped with automatic blinders that would open as we passed a church, an art gallery, or a public building and close tight as we passed a factory, a garage, or a freight station, we should at least be saved some of the extreme consequences of their disharmony.

But we possess no such protection nor are we even conscious of the need of it. Our senses are dulled to all the ugliness that surrounds and swamps the pitiful fragments of beauty that we permit ourselves to possess.

Surely this betrays a strange insensitiveness impossible to truly civilized beings.

May we not reasonably demand that every structure raised for every human need of shelter and enclosure, should not only fairly serve its purpose, but possess the element of beauty in that due form and manner that is appropriate for it?

To me this seems, not only reasonable, but essential and inevitable and to its speedy accomplishment I pledge, so far as one man may, the resources of American Architecture.

Phineas E. Paist

THE Institute has received with deep regret information concerning the death of Phineas E. Paist, A. I. A., President of the Florida South Chapter, which occurred on May 2, 1937.

The members of the Florida South Chapter attended the funeral services in a body and acted as honorary pall bearers.

The meeting of the Chapter on May 4 was in the nature of a memorial to Mr. Paist. It was opened by all members rising and standing in silence as a tribute to their deceased President.

The Chapter writes that the passing of Mr. Paist is a great loss to the Chapter, and to the architectural profession in the state of Florida.

Architractors and Contractechs

BY ROGER ALLEN, A. I. A.

"A NEW name might do a great deal to dramatize the present day position of the contractor and builder in the residential field," says a recent editorial in a magazine circulating chiefly among builders. "'Architractor' captures the imagination. It suggests the complete home building service needed today. . . . It has professional dignity and suggests a centralized service that is highly important."

The editor was right about one thing—"architractor" certainly captures the imagination. As soon as I read that curious and sinister combination of syllables I realized that for some days about all I would get to do would be to repeat "architractors" frequently, followed by "tsk, tsk." And how right I was! For a week I was able to say little else, and my nearest and dearest were on the point of calling in a psychiatrist (they would have, too, only none of them could spell it) when my condition began to improve slowly.

"Architractor," you will observe, is made up of the first syllable of the word "architect" coupled to the last syllable of the word "contractor." Judging from the relative placing of the syllables, an "architractor" is a man who is more of an architect than a contractor. Conversely, I suppose, a man who is more of a contractor than an architect can expect to be saluted as a "contratecht."

There is no reason to stop here. Using the same reasoning, a bricklayer who plays the saxophone of nights could be known either as a brickophonist or a saxolayer, depending upon which art was dearest to him. A druggist who passed part of his time putting up prescriptions for cheese sandwiches—and don't they all?—could sign himself, proudly or otherwise, as an apothochef.

The whole subject has a horrid fascination.

As an architect, I am bound to believe that the coiner of the word "architractor" is laboring under a common delusion. He feels and with some show of reason that since an architect designs a house and a contractor builds it, much could be saved by combining the two functions.

Pursuing the same kind of logic, the druggist who puts up a prescription is in just as good a position to write the prescription itself as the physi-

cian who actually does so. And yet we all feel, somehow, that he isn't.

There was a time when all the surgeons were barbers. Nowadays, however, you seldom see a man hanging around a barber shop waiting to have his appendix out. Why not? Because as time progressed, the need for specialization became apparent. Being a good barber is a full time job, and so is being a good surgeon.

In the case of the druggist, his prescriptions (if he were not, as is now the case in most states, prohibited by law from prescribing except for minor ailments) would be greeted with some skepticism, for the reason that he has something to sell besides advice. That is, he gets his profit from the sale of the remedy, not for the advice.

This is true also of the contractor. He is in the position of selling the owner a certain combination of concrete, stone, wood, glass and so on, for profit. His profit will be greater if this combination is one that is easily assembled, and of materials not too costly. Human nature being what it is, his advice will be colored by this knowledge.

An architect, like a physician, sells you professional services. His advice is based on what you can afford to pay for, and his aim is to combine the elements that enter into a building into a harmonious and livable whole.

The prime function of any building is to keep out the elements. A two by four framework covered with tar paper will do this. So will a cave. But few of us, from choice at least, live in tar paper shacks, and fewer still haunt the realtor's office demanding plaintively that he find us a commodious cave with hot and cold running lizards. Why not?

Because the human soul has a craving for beauty, beauty of form in a building is as important to some of us as protection from the elements. Where some of us, including the inventor of the word "architractors," make a mistake is when we believe that this beauty can only be obtained at extra cost.

The architect's job is to produce buildings that offer something besides protection from rain and snow and sleet, or from the heat of summer. His buildings, if he is any good at all, will be superior in appearance, in livableness and in trouble-free life,

from buildings erected without his services. And should the architect, in an ill-advised moment, try to combine the functions of the architect with the duties of the contractor, one phase of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde combination is likely to suffer.

Today more than ever the practice of the profession of architecture demands a great deal from its practitioner. New materials, new methods, new requirements must be studied. No one can "learn" the profession so that it will stay learned, in the sense that men used to "learn" a trade. The process

of learning is a continuous one.

There are some architects ideally fitted by temperament and experience to build the buildings they design. There are a few contractors equally fitted to design the buildings they build. Most of us, however, are jacks of one trade. The man or woman with a building to build will do well to entrust the designing to an architect and the building to a contractor, rather than to thumb through the telephone directory in a futile (I hope) search for either an architect or a contractor.

Syracuse University Announces Scholarships and Course in Landscape Architecture

ONE \$300.00 and four \$150.00 scholarships in the Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University will be granted by competition on July 17. The competition will be in two fields—drawing and preparatory school record. (1) Contestants must send to the College of Fine Arts not later than July 5th, a portfolio containing not more than twenty examples of their work in free-hand and mechanical drawing together with three letters of recommendation as to personality, character and general fitness. Judging the drawings by a committee of the Architecture faculty will take place on July 17. (2) The High School records of all contestants will be carefully examined by the Director of Admissions and the Architecture Faculty Committee to determine fitness for a course in Architecture. Special attention will be given to ability in high school mathematics.

Each portfolio of drawings, etc., must contain the name and address of the student contestant and a statement from the student's High School principal that the drawings, etc., in the portfolio are the original work of the student submitting them.

It was recently announced by Dean Butler that seven architects of the United States and Canada, including two Syracusans, had been appointed to an advisory co-operating committee for the College's department of architecture.

The committee personnel includes: Conway L. Todd of Rochester, James A. Randall of Syracuse, Paul Hueber of Syracuse, Louis J. Gill of San Diego, Ernest I. Barott of Montreal, Dwight James Baum of New York, and Lorimer Rich of New York.

The inauguration of a five-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture was also announced.

In consideration of the close relationship of this subject to Architecture this curriculum maintains the basic work of that subject. Students are allowed to make option in Landscape Architecture at the termination of the second year of the regular prescribed curriculum in Architecture.

The course in Landscape Architecture is so arranged that the technical courses follow the basic cultural courses. Further, cultural courses are interspersed throughout the curriculum so that there will be a continuity of thought in all the related fields throughout the progress of the course. Likewise, design problems will go hand in hand with construction problems. In fact all courses are so integrated and arranged that the student will keep the entire picture in mind at all times during the progress of his problem.

For further information address H. L. Butler, Dean, College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

New York University Announces Summer Session

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY announces a summer session in *Housing—Community Planning and Low-Rental Housing Management*, to be given from July 14 to July 28, 1937.

Housing—under Dr. Aronovici and others, will cover the evolution of housing reform in the United States; incomes, housing costs, and rents; the land problem, its value, use, and costs; capital and its function in housing; capital resources, banks, co-operatives, subsidies, philanthropies; labor and materials, their fluctuations in cost and availability; restrictive, promotive, and protective legislation; taxation and its effect upon costs and rents; maintenance and management of low-rental housing in the United States; blight and slum development and rehabilitation; housing in Europe and its lessons applicable to the United States; national housing.

Design of Housing Projects will be under Pro-

fessor Zelnik and Dr. Aronovici and is designed for the more advanced students or graduates in architecture desiring to secure additional training in low rental housing projects. Individual projects will be assigned to students according to their individual needs, interests and aptitudes.

Field Study, designed to meet the needs of students interested in existing conditions, the factual basis upon which housing programs must be made, and the various forms which housing reform has taken in recent years will be under the direction of Dr. Aronovici, Dr. Schaffter, and Mr. Goldfeld.

Special lectures will be given on various subjects, including *Community Planning and Management of Low-Rental Housing*. For information in regard to the courses address E. Raymond Bossange, F. A. I. A., Dean, School of Architecture, New York University, 1071 Sixth Avenue, New York.

International Housing and Town Planning Congress

TO BE HELD IN PARIS, JULY 5TH TO 13TH, 1937

THE International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, London, and the International Housing Association, Frankfurt are arranging to hold a joint Congress in Paris from July 5 to 13, 1937, simultaneously with the yearly conferences of the International Union of Local Authorities and the International Institute of Administrative Science. This Congress will be held under the patronage of the French Government and under the auspices of the City of Paris and the Conseil Général de la Seine.

An exhibition, "Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne," is being held in the centre of Paris in 1937, which will illustrate the most recent advances in architecture, town planning, transport, entertainment, sanitation, and all the crafts that are employed in the production of those things for which modern civilization has need.

It is proposed to arrange, in connection with the Congress, certain excursions in the neighbourhood of Paris and two simultaneous study tours, commencing on July 13, one of about 8 or 10 days, visiting Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and the Route des

Alpes and another of about a fortnight, the programme of which has not yet been fixed, to enable delegates to study the progress in housing and town planning in other parts of the country, and there will also be a number of official receptions.

The congress subjects will be:

National and Regional Planning.

The Question of Rent for the small dwelling.

The Financing of the small dwelling.

Vertical and/or Horizontal Development.

Those who expect to attend the Congress are advised to make their own arrangements for hotel accommodation through the various travel agencies as early as possible, as there will no doubt be a heavy demand for accommodation in Paris this summer on account of the Exhibition.

For further information address G. L. Pepler, President of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 25, Bedford Row, London W. C. 1, or Henri Sellier, Minister of Public Health, President of the International Housing Association, 32, Quai des Célestins, Paris - 4^e.

Cornell University—Summer Session and Scholarships

THIRD SESSION IN ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

THE College of Architecture announces the offering of a course in Design, to be given during the Summer Session of 1937, emphasizing the interrelation between Architecture and Landscape Architecture. It is open to a limited number of advanced students.

This course is intended for students who have had three or more years of Design, in either Architecture or Landscape Architecture, or equivalent.

The plan for the course includes three major problems, three one-day problems, at least one field trip devoted to a study of the Finger Lakes Parks, seminars devoted to the study of parti and plant materials in relation to Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

The Faculty will probably consist of Professor Roger Bailey, Architect, and Michael Rapuano, Landscape Architect. Professor Bailey was graduated from Cornell in 1921, was a Paris Prize winner and after considerable private practice began teaching at the University of Michigan. He is now a member of the Faculty of the School of Fine Arts at Yale. Mr. Rapuano was graduated from Cornell in 1927. He is a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome; now a Landscape Architect in the Department of Parks of New York City and connected with the firm of Vitale and Geiffert and Gilmore D. Clarke, Landscape Architects, of New York City. These men will be assisted from time to time by a member of the Cornell Faculty.

Applications for admission should be made as early as possible. In the case of a student now or recently enrolled in a school of Architecture or Landscape Architecture the letter of application should be accompanied by a statement from the head of the school to the effect that the applicant is in good standing and qualified to undertake advanced work in design. Applications will be considered in the order of their receipt.

The course in Design will carry a maximum of six hours credit. Registration in other courses of the Summer Session, will be by permission only.

The tuition fee is fifty dollars.

Registration is on Monday, July 5th, 1937, and the session ends on August 13th, 1937.

A FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications are invited for a Fellowship and Scholarships for the years 1937-8 as follows:

A University Fellowship.

Open to a graduate student in Architecture or Landscape Architecture. The Fellowship pays \$400 and exempts the holder from the payment of tuition.

Three Graduate Scholarships.

Open to graduate students in Architecture, Landscape Architecture or Fine Arts. These scholarships exempt the holders from payment of tuition.

The University fellow and the graduate scholars must be enrolled in the Graduate School of Cornell University and be candidates for an advanced degree. To obtain admission to the Graduate School the applicant must have received a baccalaureate degree, the requirements for which are substantially the same as are those for the corresponding degree at Cornell. In general this means a five-year course. The applicant must also present evidence, by means of his academic record or otherwise, of ability to pursue advanced study profitably.

Five Scholarships in Architecture.

Open to graduates of four-year courses in Architecture, Landscape Architecture or Fine Arts. These scholarships have a value of \$250 each and may be held until the student has completed the requirements for the baccalaureate degree as given at Cornell. These scholarships place the holder on the same tuition basis as are members of the Graduate School.

Six First Year Scholarships.

Open to students registered for their first year at Cornell University and in the College of Architecture. These scholarships pay one half of the first year's tuition and are awarded primarily on the basis of the student's need for financial assistance.

All correspondence should be addressed to College of Architecture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

With the Chapters

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES, BULLETINS AND REPORTS

Chicago.

Vice-President Raftery presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Chapter held in the Architects' Club in Chicago.

The usual minutes of the previous meeting disposed of, a representative of the "Economist," bespeaking consideration for the paper's reporter calling at architects' offices weekly for building news, was listened to.

The special business of this meeting, attended by a limited membership, pertained to matters preliminary to the 69th Convention of The Institute to be held in Boston, June 1 to 4 inclusive. William Jones Smith presented suggestions regarding the pre-convention committee's meetings. Secretary Heimbrodt stated that the Chicago Chapter with its present membership in good standing is entitled to eleven delegates to the convention. This, however, is subject to review and correction by THE OCTAGON.

Earl H. Reed presented a report of the Membership Committee, estimating that the Chicago Chapter's territory contained 85 non-member architects eligible for membership in the Chapter.

Tellers reported result of ballots on delegates and alternates to the Boston convention in June. Delegates are: John R. Fugard, E. S. Hall, William Jones Smith, Robert DeGolyer, Earl H. Reed, Elmer Roberts, Henry K. Holsman, Alfred Shaw, John Bollenbacher. Alternates: T. J. Ferrenz, Lawrence Perkins, F. Charles Starr, Andy Anderson.

Regarding revision of the by-laws of the Chapter to conform to new Institute by-laws, Secretary Heimbrodt was authorized to appoint a Chapter committee to study the proposed revisions.

The company moved to the lounge on the main floor to witness moving pictures taken by Andy Anderson in various sections of the country. Irving K. Pond was called upon to tell about his forthcoming book, "Big Top Rhythms."

Georgia.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter, Arthur N. Robinson, representing the Committee on Legisla-

ture, reported that the Engineer's Bill now before the Committee of the State Legislature has been amended to include the word "architect." Should this bill pass in its amended form, the law will require that either a licensed architect or engineer be retained for all public works, except highways. Discussion of this bill followed.

Samuel I. Cooper, the newly elected President of the Chapter addressed the meeting, calling attention to the necessity for an increase in chapter membership and larger attendance at meetings. Mr. Cooper also proposed that a clinic be established for making architectural service available to that large portion of the general public who are not normally financially able to benefit by the knowledge, training and experience of competent architects.

A discussion of this proposal followed and, on the motion of Mr. Hentz, was adopted in principle, the actual details to be worked out and submitted to the Chapter at the next monthly meeting. A Committee was appointed to study the matter and to make recommendations. This Committee consists of Ernest Daniel Ivey, Hal F. Hentz, William J. Sayward, Francis Palmer Smith, Harold Bush-Brown and Harold Clark McLaughlin, Chairman.

Kansas.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter Walter G. Ward discussed the Better Farm Homes Train that is traveling through Kansas under the guidance of Kansas State College and the Santa Fe Railway. The exhibit is being sponsored for the purpose of interesting the farm families of Kansas in a better state of living. He suggested that the Kansas Chapter assist him by furnishing plans of farm homes and, if possible, with funds to further the project.

A report was given by W. E. Glover and R. E. Soamell on the P. W. A. announcement which appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital under date of February 28, 1937. It was moved and seconded that each member be assessed for his pro-rata share of the expense of printing this notice.

The meeting was recessed for a noon luncheon

in the Colonial room in the Hotel Kansan.

The afternoon discussion was opened by Mr. A. B. Dunham, a representative of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Mr. Dunham outlined the need of a Small House Service Bureau for the state and suggested that individual members of The Institute sponsor such an organization in connection with the banking institutions affiliated with the Federal Home Loan Bank.

It was moved and seconded that the Chapter approve for consideration the Federal Home Loan Bank Service Plan and that a committee be appointed to work out the details of the plan submitted by Mr. Dunham and make a written report by mail to the individual Chapter members for a final vote.

Ted Friest, chairman of the legislative committee, reported the Architects and Engineers Registration Bill, Senate Bill No. 169, had been approved by the Committee on State Affairs of the Senate, that it had appeared on the floor of the Senate but after considerable discussion was referred back to the Committee on State Affairs for clarification.

New York.

Three bills sent to Governor Herbert H. Lehman by the legislature which would prevent the employment of architects and engineers in private practice by both the state and city of New York are attacked as "discriminatory against the professions of architecture and engineering and against the best interest of the public" by the New York Chapter in a letter to the Governor requesting a hearing on the measures. Two other bills dealing with the construction industry have been endorsed by the Chapter.

Those condemned were the McNaboe-Dollinger Bill, the Buckley Bill, and the Feld Bill. Under the provisions of the first, architects and engineers in private practice would be barred from "any architectural, engineering, or technical service to be performed in the construction or maintenance of any public work, public building, or public project instituted by the State or its civil divisions or cities."

The Buckley act would change the provisions of the New York City charter "so as to practically prohibit the employment of architects in private practice in connection with the designing of buildings for the city of New York," and the Feld meas-

ure would prevent the employment of architects in private practice by the New York City Department of Education.

"We take the position that the bills mentioned are not only discriminatory against the professions of architecture and engineering, but are against the best interests of the public," declared the letter of protest.

"We respectfully request that you grant us the privilege of a hearing on these measures to enable us to present our objections in greater detail before you take any official action."

Should the enactments become law, the state and city would be deprived of the services of the leaders in the two professions, with consequent lowering of the standards of design in public works, it was pointed out. Comparatively inferior planning would lead to waste in construction costing the public more money than could possibly be saved in fees under a system of staff designing.

Two bills approved by the State Department of Education relating to public safeguards in the construction industry, one of which would broaden the powers of the State Board of Registration in qualifying architects and engineers practicing in New York State, were given the approval of the Chapter.

A pre-convention luncheon meeting will be held May 25, at the Architectural League in New York, for the special purpose of considering matters which the Chapter will bring before the Convention.

A large attendance at the May 25 meeting is urged and all members are invited to contribute suggestions for discussion.

Northern California.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chapter was held at the Hotel Stewart in San Francisco with President Corlett presiding.

PRESENT: Wm. Clement Ambrose, John Bake-well, Jr., John K. Branner, Morris M. Bruce, Will G. Corlett, Albert J. Evers, Edward L. Frick, Henry H. Gutterson, Wayne S. Hertzka, Ellsworth E. Johnson, Thomas J. Kent, Lawrence A. Kruse, Frederick H. Meyer, Harry M. Michelsen, James H. Mitchell, Irving F. Morrow, Gwynn Officer, Warren C. Perry, John Davis Young.

There being no unfinished or new business presented, the attention of the members was directed

to the unusually interesting program that had been arranged.

Mr. Francis P. Watts sang a group of songs accompanied by Mary Munn. This was not his first appearance before the Chapter, and the hearty applause was indication that the members hoped he would be with them again.

Mr. Butler S. Sturtevant, member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, gave a talk on European gardens, illustrated by very fine lantern-slide views in color. Spanish, Italian, French and English garden scenes were shown in sequence during which the speaker dwelt upon the basic principles embraced in the garden design of each country and their application to American gardens.

The clarity with which Mr. Sturtevant presented his subject left definitely with the members a fine understanding of the fundamental differences in the garden structure of each country.

Pittsburgh.

The April meeting of the Chapter was held at the Pittsburgh Architectural Club.

The report of the Committee on Education, referring to Apprenticeships, was read and received the approval of the Chapter. The Committee is to continue until the final report is made.

Senate Bill No. 929, referring to the requirement that only those empowered by the State to sign and prepare drawings and specifications could receive permits from any building department in the state, was read and discussed. This bill received the unanimous endorsement of the Chapter. The Secretary is to write to the various members of the Committee on State Government of the Legislature, requesting their endorsement of the bill.

A discussion of the change proposed to the Capitol Building followed, and on motion of Stotz, seconded by Hitchens, it was agreed that the Chapter express its objection to the changes in the Capitol Building, and that Mr. Stotz, Chairman of the Chapter Committee on Historical Monuments, be so notified.

A letter from the Committee on Membership of The Institute was read. This matter is to be turned over to the Chapter Committee on Membership for discussion and report.

Announcement was made that the Chapter President has had a preliminary discussion with the Builders Exchange regarding the formation of a

Building Council, as suggested by the Committee on Construction Industry Relations of The Institute. This matter will be reported on from time to time as it takes form.

The announcement was also made that any member of the Chapter would be welcome as a delegate to the election of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College to be held June 4, 1937.

Toledo.

The April meeting of the Chapter was held in the University Club in Toledo. The reports of various committees, called for by Chapter President Richards, indicated that the committees were functioning efficiently and that much progress could be expected, particularly in respect to the pending amendments to the Ohio Architects Registration Law.

William Fernald presented a most comprehensive report on the Small House Bureau. The committee recommended a stay of action on the Bureau until after the proposed amendments to the State Code had either been adopted or rejected. Delegates to the 69th Convention of The Institute, to be held in Boston June 1-4, were announced as follows:

T. Y. Hewlett and John N. Richards. Alternates: Mark B. Stophlet and Karl B. Hoke.

President Richards, in reviewing the Convention Program and related articles that have appeared in the last four issues of THE OCTAGON, urged that the Toledo Chapter be represented at the Convention by a large attendance.

A trip to Cranbrook, Michigan is planned by the Chapter members and it was announced that the Spring Party, under the able direction of Donald H. Buckout, would be held at Catawba Cliffs in June. Chapter members were each urged to prepare photographs for exhibit at the first annual Architects Exhibition which will be held at the Toledo Museum of Art in September.

Washington State.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chapter was held in the Engineer's Club in Seattle with Mr. Fowler, Associate Superintendent of Buildings, City of Seattle, as special guest.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the meeting was called to order by President Gowen. Minutes of

the last meeting and a report from the Treasurer were read and approved.

J. H. Vogel was called upon to give a report on the Legislative Committee, which proved to be an explanation of the failure of the revision of the Architects' License Law to be passed by the State Legislature.

President Gowen then gave a report of the proposed revision of the Chapter by-laws.

Charles H. Alden reported for the Bulletin, expressing appreciation of the interesting story received from the Tacoma correspondents and O. F. Beeman's contribution from Spokane, which was of much interest. This news of the activities of out-of-town members should stimulate Seattle members to contribute notes.

William Aitken, in reporting for the Public Information Committee, told of the special work being done by the Seattle Star and hoped the Chapter members would support these efforts by contributing articles on architecture and building, as had been requested.

John T. Jacobsen, reporting for the Exhibition Committee, reminded the members of the Exhibition to be held at the Frederick & Nelson Auditorium, Seattle, detailed notice of which had been given in a previous Bulletin.

B. M. Priteca then made some interesting commentaries as a report of the Ordinance Committee. He called attention to the obsolete character of the published zoning ordinance of Seattle and mentioned efforts being made to publish a revised edition. For a further report on ordinances, he introduced Mr. Fowler, who presented interesting high lights on the Building Ordinances of Seattle as they now exist, and changes that might profitably be made, stressing the need for revision of the Zoning Ordinance.

Adjournment was then taken to the attractive lounging room of the Club where discussion was continued at some length on the Seattle Building ordinances, what they might, could or should be, covering such points as the use of new materials now coming into use, what to do with "Trailers," etc. Mr. Fowler cooperated cordially with explanations and comments.

A request for consideration of proposed terminal railway facilities for Seattle was referred to the Committee on City and Regional Planning. State Senator Wanamaker was given a vote of appreciation for her efforts in behalf of the Architects License Law revision and the editor of the Spokesman-Review was commended for the publicity given to architecture.

News of the Convention

THIS June number of THE OCTAGON goes to press on May 15 and should be in the hands of every member prior to the opening of the Sixty-ninth Convention in Boston on June 1.

The next number of THE OCTAGON—the July issue—will contain the important Convention documents, including The President's Address, The Board's Report, a synopsis of The Treasurer's Report, all Convention resolutions and—we hope—a human-interest story of the Convention and its personalities by H. Daland Chandler, of the Boston Chapter.

Under Institute procedure, the personnels of practically all Administrative and Board commit-

tees go out of office with the adjournment of the Convention.

The new President, and the new Board, are charged with the duty of making reappointments or new appointments. That work is done as rapidly as is consistent with limitations imposed by time, and by the processes of democratic government.

Usually committee appointments are not completed and available for announcement until from sixty to ninety days after the adjournment of the Convention.

During this interval the old committees continue to function unless there is some specific By-law provision to the contrary.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE REGISTRATION
OF
NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS

BY C. JULIAN OBERWARTH, A. I. A.
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION LAWS,
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

COMPILED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS

Suggestion: Detach and preserve as a permanent reference document this Supplement to the June, 1937, number of **THE OCTAGON**, a Journal of The American Institute of Architects.

Notes on the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

Address of the Council:

Emery Stanford Hall, Secretary, Suite 2300, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Instructions:

For making an ordinary original application through the Council: Send written request for proper blanks and enclose: 1. List of States in which registered and whether by exemption or examination in each case. 2. Outline of professional experience. 3. Certified check for \$20.00, payable to "National Council of Architectural Registration Boards."

Council Procedure:

The Council sees that all forms are properly executed, and then makes a careful disinterested investigation of the applicant's training, practice, and character. The resulting material is bound, sealed, and certified and becomes known as the "Council Record" of the man in question. For an ordinary application through the Council, this Record, together with all completed forms and State fees, is then forwarded to the State board for action. *The Council itself makes no recommendations whatever as to disposition of these applications.* Its job is done and its full service rendered upon completion and delivery of the applicant's Council Record.

Purpose and Advantage of Application Through the Council:

Application through the Council is primarily a method of obtaining a complete record of each applicant and requiring him to pay for it himself. In view of the fact that our State boards operate almost entirely upon fees paid by architects, this is a fair distribution of the financial load, just as the State application fee is a just requirement for financing the board's deliberations upon each applicant. However, with a Council record a State board can, and usually does, act more promptly.

Subsequent transfers Through the Council:

Once having made an application for transfer to another State through the Council, the original Record is preserved and made available for future use. Certified copies for additional transfers are obtained, together with other Council service, upon payment of \$10.00 in each case, or half the original fee. *A Council Record for subsequent transfers can usually be mailed out within three or four days.*

The Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examinations:

The Council Record referred to above, and required for transfer of registration in many States, is only the first preliminary step when it comes to passing a Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination. (For purpose and value of this examination, see No. 19 of the Chart reference notes). These examinations, *Junior and Senior*, commonly referred to as the "National Examinations", are a *standard* of examination set up by the State boards themselves operating through their own organization, the *National Council of Architectural*

Registration Boards, which they control. *The Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examinations* are designed to facilitate transfer of registration by setting up nationally recognized examinations. *These examinations are given in the Candidate's home State by his own State board and are generally accepted as the equal of those in any State*

Requirements for Admission to the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Junior Examination:

Graduation from an accredited college of architecture (or equivalent training) with a subsequent period of not less than three years of practical, diversified training in the offices of architects of acknowledged standing under the guidance of an approved "Mentor" who must then certify that the Candidate has had sufficient training of a nature to equip him for admission to the examination. Application should be made to the Council before leaving college, or at least before starting the three-year period of training.

Scope of the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Junior Examination:

The examination covers a written test of 3 eight-hour days (6 four-hour periods) and 1 full twelve-hour day. In addition, a personal audience is required and a grade is given upon personal qualifications and upon the Candidate's training as revealed in the Council Record.

Requirements for Admission to the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Senior Examination:

Lawful practice of the profession of architecture as a principal for a period of ten or more years and graduation from an accredited college of architecture (or equivalent).

Scope of the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Senior Examination:

In addition to the usual Council record, the *Candidate* is required to submit three pages of small photographic illustrations of his executed work, and these form a part of his permanent Record. This Record is graded for General Culture, Technical Training, and Professional Attainments (*Division I of the Examination*). The *Candidate* is then required to spend an hour or more in general oral examination, including the submission of working drawings, specifications, sketches and renderings.

Passing Grade:

A general average of 75 is required to pass either the Junior or the Senior Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination.

Credit for Examinations Already Passed:

In qualifying for, and taking a Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination, credit is given for whatever examination the Candidate has previously passed, and he is required to take only such additional subjects as are necessary to make up the deficiency.

Fees:

The Council fee for a Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination is \$25.00.

Boards

The Standard
to facilitate
nationally
is given
the board and
any State

C. A. R. B.

rchitecture
period of no
ed training
d standing
who must
sufficient
sion to the
de to the
fore start

tion:
eight-hour
-hour day
nd a grade
upon the
il Record

C. A. R. B.

ecture as a
d gradu
ecture (a

tion:
Candidate
tographic
rm a part
graded for
professional
s). The
r more in
mission of
nd rend

either the
B. Exam

C.A.R.B.
mination
he is re
s as an

A. R. B.

REGISTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS

ARTICLES (6)	COMPARATIVE LOCAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS											STATE OR TERRITORY	
	SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY REGISTRATION	HOW APPLICATION MUST BE MADE	APPLICATION FEE (4)	ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE (5)	WHEN APPLICANT MAY START PRACTICE	PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION (14)			THE EXAMINATIONS (16)				
						JUNIOR CLASS (17)			SENIOR (18) CLASS	JUNIOR (17)	SENIOR (16)		PASSING GRADE
						AGE	EDUCATION (14)	EXPERIENCE (15)					
Temporary registration upon receipt of full application and approval by Secretary and 3 other Board members.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00 Returned in full if registration denied	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration	NONE	NONE	NONE	2 8 hr. days 1 0 hr. day 1 4 hr. day	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Alabama (1931)		
Temporary certificates issued for period of 90 outside days to non-residents from states having satisfactory requirements.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$15.00	\$5.00	Only after temporary or permanent registration officially granted.	NONE	5 years (each year up to 5 of training in approved Technical School accepted as 1 year.)	3 8 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Arizona (1921)			
Temporary registration granted for one stipulated structure upon evidence of qualifications satisfactory to Board. Fee \$25.00. 100% direct.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$15.00 + \$10.00 when Registration granted	\$10.00	Only after temporary or permanent registration officially granted.	Graduation from college of architecture (or each year accepted up to 1 of 10 years experience.)	4 years (or 10 years in college grad. work.)	4 8 hr. days 1 1/2 hr. day 1 1/2 hr. day 1 1/2 hr. day 1 1/2 hr. day	1 hour oral	70	California (1901)			
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$25.00 \$15.00 returned if registration denied.	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	NONE	NONE	21	4 7 1/2 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Colorado (1909)		
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$15.00 Returned in full if registration is denied.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	High School graduate	NONE	21	1 15 hr. day 3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral	76	Connecticut (1933)		
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	High School graduate (or equivalent)	5 years	No age requirement	1 8 hr. day 1 12 hr. day 1 5 hr. day 1 7 hr. day 1 3 1/4 hr. day	Oral Time not Specified.	76	Delaware (1933)		
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$10.00 \$1.00 per month from date of granting to April 30th.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	NONE	NONE	20	3 8 hr. days 1 12 hr. day	1 hour oral	75	District of Columbia (1924)		
License upon evidence of having passed B. E. examination and payment of fee. Also accepted in lieu of per- mitted. (18)	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct (3)	\$5.00 + \$10.00 when registration granted.	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	NONE	NONE	21	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	75	Florida (1915)		
NONE	Direct to Board	\$25.00	\$2.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	High School graduate + Math., English and other approved (or equivalent).	NONE	21	1 3/4 hr. day 2 1/4 hr. days 2 1/4 hr. day	1 hour oral	75	Georgia (1919)		
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00 Returned in full if registration denied.	\$2.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	High School graduate + Math. and English covering 2 years college course.	5 years (Graduation from approved college of architecture accepted in lieu of other education and experience.)	21	1 6 hr. day 2 7 hr. days 2 8 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	76	Idaho (1917)		
NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct (3)	\$10.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted.	\$1.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	High School graduate (or equivalent).	5 years (Graduation from approved college of architecture accepted as 1 year.)	21	3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral	75	Illinois (1897)		

NONE	N. C. A. E. B. Direct	Returned in full if registration denied.	\$2.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	+Math. and English covering 3 years college course.	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 6 hr. day 2 7 hr. days 1 8 hr. day	NONE same as Junior Exam.	75	Ohio (1917)
NONE	Thru N. C. A. E. B. or Direct (3)	\$10.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted.	\$1.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral	75	Illinois (1897)
NONE	Thru N. C. A. E. B. or Direct (3)	\$25.00	\$25.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	Graduate of High School and College of architecture (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral	75	Indiana (1929)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application made by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. Direct	\$10.00 + \$15.00 when registration granted.	\$10.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	21	High School graduate + Math. English and Logic, as prescribed (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days 1 12 hr. day	Oral Time not Specified.	75	Iowa (1927)
NONE	Thru N. C. A. E. B. only	\$25.00	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School graduate (or equivalent).	NONE	3 8 hr. days 1 12 hr. day	1 hour oral + written supplement as directed	75	Kentucky (1930)
NONE	Direct to Board	\$5.00 returned if registration denied.	\$5.00	Upon issuance of certificate	21	Grammar School graduate.	NONE	3 8 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Louisiana (1910)
NONE	Thru N. C. A. E. B. or Direct	\$20.00	\$10.00	Only after Registration Card received.	21	4 years of High School	3 years	3 8 hr. days 1 9 hr. day	1 hour oral	75	Maryland (1935)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. Direct only when not registered in any state.	Returned in full if registration denied.	\$1.00 (payable \$5.00 every 5 years.)	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	Graduation from College of Architecture (or equivalent).	3 years (or equivalent) (4 years additional accepted in place of college graduation).	1 8 hr. day 1 9 1/4 hr. day 1 12 hr. day	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Michigan (1915)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. only	Returned in full if registration denied.	\$5.00	Temporarily upon receipt of application for permanent registration (13) Otherwise, after permanent registration granted.	35	Satisfactory to Board	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 12 hr. day 3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral	75	Minnesota (1921)
NONE	Direct to Board	\$25.00 + Registration fee \$20.00. Fee \$5.00 and recording fee \$1.00 if granted.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	NONE	NONE	3 8 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Mississippi (1923)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. or Direct	\$10.00 when registration granted.	\$10.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	No age requirements	NONE	3 years (Graduation from approved college of architecture accepted as 2 years).	3 8 hr. days	NONE same as Junior Exam.	70	Montana (1917)
NONE	Direct to Board	\$5.00 + \$4.35 for A. I. A. members or \$20.35 for all others. All but \$5.00 returned if registration denied.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School graduate (or equivalent).	7 years satisfactory experience as principal or 3 years of such experience + graduation from college of architecture.	3 8 hr. days 1 12 hr. day	As directed	70	New Jersey (1902)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Direct to Board	\$12.50 returned if registration denied.	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	No age requirements	NONE	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days 1 9 hr. day	1 hour oral + written supplement as directed	75	New Mexico (1932)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. only	Returned in full if registration denied.	\$20.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	25	Graduate of 4 year High School and an approved College of Architecture (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 7 hr. days 1 11 hr. day	Oral Time not Specified	75	New York (1915)
Persons who have satisfactorily passed a written examination in a written test, and temporary permits issued upon receipt of full application and fee by the N. C. A. E. B. (13)	Thru N. C. A. E. B. Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	21	Graduate of High School and approved College of Architecture (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days	Oral Time not Specified	70	North Carolina (1913)

State	Year	Age	Registration Fee	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration	No age requirement	Education	Experience	Examination	Notes
New Mexico	(1932)	75	\$15.00 returned if registration denied.	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	No age requirement	NONE	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days + written supplement as directed.	
New York	(1915)	75	\$25.00 returned in full if registration denied.	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	Graduate of 4 year High School and approved College of Architecture (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 7 hr. days + 1 11 hr. day	Oral Test not specified
North Carolina	(1913)	70	\$25.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	31	Graduate of High School and approved College of Architecture (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days	Oral Test not specified
North Dakota	(1913)	75	\$10.00 + \$15.00 when registration granted.	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days + 1 10 hr. day	1 hour oral + written supplement as directed
Ohio	(1931)	75	Same as fees in applicant's home state.	When notified of approval for temporary practice or permanent registration.	31	High School graduate + Math., Hist. and English, as prescribed (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 11 hr. day + 1 9 hr. day + 1 7 hr. day + 1 6 1/2 hr. day	1 hour oral + written supplement as directed
Oklahoma	(1925)	75	\$50.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 hrs. oral + 4 hours written	
Oregon	(1919)	70	\$30.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 hrs. oral + written supplement as directed	
Pennsylvania	(1919)	75	\$4.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	35	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 hour oral	
Rhode Island	(1936)	75	\$35.00 For non-residents \$5.00 For residents	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School or College Graduate + Math., Hist. and English, as prescribed (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 hour oral	
South Carolina	(1917)	70	\$35.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	1 hour oral	
South Dakota	(1925)	70	\$35.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted. Returned in full if registration denied.	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	Satisfactory record of experience as principal or 3 yrs. experience as principal or 2 yrs. experience as principal from college of architecture.	1 hour oral	
Tennessee	(1921)	70	\$25.00 returned if registration denied.	Upon receipt of full application and fees (15)	No age requirement	Graduate School graduate.	Obvious ability and over 30 years of age	4 8 hr. days preceded by general oral Exam.	Oral part of Exam.
Utah	(1911)	75	\$25.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	NONE		3 7 hr. days	NONE Same as Junior Exam.
Virginia	(1920)	75	\$35.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	31	NONE	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	3 8 hr. days	1 hour oral
Washington	(1919)	75	\$30.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	NONE		3 8 hr. days + 1 6 hr. day	NONE Same as Junior Exam.
West Virginia	(1921)	70	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	31	High School graduate (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	2 8 hr. days + 1 10 hr. day	Oral Test not specified
Wisconsin	(1917)	70	\$2.50 (payable \$5.00 every 3 years.)	Upon receipt of Certificate Temporary permits in emergency.	31	Graduation from a 4 year College course (or equivalent).	10 years satisfactory experience as principal.	4 8 hr. days	1 hour oral + written supplement as directed
Hawaii			\$25.00	When notified of approval for	No age requirement				NONE Same as

Wisconsin (1917)	Hawaii (1923)	Philippine Islands (1924)	Puerto Rico
1 hour oral + Written supplement as directed	NONE Same as Junior Exam.	NONE Same as Junior Exam.	NONE Same as Junior Exam.
4 8 hr. days	3 8 hr. days	3 7 hr. days	1 10 hr. day approximate by general oral Exam.
10 years satisfactory experience as principal	—	—	—
3 years	NONE	5 years (Graduation from college of archi- tecture accepted as 3 years.)	NONE
Graduation from a 4 year College course (or equivalents).	NONE	Graduation from Col- lege of Architecture (or equivalents).	NONE
21	No age require- ment	20	No age require- ment
Upon receipt of Certificate Temporary permits in emer- gency.	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent regis- tration.	Only after permanent regis- tration officially granted.	Only after permanent regis- tration officially granted.
\$2.50 (payable \$5.00 every 3 years.)	\$4.00	None	None
\$5.00 + \$5.00 when registration is granted.	\$20.00 Returned in full if regis- tration denied.	10 pesos	\$20.00 Returned in full if regis- tration denied.
Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	Direct to Board	Direct to Board	Direct to Board
Temporary permits granted to unemployed applicants pending Board action. (13)	Temporary permits issued for 1 year or 1 stipulated condition upon evidence of general qualifi- cations equal to requirements for permanent registration. Fee \$25.00.	NONE	NONE

only by qualifying and passing the full examination before this Board, just as for resident applicants.

(11) If examination or preliminary requirements or other evidence is adjudged unsatisfactory, the procedure in this state allows for the possibility of making up deficiencies as follows: Applicant may be required to, (a) Submit additional evidence, or (b) Appear in person with exhibits for questioning, or (c) Pass examination equal to deficiencies, or (d) Take the full examination or fulfill any or all provisions which are, in this Board's opinion, necessary to prove the applicant's qualifications equal to this Board's standards.

(12) Fees indicated in this column are for special or temporary registration only and do not apply on permanent registration. If none indicated, then the regular application fees, and those only, are required with application for any class of registration offered in each state.

(13) Subject to ratification or rejection by full Board. (Author's note: In case of rejection, applicant's registration is automatically terminated, with many resulting complications. It is strongly recommended that permanent registration be acquired before starting work in any state.)

(14) Educational requirements, in every case, must have been completed in schools meeting the approval of the board in question.

(15) Practical experience in the offices of reputable architects, and of a nature satisfactory to the Board in question.

(16) Duration and passing grade are used as a general guide only, in determining equivalents in examination. Examinations of equal hours may vary considerably in severity of the test.

(17) The regular written examination given to candidates for admission to practice.

(18) For architects of long experience as principals who wish to register in other states but whose registrations were secured by exemption without subsequent examinations, or by unequal examinations, or who reside in states without registration laws and have never qualified. All oral examinations are taken in person before the full board. They include submission of plans, specifications, sketches and photographs of applicant's work. The time required, as noted on the chart, is approximate only.

(19) The passing of a Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination should, in no manner, be confused with mere application "through the Council." The latter simply means that the Council office prepares an investigated record of the applicant's experience and attainments, whatever they may be, regardless of whether the applicant has had only a State examination or no examination at all. The passing of a Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination, on the other hand, stamps an architect as a person who has achieved the educational and examination requirements of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, recognized by The American Institute of Architects as the agency qualified to set up a standard equal to that of any State in the country, and carrying with it a mark of excellence and distinction. Even though they may not yet have adopted any special policy in respect to transfers upon this basis, practically all State boards now officially recognize the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examinations as at least the equal of their own. An effort is now being made to obtain official recognition from each board so that Candidates may know in advance the exact privileges which the passing of this "National Examination" will insure. The movement was started in Kentucky

only two years ago, and judging from actions thus far taken (as shown on the Chart), its success seems assured. In this manner it is hoped that there may be established a quick, sure medium for admission to practice wherever and whenever desired. Coincident with this movement, another has been started toward having each State place its examination upon a par with the "National Examination." Thus may we move steadily, though perhaps slowly and painfully, toward the time when all States will have examinations of equal value and recognized standards, and transfer between States approach the point where it is practically automatic, or simply a "matter of form." (See also "Notes on the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards" and others published with this edition of the Chart.)

DEFINITIONS

"Council" or "N. C. A. R. B.": National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

"Or equivalent": Any work, practice, study, travel or other training or experience which the board in question deems a worthy substitute.

"Experience as principal": Experience in full control of an architect's office, with responsible charge of employees and work executed under own name as architect.

"Permanent registration": Registration which may be retained as long as desired, providing renewal fees are paid and practice is ably and ethically conducted.

"Transfer of registration": Securing the legal right to practice in another State or Territory. This term has come into common use (rather than the word reciprocity) since registration in another State has become a matter of transfer of the applicant's available training and examination credits, and "transfer" more nearly describes the real procedure.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE REGISTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE REGISTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS (6)

BOARD	SECRETARY ADDRESS	REQUIRED FOR REGISTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS (6)				SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY REGISTRATION	HOW APPLICATION MUST BE MADE	APPLICATION FEE (4)	ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE (5)	WHEN APPLICANT MAY START PRACTICE	AGE	PRELIM
		REGISTRATION FOR APPLICANTS WHO HAVE PASSED A STANDARD N.C.A.R.B. EXAMINATION	REGISTRATION FOR APPLICANTS WITH (6)(6) EXAMINATION CREDITS	REGISTRATION FOR APPLICANTS WITH (6)(7) STATE EXAMINATION CREDITS	REGISTRATION (10) FOR APPLICANTS WHO HAVE PASSED A STANDARD N.C.A.R.B. EXAMINATION							
Board for Registration of Architects (2)	Harry H. Jones Shepherd Building Manassas	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration granted for: (a) Architects registered and in good standing in any state; or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing; or (c) Graduate approved college of architecture + 1 year of practical experience in cities of reputable antebellum.	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary registration upon receipt of application and fee and approval by Secretary and 2 other Board members.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$35.00 Returned in full if registration denied	\$4.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration	No age requirement		
Board of Technical Registration (3)	Leola S. Yarb P. O. Box 1109 Phoenix	When applicant's record of practice character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary certificate issued for period of 90 calendar days to registered architects from states having satisfactory requirements.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$15.00	\$5.00	Only after temporary or permanent registration officially granted.	35		
Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Harry J. Devine 460 McAllister St. San Francisco G. Beasley Wilson 807 State Bldg. Los Angeles	NONE (6)	NONE	Will be approved if applicant passes general examination before California Board.	Temporary registration granted for one stipulated structure upon evidence of qualifications satisfactory to Board. Fee \$35.00. Apply direct.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$15.00 + \$10.00 when Registration granted	\$10.00	Only after temporary or permanent registration officially granted.	No age requirement	Graduate degree (or equivalent)	
Board of Examiners Architects (2)	W. Gordon Janssen 815 Twelfth St. Denver	Same age requirement + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (11)	Graduation from approved college of architecture + 1 year practical experience (or equivalent) + (6) registration in state having similar law, or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$25.00 returned if registration denied.	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21		
Board Examining Board (2)	Edward B. Caldwell 1689 Fairfield Ave. Bridgeport	NONE (6)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$15.00 Returned in full if registration is denied.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21		
Board of Examiners and Board of Architects (2)	Roscoe Cook Tisdall 914 Orange St. Wilmington	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	Evidence that applicant is well versed in essential qualifications + good record of practice and character.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	No age requirement	High (or equivalent)	
Board of Examiners and Board of Architects (2)	Robert F. Bradford 810 E. 14th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.	Same age requirement + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$10.00 + \$1.00 per month from date of granting to April 30th.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	20		
Board of Architecture (2)	Melvin C. Gray 625 Bureau Bldg. Stamsvill	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration granted for: (a) Architect registered and in good standing in any state; or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing; or (c) Architect, graduate of approved college of architecture + 3 years subsequent practice as principal; or (d) Long years of satisfactory experience as principal if from state having no registration law. Proof of ability required in each case.	NONE	Special permit for limited practice upon evidence of having met the Standard N. C. A. R. B. examination and payment of fee + registration. Also accepted in lieu of personal appearance where required. (13)	Special permit for limited practice upon evidence of having met the Standard N. C. A. R. B. examination and payment of fee + registration. Also accepted in lieu of personal appearance where required. (13)	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	\$5.00 + \$15.00 when registration granted.	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	21		
Board of Architecture (2)	R. C. Coleman Department of State Albany	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Direct to Board	\$25.00	\$2.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High + Master's Degree (or equivalent)	
Board of Law Enforcement (2)	J. L. Balderston (Commissioner) State House Boise	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (10)	Graduation from approved college of architecture + 3 years practical experience subsequent to graduation.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$25.00 Returned in full if registration denied.	\$2.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High + Master's Degree (or equivalent)	
Board Examining Committee (2)	L. E. Provinz University of Illinois Urbana	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	\$10.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted.	\$1.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High (or equivalent)	

Business for	Acting Director	Administrative record of previous and character-equivalent examinations.	Member A. L. A. in good standing	With state examination credits.	By Secretary if requested, upon receipt of full application and fees, evidence of qualifications. (13)	Direct to Board	\$25.00 returned if registration denied.	\$10.00 returned if registration denied.	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	No age requirement	NONE
Examiners of	Wm. F. Brandt 339 Livingston Ave. New York	10 years of useful practice without the state + range of practical examination the character of which shall be determined by this board, and before whom it shall be taken in person.	NONE	May be accepted by the department in lieu of examination credits.	Special license may be granted for one year for persons who have established previous upon satisfactory proof of ability and character.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$25.00	\$25.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	25	Graduate of High School or College or Architecture (or equivalent).
Architectural Registration	Harry Barton Greensboro	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (10)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary registration for one stipulated commission upon receipt of full application and fees, which may be nullified to practice. Fee \$25.00. Apply direct.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$25.00	\$25.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	21	Graduate of High School or College or Architecture (or equivalent).
Architects (2)	Robert A. Bitternuth 20 N. 7th St. Raleigh	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$10.00 + \$15.00 when registration granted.	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	R. C. Kempton 40 W. Broad St. Columbus	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	(a) Exemptions which apply to Ohio architects seeking registration in applicant's state will be considered in the following cases: (1) Graduate of recognized college of architecture + 3 years satisfactory experience or protracted practical examination.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	Temporary practice allowed newly established residents upon receipt of full application and fees and satisfactory proof of applicant's ability to practice without further qualification. (13)	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	Same as fees in applicant's home state.	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary practice or permanent registration.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	Leonard H. Bailey Coburn Bldg. Oklahoma City	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and personal appearance before this board. (9) (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of complete application.	To architects doing specialized work only, as employees of one company or corporation, upon proof of permanent employment thereto.	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct	\$50.00	\$10.00	Only after special or permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Architects (2)	Max. Myer 1001 Pringle Street Portland	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$20.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	M. I. Kead 275 Edmonson Bldg. Harrisburg	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	25	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	Albert Hixson 1428 Industrial Trust Bldg. Providence	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	Evidence that applicant is well versed in essential qualifications + good record of practice and character.	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$25.00	\$1.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Architectural	Walter E. Rowe 210 Sloan College University of South Carolina Columbia	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	10 years satisfactory experience as principal + record of high character and integrity	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	George C. Huggill Boyer-Greasy Bldg. Spartanburg	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	Board of outstanding practice and character	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. only	\$25.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted. Returned in full if registration denied.	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Examiners of	Joseph W. Holman 702 Shannon Bldg. Nashville	Registration in state having equal requirements + personal appearance before this board. (10)	NONE	Personal appearance requirement is waived. Otherwise, action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Thru N. C. A. R. B. or Direct	\$25.00	\$3.00	Upon receipt of full application and fees (13)	No age requirement	Grammar School.
Examiners of	S. W. Goiding (Director) State Capitol Belt Lake City	Same age requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (10)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Direct to Board	\$25.00	\$3.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	NONE
Examiners of	C. G. Miano 4030 Fort Ave. Lynchburg	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	Temporary permits to newly established residents upon receipt of full application and fees. (13)	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	\$25.00	\$3.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	21	NONE
Licenses	Harry C. Ross (Director) Olympia	Residence in state having equal requirements and reciprocating with Washington.	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Direct to Board	\$20.00	\$5.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	NONE
Architects	Theodore T. Soudary 430 Julian Street Petersburg	Residence in state reciprocating with West Virginia.	10 years satisfactory experience as principal when from state having no registration law.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	NONE	Direct to Board	\$50.00	\$10.00	Only after permanent registration officially granted.	21	High School or (or equivalent).
Board of Professional	Arthur Pashby State Capitol Madison	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary permits granted to applicants pending Board action. (13)	Thru N. C. A. R. B. Direct (3)	\$5.00 + \$5.00 when registration granted.	\$2.50 (payable \$5.00 every 2 years)	Upon receipt of Certificate Temporary permits in emergency cases.	21	Graduation in 4 year College (or equivalent)
Registration	William C. Frew 600 Hamilton Trust Bldg. Raleigh	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	(a) Graduate approved college of architecture + 2 years satisfactory experience, or; (b) 10 years experience as principal with such other evidence of general qualification.	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary permits issued for 1 year or 1 stipulated commission upon evidence of general qualification.	Direct	\$25.00	\$5.00	When notified of approval for temporary or permanent registration.	No age requirement	NONE

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE REGISTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT ARCHITECTS

STATE (1) TERRITORY	BOARD	SECRETARY AND ADDRESS	REGISTRATION WITH (9)(7) STATE EXAMINATION CREDITS	REGISTRATION WITH (9)(8) NO EXAMINATION CREDITS	REGISTRATION (10) FOR APPLICANTS WHO HAVE PASSED A STANDARD N.C.A.R.B. EXAMINATION	SPEC
Alabama (1931)	State Board for Registration of Architects (2)	Henry H. Jones Shepherd Building Montgomery	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration granted to: (a) Architects registered and in good standing in any state; or (b) Member of A. I. A. in good standing; or (c) Graduate approved college of architecture + 1 year of practical experience in office of reputable architect.		Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Tempo receipt fee 2 and 3
Arizona (1921)	State Board of Technical Registration (2)	Louis S. Nash Box 1029 Phoenix	When applicant's record of practice and character in his state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Tempo period register having
California (1901)	State Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Henry J. Devine 460 McAllister St. San Francisco G. Henry Wilson 891 State Bldg. Los Angeles	NONE (6)	NONE	Will be approved if Applicants present general information before California Board.	Tempo for and fee Apply
Colorado (1909)	State Board of Examiners of Architects (2)	W. Gordon Jamieson 815 Twelfth St. Denver	Same age requirement + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (11)	Graduation from approved college of architecture + 4 years practical experience (or equivalent) + (a) Registration in state having similar law, or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Connecticut (1933)	Architectural Examining Board (2)	Edward B. Caldwell 1099 Fairfield Ave. Bridgeport	NONE (6)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
Delaware (1933)	State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects (2)	Reese Cook Tisdall 914 Orange St. Wilmington	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	Evidence that applicant is well versed in essential qualifications + good record of practice and character.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
District of Columbia (1924)	Board of Examiners and Reg- istration of Architects (2)	Robert F. Bengeford 810 Eighteenth St. N. W. Washington, D. C.	Same age requirement + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Florida (1915)	State Board of Architecture (2)	Mullen C. Chesley 628 Barnett North Park Bldg. Jacksonville	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration granted to: (a) Architects registered and in good standing in any state; or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing; or (c) Architects, graduated or (d) Long years of satisfactory experience as principal if from state having no registration law. Proof of ability required in each case.	Graduation with or without examination credits. Registration granted to: (a) Architects registered and in good standing in any state; or (b) Member A. I. A. in good standing; or (c) Architects, graduated or (d) Long years of satisfactory experience as principal if from state having no registration law. Proof of ability required in each case.	Special permit for limited practice in state of N. C. R. B. for one year on basis of four regular registrations. Personal appearance where required.	
Georgia (1919)	State Board for the Examination and Registration of Architects (2)	R. C. Coleman Department of State Atlanta	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Idaho (1917)	Department of Law Enforcement (2)	J. L. Baldwin (Commissioner) State House Boise	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (10)	Graduation from approved college of architecture + 3 years practical experience subsequent to graduation.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Illinois (1897)	Architectural Examining Committee (2)	L. E. Frevin University of Illinois Urbana	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	

Year	State	Board	Examinations	Examiner	Requirements	Character of Examination	Consequences to Graduate	Other
Illinois (1897)	Illinois	Architectural Examining Committee (2)	Architectural	L. E. Frevino University of Illinois Urbana	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Indiana (1929)	Indiana	State Board of Registration for Architects (2)	Architectural	Leblond Bowers State Capitol Bldg. Indianapolis	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Iowa (1927)	Iowa	State Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Architectural	William L. Perkins 716 Lucas Ave. Chariton	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	If reg. state tempo receipt (turn 1)
Kentucky (1930)	Kentucky	State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects (2)	Architectural	O. Julian Oberweith 301 W. Second St. Frankfort	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	Record of outstanding practice and character	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
Louisiana (1910)	Louisiana	State Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Architectural	Walter Cook Kemau 4230 St. Charles Ave. New Orleans	NONE (9)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Maryland (1935)	Maryland	State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects (2)	Architectural	James P. Edmunds, Jr. 409 Calvert Bldg. Baltimore	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination.	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Michigan (1915)	Michigan	State Board of Examiners for Registration of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors (2)	Architectural	C. T. Omland 300 Transportation Bldg. Detroit	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory (10)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Minnesota (1921)	Minnesota	State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors (2)	Architectural	William W. Tyrie 620 New York Bldg. St. Paul	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	Archit. qualify allow receipt
Mississippi (1928)	Mississippi	State Board of Architects	Architectural	Frank P. Gales 601 Milne Bldg. Jackson	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration for A. I. A. in good standing and in good standing in any state, or: (b) Member of A. I. A. in good standing; or: (c) Architect of long established practice in own community, or: (d) Graduate approved college of architecture + 2 years satisfactory experience as principal.	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Montana (1917)	Montana	State Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Architectural	W. P. Faw State College Bozeman	No distinction between transfer with or without examination credits. Registration granted to Architects registered and in good standing in any other state.	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temp. by reg. receipt if no qualif.
New Jersey (1902)	New Jersey	State Board of Architects (2)	Architectural	Gilbert C. Elby 23 Walnut St. Newark	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	Temp. by reg. receipt if no qualif. evidence
New Mexico (1932)	New Mexico	State Board of Examiners for Architects (2)	Architectural	John Windsor 213 Don Gaspar Santa Fe	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (11)	Member A. I. A. in good standing	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
New York (1915)	New York	State Board of Examiners of Architects (2)	Architectural	Wm. P. Baumbler 330 Lexington Ave. New York	10 years of lawful practice without the state + passage of practical examination, the character of which shall be determined by this Board, and before whom it shall be taken in person.	May be accepted by the examination in lieu of the examination upon recommendation of Board.	Special stipulation in favor of state	
North Carolina (1913)	North Carolina	State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration (2)	Architectural	Harry Barton Greensboro	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character - equivalent examination. (9) (10)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temp. by reg. receipt if no qualif. evidence

State	Year	Board	Address	Requirements	Character of Exam	Special Notes	Temporary Board
New York	(1915)	State Board of Examiners of Architects (3)	Wm. F. Beaudette 339 Lexington Ave. New York	10 years of lawful practice without the state + passage of practical examination, the character of which shall be determined by this Board, and before whom it shall be taken in person.	NONE	May be accepted by the Special Registry in lieu of examination upon recommendation of Board.	Temporary Board established for full term of 1 year or less for a fee of \$25.00
North Carolina	(1913)	State Board of Architectural Examination (2)	Harry Barton Greensboro	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (9) (10)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
North Dakota	(1913)	State Board of Architecture (2)	Robert A. Bittichuth 209 N. 7th St. Bismarck	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Ohio	(1931)	State Board of Examiners of Architects (3)	H. C. Kersiden 50 N. Broad St. Columbus	(a) Examinations which apply to Ohio architects making registration in this state; (b) Graduates appropriate to this state; (c) Graduates appropriate to other states or jurisdictions.	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Oklahoma	(1925)	State Board of Examiners of Architects (2)	Leonard H. Bailey Oklahoma Bldg. Oklahoma City	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
Oregon	(1919)	State Board of Architects Examiners (2)	Mrs. F. J. Smith 1001 Portland	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Pennsylvania	(1919)	State Board of Examiners of Architects (2)	M. I. Kunk 275 Elizabeth Bldg. Harrisburg	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (10)	Evidence that applicant is well versed in essential qualifications + good record of practice and character.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Rhode Island	(1936)	State Board for the Examination and Registration of Architects (2)	Albert Hinkson 1428 Industrial Trust Bldg. Providence	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
South Carolina	(1917)	State Board of Architectural Examiners (2)	Walter E. Rowe 510 Sloan College University Columbia	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice + equivalent examination. (11)	10 years satisfactory experience as principal + record of high character and integrity	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
South Dakota	(1925)	State Board of Engineering and Architectural Examiners (2)	George C. Howell Boyer-Gregory Bldg. Sioux Falls	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	Record of outstanding practice and character	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
Tennessee	(1921)	State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners (2)	Joseph W. Holman 705 Nashville Bldg. Nashville	Registration in state having equal requirements + personal appearance before this board. (10)	NONE	Personal appearance required. Interview is waived. Otherwise, action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Utah	(1911)	Department of Registration and Education	S. W. Golding (Director) State Capitol Salt Lake City	Same as requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (10)	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	Temporary Board established for full term of 1 year or less
Virginia	(1920)	State Board for the Examination and Certification of Professional Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors (2)	C. G. Mame 4680 Fort Ave. Lynchburg	Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + equivalent examination. (9) (11)	NONE	Unanimous ballot for approval will be cast immediately upon receipt of certified record and complete application.	
Washington	(1919)	Department of Licenses	Harry C. Ems (Director) Olympia	Residence in state having equal requirements and registering with Washington.	NONE	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
West Virginia	(1921)	State Board of Architects	Theodore T. Slaughter 480 Juliana Street Parkersburg	Residence in state registering with West Virginia.	10 years satisfactory experience as principal with no registration law.	No special policy. Action same as for applicants with state examination credits.	
Wisconsin	(1917)	State Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers (2)	Arthur Peabody State Capitol Madison	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but after customary Board action.	Temporary Board established for full term of 1 year or less
			William C. Fure	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)		Will be approved but after customary Board action.	Temporary Board established for full term of 1 year or less

Wisconsin (1917)	State Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers (2)	Arthur Peabody State Capitol Madison	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory. (11)	NONE	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	Temporary year of suspension for per \$25.00.
Hawaii (1923)	Territorial Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, Architects and Surveyors (2)	William C. Fayer 608 Hawaiian Trust Bldg. Honolulu	When applicant's record of practice, character and examination in own state is adjudged satisfactory (11)	NONE (6)	Will be approved but only after customary Board action.	
Philippine Islands (1924)	Board of Examiners of Architects	Jose Gil Bureau of Civil Service Division of Architecture Manila	NONE (6)	NONE	No special policy.	
Puerto Rico	Board of Examiners of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	Pedro A. De Castro San Juan	NONE (6)	NONE	No special policy.	

NOTES APPLYING TO CHART

Important: Do not attempt to use this chart without careful attention to all notes and definitions.

(1) With but one or two exceptions all of the remaining 10 states, i.e., Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming have been trying, at one time or another, to pass laws for the registration of architects. At least 5 of these are making an active effort for enactment of such laws as this material goes to press. All of the Canadian Provinces and many foreign countries require registration. The time has come when no architect should attempt to prepare plans or seek work in any state or country without making careful inquiry as to legal requirements and fully complying therewith. (Since the above chart was set up Nebraska has passed a Registration Law.)

(2) Member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Date indicates year original law was passed.

(3) Personal appearance required when made direct to Board.

(4) All fees, not otherwise indicated, should accompany application. Except as noted, none will be returned. Fees listed are for registration when no additional examination is necessary. Applicants who must take an examination, either in their own or another state, may be required to pay an additional fee therefor, or to surrender their right to all or part of fees listed as "returned if registration denied." When application is made through N. C. A. R. B., an additional fee is required, payable to that body—\$20.00 for an ordinary, original application—\$25.00 for an original application for "Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination,"—\$10.00 for subsequent applications to other states. Unless otherwise noted, fees for resident and non-resident applicants are the same.

(5) Dates for payment of renewal fees, periods of grace and penalties for non-payment vary. Due notice is usually provided by each board secretary. In most states registration may be "surrendered" before time for payment of the next renewal fee where all work is completed and no work may subsequently be done by the registrant without proper renewal of the surrendered registration. Re-instatement may usually be had within specified time limits upon payment of a fee which is generally much larger than cost of renewal for one year. In many states, failure to renew on time, or to make a declaration of surrender, subjects the registrant to payment of penalties or even revocation of registration.

(6) Architects who can not qualify for transfer of registration under provisions noted may do so by presenting proof of preliminary requirements, satisfactory character and practice, and passing the full examination before the Board in the state where registration is sought, just as for resident applicants.

(7) Credit for preliminary requirements and examination subjects already passed in any state. (See "Comparative Local Examination Requirements" on the Chart).

(8) Without having ever passed an examination to determine the applicant's qualifications for architectural practice before a state or territorial examining board.

(9) If examination already passed is not adjudged equivalent, this board will consider applicant's record of experience as a principal subsequent to examination, in light of possible credit for making up the deficiency.

(10) If registration denied upon basis of un-equivalent examination or unsatisfactory evidence, registration may then be had in this state

only
tion
appl
(1
men
tory
poss
App
addi
exhi
tion
this
appl
stan
(1
spec
appl
cate
only
of r
(1
Boa
appl
ated
stro
tion
stat
(1
mus
app
(1
repu
to
(1
gen
exam
var

Requirements for State Registration

of

Non-Resident Architects

By C. JULIAN OBERWARTH, A. I. A.

SECOND EDITION

EXPLANATORY NOTES

RECIPROCITY," as popularly conceived, is non-existent in so far as interstate practice of the profession of architecture is generally concerned; yet probably no other profession engages in such "nomadic" tendencies. In a number of states there are more non-resident registered men than there are resident practitioners. Thus is created an urgent need for means of "getting around," at the same time making care and caution doubly important.

The provisions in our State laws intended to care for this situation are usually mere statements to the effect that "an examining board *may* grant registration to architects from other States provided the requirements are equal and equal privileges are granted in return."

Without some kind of clarifying agreements, such legal provisions are useless, because it takes but little study of practical registration to understand that the closest we can come for some time to "equal requirements" will be similarity, while in most cases there is a wide difference.

Obviously, if the various examining boards honestly desire to receive competent men, some satisfactory procedure had to be devised which would legally admit qualified architects yet close the door to all others.

It is to their credit that our state boards not only found a solution to the problem, but most of them promptly put it into operation. A full understanding by the remainder of the profession of the system adopted would help immeasurably the advancement of it.

This system is as straightforward and practical as possible under the existing complex conditions. First, it was agreed that the plan must embody something in the nature of a good sieve, with a mesh that would freely pass a really "fine" man and stop the "unfinished" or "coarse" products.

Now each State already had such a sieve, made up of a mesh of preliminary training, practice, character and examinations. Since all of these sieves, however, varied beyond any immediate hope of standardization, the examining boards simply said: "All right, let's all work toward the day when we can each have a fine mesh of the same size, but, in the meantime, send us any architect from our State who has passed through your sieve and we will try him in ours. If he passes through, we will grant him registration. If he fails to pass, we will require him to obtain only such additional training and polish

as is necessary to allow him to fall pleasantly through into our waiting laps." In other words it is agreed to treat each applicant as an individual case, to give him credit for all attainments proven in his own state and for all examinations he has passed, and measure him by the local standard. If the standard already met was equal to or higher than the qualifying standards in the state in which registration is sought, registration will be granted. If not, then he must prove, in one manner or another, that he has the additional qualifications required to make up the deficiency.

One of the preliminary difficulties encountered in adopting this procedure for making "transfers" from one state to another is the fact that hundreds of architects have been in practice a long number of years without anything more than registration by "Exemption" and so have never met the qualifying requirements of the examinations even in their home States.

Since there is an obvious difference between examining men for *admission* to practice and examining these men who have been in actual practice for a great many years and who simply wished transfer of registration for incidental work in other States, the next step was to agree upon a form of practical examination for this group.

This has been done, and in order to distinguish them, the regular written examination for admission to practice is called the *junior* examination, and this one for the older experienced practitioners, the *senior* examination.

It was decided that ten years of practical experience as a principal should be required for admission to the Senior Examination, and that the test would include an hour or more of general discussion and questioning of the candidate's practice, methods and experience, with an exhibit of plans, specifications, sketches and photographs of work executed under his name as architect.

It is unfortunate that a few men have felt that this simple, practical test is "obnoxious" or "uncalled for" where competent men are concerned. Keep in mind this fact: *In anything as legal and serious as architectural registration it is absolutely essential that whatever standards are set up must be met by all applicants*; and that some definite measure of character and ability *must* be set up if interstate practice is to be made possible without the inclusion of the right to *all* incompetents to do work where and when they will.

Also keep in mind, that practically all tests are before a jury of practicing architects, and the more competent the man and thorough his training, the more easily will he drop through the sieve. It is interesting to note, in this respect, that it has been the common experience of the examining boards that the more capable the architect, the more cheerfully and readily he has given his cooperation in promptly submitting to the prescribed test.

Having observed and familiarized ourselves with these basic conditions, we may proceed more clearly to a comparison of the requirements in each state, the exceptions to the general rules, and the extent to which standardization is succeeding, all of which are shown in condensed form on the accompanying chart.

The purpose of this chart is threefold. First, to serve the profession by providing a ready reference guide to interstate requirements for transfer. Second, to promote a more general understanding of registration problems and cooperation in enforcement. Third, to assist in the work of expediting standardization—to the end that competent architects may suffer fewer and fewer of the inconveniences now apparent.

It may be interesting to observe that since publication of the first chart in 1933:

Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Rhode Island have passed registration laws for architects.

Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire and Texas are reported actively engaged in an attempt to pass similar laws.

Twenty-three States now subscribe to acceptance of architects who have had, "Equal preliminary requirements + satisfactory record of practice and character + an equivalent examination," and many of these States qualify this provision (as shown by chart reference notes) with the statement that if these are not judged equivalent, they will consider other and subsequent training as possible "equivalents" to make up the deficiencies.

Where the 1933 chart showed not a single State board having an examination of the exact duration and character of the "National Examination," eight boards have now set their examinations exactly according to that standard (with the exception of preliminary training and personal appearance grades), and a number of others are preparing to do so as soon as it is legally possible. A number of others have examinations which vary only slightly and might easily be "brought into line."

The total of States giving the regular State senior Examination as shown in the 1933 chart was 18. The present chart shows a total of 24, or an increase of 33⅓% of the former figure.

Architects are warned against seeking work or starting practice in any state until legally authorized to do so, and their cooperation in this respect can not be too strongly urged. Violators are being arrested and punished—with rejected applications, blemished records, and serious embarrassments as added penalties.

All transfers are by application, and should be made well in advance of any contemplated practice. It is out of reason to expect an examining board to conduct costly proceedings for one man simply because he is "in a hurry" and lacked sufficient foresight in the matter. It is also unreasonable to expect a technical examining board, liable to the courts for its actions, to grant registration without a full record of the applicant at hand, the assembling of which requires a good deal of time.

Until the full application and record is received, you are bound to be considered as just plain "John Doe—unknown" to the registration board. Remember (if you feel that you—as a distinguished architect—deserve some special consideration) that personal knowledge used in such fashion, even if desirable, might be properly dubbed "politics," from which our architectural boards have been, in the main, free.

Each board reserves the right of final decision on each application, and the right to name the requirements for erasing deficiencies.

Each is the sole judge, in that state, of what constitutes an "Equivalent"; what experience is "Acceptable"; what schools are "Approved"; and what may be deemed "Equal," "Satisfactory," or "Reputable."

Before making application for transfer, an architect should be registered by examination in his home state; and this step is strongly recommended regardless of whether or not any immediate or current need of out-of-state registration is apparent. It is also recommended that candidates eligible for admission take the Standard N. C. A. R. B. Examination. (See Notes on the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards accompanying the chart and No. 19 of the chart reference notes.)

Avoid individual attempts to interpret a state law. Each state board already has the services of the state's attorney general and others capable of analyzing its provisions and legal technicalities. Snap judgment or casual interpretation may often lead to trouble.

For instance: The law in some states has a provision exempting buildings under a specified cost from the provisions of the law. This does not give non-resident architects the right to do this class of work without registration for the following reasons: There is usually another provision elsewhere in the law which requires that plans for such work be signed by the author with the title of his true occupation in life. Still another which says that it is illegal for anyone not registered to use the title of "Architect." Thus an unregistered architect can not sign his true occupation without breaking the law.

An architect who does work in a state where he is not legally registered will find that he can not collect fees as such in court actions, qualify as an expert witness, or make valid contracts.



