

Holsman, Henry K.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Sept 28, 1915

To the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects,
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I hereby apply for Membership in the American Institute of Architects under Class [A, B, C, or D.]

I hereby certify that the following statements are correct:

Name Henry K Holsman
Address 1332 South Michigan Ave Chicago, Ill,

Place and date of birth.....

Graduate in architecture.....
[Give name of institutions and year—Evidence of Diploma or Certificate of graduation to be submitted with application.]

Holder of Scholarship in architecture.....
[Give name and year.]

Passed the qualifying examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or the examinations for the first class of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.....
[State which, and year—Evidence of Certificate to be submitted with application.]

If practicing architect, firm name Same

Have been in practice 1 Eighteen years or more

If draughtsman, employed by.....

Collegiate and office training Graduate Iowa College, Grinnell Ia. 1891.
[State number of years.]

I have carefully examined the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute and the "Circular of Advice Relative to Principles of Professional Practice and Canons of Ethics," and I agree, if elected, honorably to maintain them.

Henry K Holsman
[Signature of Applicant.]

I hereby certify that the signer of this application is a member of Illinois
Chapter, A. I. A.

Webster Foulness Secretary.
Illinois Chapter, A. I. A.
[To be omitted when the applicant does not reside in the territory of a Chapter.]

We, the undersigned members of the American Institute of Architects, have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe it to be correct. We know the applicant personally, and consider that his work and practice warrant his admission to Membership.

Frederick F. King
Arthur G. Brown
Max S. ...
[The signatures of three Institute members are here required. In the case of "official endorsement" of candidates by a Chapter, the signatures of its officers only shall be here required.]

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Holsman Henry K

2-3

December 21st, 1915.

My dear Mr. Holsman:-

Acting for the Secretary I am writing to ask if you will not be good enough to send to the Octagon at your early convenience some photographs and drawings of three of your executed buildings, for use in connection with your application for membership in the American Institute of Architects.

These may be taken from your office files and will be promptly returned later. It is much regretted that the inconvenience of submitting exhibits is required because there was found to be one unfavorable ballot in the Chapter return. The Executive Committee, because of the nature of this ballot, was strongly of the opinion that a mistake in marking had been made but there was no possible way of confirming this.

This is a situation which came about a number of times under the Constitution and By-laws of the Institute in force previous to the Convention here on December 1, 1915. The entire procedure of election was changed at the Convention, but your application was made under the old form.

I am sure that you will understand that this is a routine requirement; and hope that you will find it possible to send the exhibits at an early date.

Very truly yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Henry K. Holsman,
332 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

K:B

2-3

January 6, 1916.

Dear Sir:

Acting for the Secretary, I take pleasure in advising you of your election to membership in the American Institute of Architects, effective January 5, 1916.

You will receive later, the Annuary and Proceedings for the current year. The former contains the official documents of the Institute.

In accordance with the action of the recent Convention of the Institute with regard to applicants qualifying in 1916, your initiation fee of \$25.00 has been remitted. As you have paid the preliminary fee of \$5.00, the only charge on the Institute books is for dues for the current year. For this item we enclose a formal statement.

May I take this opportunity to say that the office of the Institute at the Octagon is for the service of every Institute member. Should the occasion arise, we will be glad to give you our best cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. H. K. Holsman,
332 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ills.

K:C
ENC/

P. S. The Board of Directors at its recent meeting waived the submission of exhibits in connection with your application - as referred to in a previous letter from the Octagon.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-3
COPY

March 11, 1926

Personal

Dear Mr. Holsman:

Now that the Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting are out of the way, I find a moment to write to you and to refer to the informal conversation of three of us, after the meeting, with regard to greater financial resources for the Institute.

There was a long discussion of this subject on the train, returning from Chicago. The great need of the Institute for more money was fully recognized and the development of some plan is now in the hands of Mr. Waid and Mr. Zantzinger.

During the discussions I took the clearly expressed position that special funds raised by any means should be for special purposes, such as the Octagon property development, a great Architectural Library, Education, or Public Information; and not for the usual current expenses of carrying on the general activities of the Institute. My reason was, and is, that should large contributions be accepted from wealthy architects and applied to operating expenses, the responsibility of the individual member for the welfare of the A. I. A., and perhaps his self-respect, would be weakened.

I do not think there is danger of this happening, but because of your interest in the subject I wanted to advise you as above. A similar note has been sent to Mr. Hammond.

The meeting in Chicago was a most helpful one. We were as comfortable at the Architects Club as if at home, and I hope that someone will convey to whoever arranged the dinner at the University Club the appreciation of those of us who were guests.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry K. Holsman, ~~Director,~~
~~Press of the American Institute of~~
~~Architects, Inc.,~~
307 North Michigan Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

K/PHG

COPY TO

FILES PRESIDENT SECRETARY TREASURER

Date 20 Dec 98

Please send me collect or (for enclosed remittance) the documents marked:

The Executive Secretary, A. I. A.:

	Quantity
1. The Standard Contract Documents—complete sets.....	.....
or separate documents as follows:	
Agreements.....	.....
General Conditions.....	.....
Bond of Suretyship.....	.....
Form of Subcontract.....	.....
Letter of Acceptance.....	.....
2. Review of Standard Documents by W. S. Parker.....	.....
3. The Agenda for Architects.....	.....
4. The Handbook of Architectural Practice:	
Cloth Binding @ \$5.00 per copy.....	.....
Molloy binding @ \$6.00 per copy.....	.....
5 I WOULD LIKE TO JOIN THE A.I.A.	
Name.....	<u>Henry K. Holman</u>
<small>(PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY)</small>	
Street.....	<u>307 N. Mich Ave</u>
City.....	<u>Chicago,</u>
State.....	<u>Ill.</u>

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-3
COPY

December 28, 1928.

Dear Mr. Holsman:-

You returned one of our postcards suggesting that a fifth item be included "I would like to join the A. I. A." This is encouraging because it shows your willingness to see the Institute make some direct effort towards getting in a reasonable number of unaffiliated architects. As you know we used some direct methods several years ago with most substantial results, but some of the more conservative Chapters objected and the Board issued instructions that membership increase must be left entirely in the hands of the Chapters.

We are to have a Field Secretary and we are planning to approach the good men who are not in the Institute in some fashion or other. When that time comes the support of those who believe in a more representative A. I. A., men like yourself, will be most helpful.

With personal regards and best wishes for your happiness during the coming year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Henry K. Holsman,
307 No. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

K:VB

HENRY K. HOLSMAN, F. A. I. A.

JOHN T. HOLSMAN

HENRY T. HOLSMAN

HOLSMAN AND HOLSMAN
ARCHITECTS

307 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE
C H I C A G O
C E N T R A L 0 1 1 9

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

*Mrs M
John T. Holzman*

December 17, 1931

Mr. Edwin Bergstrom,
Treasurer, The American Institute of Architects.
The Octagon,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Mr. Bergstrom:

Replying to your letter about my arrears in dues, beg to say that it will be absolutely impossible for me to make any payment until we can get some building started. We have been now on the rocks for two years, and I should like to have it fixed so that whether it be resignation or what, that dues will not accumulate next year, for I would not be able to pay next year unless there can be some building done next year. To break with the Institute is the last thing I want to do, but I can see nothing in the future that is encouraging, though it may be just around the corner.

Yours very truly,

Henry K. Holzman
HENRY K HOLSMAN

HKH/PI

over \$25.00 for 1931.

February 10, 1932

Dear Mr. Holsman:

Your letter of December 17th was received promptly, and we have held it, without acknowledgment, in the hope that some solution to the problem presented in your letter could be obtained.

It appears that there is no way to temporarily discontinue a membership, or hold it in abeyance, without resignation in good standing, or by discontinuance for the non-payment of dues. In either case the reinstatement procedure is simple, and perhaps you are already familiar with it. It is set out in the enclosed extract from the By-laws.

The Officers and Directors would indeed be sorry to lose your support of the profession and the Institute in its work.

If you feel that you must submit your resignation, we wish to call to your attention the marked excerpt attached, from which you will note that a resignation should come forward through the Secretary or Treasurer of the Chapter to which you are assigned, with the endorsement of the Chapter thereon.

As soon as the Chapter's approval is received, we are in a position to place the resignations before the next meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. The next meeting will be held in Washington, February 26th and 27th.

The above is a general statement on resignation procedure. But the Institute is greatly concerned at the prospective loss of good members who have encountered financial difficulties. It has been carrying those members for at least two years, and inasmuch as your dues are paid to December 31, 1930, the sincere hope is expressed that you will allow your membership to continue during 1932. By that time things may be much brighter.

In this crisis, the Institute, as the national society of the architectural profession, and the local Chapter, as its embodiment in the community, greatly need the moral support of the leading members of the profession - as such support is evidenced by their interest and membership.

But in case you feel that the resignation must go through, there is no doubt but that the Board would gladly reinstate you at some future date.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

-2-

In the event of a resignation, the 1931 annual dues must be paid, as you will note from the By-law requirements.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Henry K. Holsman,
307 N. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

K/fhg
Enc.

Copy to the Secretary, Chicago Chapter.
Director, Great Lakes Division.

Mrs. Miller

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COPY TO

FILES PRESIDENT SECRETARY TREASURER

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

Extract from letter addressed to Mr. E. C.
Kemper from Mr. Carl E. Heimbrodt, Secretary,
Chicago Chapter, dated February 16, 1932

Henry K. Holsman. The Chicago Chapter would be reluctant to have Mr. Holsman sever his membership with the Institute and Chicago Chapter and I will take this matter up with the Executive Committee at its next meeting in March and I hope that the Institute Directors in their February meeting, can arrive at a program that will permit leniency in deserving cases.

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COPY TO

FILES PRESIDENT SECRETARY TREASURER

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Holzman

February 19, 1932.

Dear Mr. Heimbredt:

With further reference to yours of February 16th, and responding seriatim:

Charles Alban Carr: In as much as Mr. Carr's resignation has not been acted upon by the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter, we feel it would be better to delay Institute action until the formal recommendation of the Chapter is received. Action can then be taken by the Board at its meeting in April. We are hopeful that in the meantime Mr. Carr may find it possible to discharge his Institute and Chapter indebtedness, and to withdraw his resignation.

Ernest Mays: Similar comment applies in Mr. Mays's case - no Institute action will be taken until receipt of formal recommendation of the Chapter.

Henry K. Holzman: A resignation from Mr. Holzman has not been received, although he wrote about his dues. As you know, the whole question of delinquent dues will be considered at the Institute's Executive Committee meeting on February 26th.

Solon Reilly: A copy of Mr. Reilly's letter of January 27th, tendering his resignation, is enclosed herewith. As the Chapter will not be able to take action on his resignation until its March meeting, we are putting it down for the Institute's Board meeting in April. In the meantime, we hope Mr. Reilly can be persuaded to withdraw his resignation.

Clarence L. Yule: Your letter, advising us that the Chicago Chapter approved the resignation of Mr. Yule, was received, but we do not have either his original or copy of letter of resignation. We would appreciate receiving a copy if you have one, in order that it may be submitted at the coming Executive meeting.

William D. Works: We shall be glad to submit your recommendation in Mr. Work's case to the Executive Committee, and will notify you promptly of the action taken.

Please let us hear from you on any of these matters on which you may wish to comment or report - prior to the Executive Committee meeting on February 26-27 - in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Carl E. Heimbredt, Secretary,
Chicago Chapter, A.I.A., Chicago, Ill.

COPY TO
FILES PRESIDENT SECRETARY TREASURER

HOLSMAN AND HOLSMAN
ARCHITECTS

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

307 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE
C H I C A G O
C E N T R A L 0 1 1 9

February 22, 1932



Ed Kemper

Mr. Edward C Kemper,
Executive Secretary, American Institute of Architects,
1741 New York Ave,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Your kind letter of the 10th February was received in due time. I am pleased to note that I have not been dropped from membership on account of non payment of dues for 1930, and as I understand from your suggestion, I may be retained in good standing by special order of the Board of Executive Committee upon request, until at least the end of 1932. I think it possible that I may be able to pay some on account by about the middle of the year if perchance the banks and general administrative or commercial and industrial world does not succeed in submerging us entirely by that time.

Yours very truly,

Henry K. Holzman
HENRY K HOLSMAN

HKH/PI

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce says: "The construction industry, directly or indirectly, affects the jobs of no less than one-quarter of all our wage earners. It involves one job out of every four in some way." Surely the livelihood and support of so large a proportion of our population must not be jeopardized or thoughtlessly tampered with.

It is to be presumed that a large number of the four million men in the building trades and their families and dependents in the allied trades would like to live in a house by themselves instead of "doubling up," or would like the luxury of living in a new house of their own building rather than in one formerly abandoned. They probably would like to buy a home more than a radio or a moving picture seat, but, since for them there is no work to do, they can not buy anything, not even the product of their own handiwork.

Would it not be better to allow a little work to be done by way of producing real property, property to be used rather than to be used up, and thus break the vicious circle now operating in the building industry, and get the workers back into the houses and offices, paying rent, taxes, and interest? Let the builders of the nation build themselves better and better homes, occupying the poorer ones in the meantime. When the buildings become obsolete, as standards of living advance, they will rebuild them. This never ending process is the chief job of civilized man.

If the construction industry must put off buying clothes, food and shelter until the new

owners of depressed properties get the titles perfected and the values up, the building mills and factories may be entirely broken down and the skill and spirit of the trades dissipated. How do the new title owners expect to raise the value of their newly acquired properties back to their former appraised amounts, a consummation greatly to be desired and doubtless hoped for, if they do not let that one-fourth of all workers, the property makers, get to work, so they can rent the "liquidating" and "distressed" properties while they are slowly raising living standards, or values, and creating more tax producing properties to take the place of those continually going out of use and value?

The evident present policy of the parties partly responsible for the present slump in property production needs careful thought before it goes too far. If a few mortgage bankers and their appraisers formerly put a few values too high, as it seems now they may have done, a reasonable way to bring values up toward that height, rather than panicky action, would be most desirable. The number of over-valued or unlawfully issued real estate bonds and mortgages is insignificant compared to the vast amount of sound ones. To keep these mistakes in mind and stop all building construction loans on that account, might easily jeopardize all values. To let that one-fourth of all our workers proceed in their industry might quickly restore all the "distressed properties." Surely anything that tends to paralyze one-fourth of our entire productive population can do no good.

Commercial and Financial Cross Purposes

A Speech delivered at the
Architects Club of Chicago

By
HENRY K. HOLSMAN, F.A.I.A.
Architect

12th November, 1931

Printed and Distributed
By Order of the Board of Directors of
The Architects Club of Chicago

THESE seems to be a good deal of publicity written by commercial leaders or inspired by them urging the people to "buy goods" and thus speed up the prosperity cycle.

On the other hand, financial leaders and fiduciary institutions, and bankers who have control of the peoples' funds in circulation, especially the funds of financiers who usually invest in mortgages and bonds, and who are, in a sense, also stewards of the peoples' capital, are urging us by publications, but more potently by advice and action (or inaction) not to build new properties "until the titles to the present mortgaged properties are put into permanent form."

Fiduciary mortgagors or bond houses and their agents, first appraised and fixed the value of these properties and agreed to invest their funds to the lawful limit of 50% or 60% of the value they themselves fixed and proved to the satisfaction of the State, under agreement to leave the title and management of the property in the possession of the mortgagee, or holder of the balance in value, until perchance the mortgagee failed from any cause to pay to the mortgagor his just share of the earnings in interest, when the mortgagor might take over the whole title, management, and earnings at the 50% to 60% of the value.

To state the transaction in simple common terms, the mortgagor agreed, in effect, to buy at 50% to 60% of his own valuation and the mortgagee consented to sell at that price,

through foreclosure, if certain unforeseen conditions should arise.

In due time the uncertain conditions certainly arose. The renters or occupants who were counted on to pay taxes, insurance, up-keep and the interest to the mortgagor, deserted and joined the ranks of the unemployed, "doubled up," or moved back into abandoned shelter to such an extent that the conditions of the contract matured the option of the mortgagor to take possession.

Now, by one class of leadership we are urged to buy goods, the product of labor and capital, and by another, or possibly the same class, we are admonished not to buy from the building and construction industry until the mortgagors have completed the purchase, or "stabilized the title," of a number of properties now in distress.

Indeed, there seems to be a kind of agreement, unexpressed perhaps except by concerted action, among managers of fiduciary funds throughout the entire country to hold up or blockade the most of the building industry. A reasonable implication is that the financial interests expect that by stopping building activity they may produce a scarcity of buildings, and thereby raise rents and raise the value of the present mortgaged properties and the newly "stabilized" titles.

The question arises whether paralyzing the building industry and allied interests will not greatly reduce values of rentable properties and whether the advisors and the controllers of funds are not working too far at cross pur-

poses by urging us by all manner of means to buy goods and at the same time stopping the largest block of work, wages and salaries in the country by declaring a blockade on the building and construction industry.

The building industry in the U. S. in normal times creates eight billion dollars worth of usable, taxable property annually; employs more than four million workmen not including allied industries such as furniture and equipment, and contributes 15% of the tonnage transported by the railways, not to mention trucks and boats. This largest of all industries in normal activity circulates eight billion dollars a year through every business, trade, and profession of our economic life. It is, next to agriculture, the most vital part of the economic life of the nation, and creates about 70% of our new taxable wealth, raises the American standard of living and contributes greatly to the safety, comfort, health and happiness of all citizens.

Stopping the use of capital and labor in the building industry probably produced half the countable unemployment and the most of the uneasiness and panicky actions among the wage earners, produced the largest quota of vacated houses, closed the most offices, broke more mills, factories, retail establishments and banks, and reduced the railroad revenue and collectible taxes more than any other class of industry. To spend a few million dollars in Government build-ings produces no taxable wealth, increases taxes, and is insignificant as employment relief compared to six or eight billion dollars that may be used in private property improvements.

Mr. Kemper -

The correspondence in Mr. Holsman's case is attached.

In his letter Mr. Holsman refers to his 1930 dues as not being paid. According to Mrs. Miller's records he only owes for 1931 and 1932 - \$50.00.

Under these circumstances I should not think it necessary to refer the case to the Executive Committee, as he is in the class with others who owe for 1931 back dues, only.

FHG

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-3
COPY

March 7, 1932

Dear Mr. Holsman:

Pressure of emergency work, including a meeting of the Executive Committee and also the hearings on the Institute's bill for the employment of architects by the Federal Government, has delayed response to yours of February 22.

In that letter you refer to Institute dues for the year 1930.

According to our records, your dues for that year were paid and you are only indebted for 1931 and 1932.

If this is correct, and I believe it is, your membership is in no way in jeopardy, for the Board has directed that those who are indebted only for 1931 and 1932 be carried as active members at least until the end of 1932.

By that time, we are all hoping that conditions will show some improvement.

May I venture to express a very sincere hope, on my own behalf and that of the staff at the Octagon, that business will greatly improve with you and that under no circumstances shall the Institute lose your affiliation and support?

Whatever happens, you can depend upon us to see to it that no action is taken affecting your membership without ample notice to you.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary

Mr. Henry K. Holsman
307 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

K;mb

COPY TO

FILES

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

TREASURER

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-3
COPY

M. Kemper

Folk



April 5th, 1933

Dear Holzman:

Your letter to the Treasurer dated December 12, 1932, with many others regarding dues, has laid on my table until I knew what action the Board would take in regard to dues for 1933 and 1932. I have just returned from that meeting, which was rather a blue one. So many of the members are finding it difficult to maintain their dues that the income of the Institute has been severely reduced, as you can well imagine,

At its meeting just held, the Board was compelled to eliminate many Institute activities, reduce the personnel at the Octagon, retaining just enough employees to keep a skeleton organization, reduce the salaries of the remaining employees by 23% and reduce the Structural Service Department to name only. Even then it did not balance the 1933 budget by more than \$5,000. If sufficient income not foreseen by the Board does not materialize before the end of the year, the Board will have to cut out all committee appropriations, all Public Information and Public Works work, and probably further reduce the personnel at the Octagon.

The Board had before it many letters from members and chapters urging the reduction of 1933 dues, but offering no assurances that the reduced dues would be forthcoming. Hence the Board could not with safety remit any part of the 1933 dues, but it did feel that it should remit the dues delinquent for 1931 and 1932 if the members so delinquent paid their 1933 dues. If those who paid their 1931 and 1932 dues in full will support the Board in that remission and not demand a similar remission for themselves, then more than \$40,000 of dues burden will be lifted from the delinquent members. Thereby it is hoped that many will be able to continue in the Institute.

Under the circumstances, I do not see any reason why your membership in the Institute should be threatened, at least for the time being. Towards the end of the year, if things do not look better to you, write me again regarding it, please.

I missed seeing you on this trip through Chicago, but I did not have an opportunity to see anyone there at this time. Meanwhile, I hope you and Mrs. Holzman are well. In such times as these, that is the all important thing, undoubtedly.

With kindest regards to you both,

Mr. Henry K. Holzman,
307 N. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Sincerely

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO CHAPTER

July 12th, 1937

Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary,
American Institute of Architects,
1741 New York Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

The following members of the Chicago Chapter, Messrs. J. M. Hoskins, Henry J. Schlacks, Henry K. Holsman, Wm. Jerome Clark and G. C. Nimmons have made direct application with the writer for member emeritus status.

These names were submitted at our regular June meeting of the Executive Committee and applications approved.

Unless there is a different procedure or the Octagon requires additional information, will you submit these names for action by The Board of Directors of The Institute.

I have a letter from you relative to the Hoskins matter, which I understand was to have been submitted to the Board following the Convention. If any action has been taken regarding Mr. Hoskins, will you kindly advise me.

Very truly yours,

(s) Carl E. Heimbrodt, Secretary
Chicago Chapter, A.I.A.

Handwritten signature/initials

Copy to the Secretary,
Chicago Chapter, A.I.A.

July 29, 1937

Dear Mr. Holsman:

On behalf of The Board of Directors this will acknowledge your application for retirement.

It appears that you are eligible to be elected a Member Emeritus and your application will be submitted to The Board, at its meeting in November, for consideration and action.

Promptly thereafter we shall notify you of the action taken.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Executive Secretary

W/g

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
1741 New York Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE OCTAGON
Inter-Office Communication

Mr. Henry K. Holsman, F.A.I.A.,
140 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Holmsan, Henry K. (F.A.I.A. - Chicago)

Membership - ,15 years of good standing

Age - More than 70 years

Chapter recommends retirement.

Effective Date - December 31, 1937

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

23
COPY

December 30, 1937

Dear Mr. Holsman:

This will formally advise you that The Board of Directors of The Institute, at its meeting in November, 1937, voted to exempt you from the payment of annual dues to The Institute and the Chicago Chapter, effective December 31, 1937.

Accordingly, your name will be placed on the rolls of The Institute as a Member Emeritus as of that date.

The Secretary of the Chapter has been advised of the action taken.

By direction of The Secretary.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary

K/G

Mr. Henry K. Holsman, F.A.I.A.,
140 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

COPY TO

FILES PRESIDENT SECRETARY TREASURER

To
Journal of A. D. A.
1971 N.Y. Ave. N.W. Washington D.C.

Biography
Holsman, H. H.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HENRY K. HOLSMAN, President, Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects - June 10, 1919.

30 years ago

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If I were to take as a text a great philosophical thought - a thought typical of our individual professional lives, typical of our professional organization and typical of that age-old professionalism hitherto unorganized and unconscious of its power, but just now reaching class consciousness; if I were to use a phrase most typical of the value of that great creative, cumulative service of the minds of men for their fellow man, now coming to be known as world professionalism, I would say: "The first shall be last and the last shall be first and servant of all."

My present conception of the policy of this organization lies in that text. The most important goal of our organization, of our profession, of all professions, is class consciousness. The task is one for a class, not for an individual. The President must be conscious of his position as a servant. He may help to awaken the other individuals and guide them to an awareness of their duties, powers and responsibilities; but whatever is done that is true and good, whatever is achieved that is beautiful and therefore cumulative and lasting, must be done by the members of the organization or of the class and not by their servants, the officers. The character of a profession depends upon the character of its individuals. The reputation of a profession depends upon its organization and the participation of all in its welfare.

The architect inherits a profession built upon the oldest instincts of man and handed down from the remotest periods of history. His profession is the one great accumulation of experiences and forces imbued with the spirit of art, and art is a development of the people as a class for the people as a mass, and can not be created by an individual. No new form or color invented by an individual (if such a thing is conceivable) can be called art unless it raises to the consciousness of the beholder past pleasures of the mind or familiar instincts of the race. He who would be an artist must serve his people with an emotional understanding of them and their past.

The profession of architecture imposes upon its members the same familiarity with the achievements of structural and social sciences. The architect must work in close co-operation and deep sympathy with other professions than his own. No individual can achieve in his profession by himself. Architecture does not depend upon the inspiration of genius but upon painstaking culture and talent and the mastery of the principles of the arts and sciences accumulated from all the ages, from men of all professional classes who have worked and thought along social, structural and esthetic lines. Architecture is a social phenomenon, not an individual phenomenon.

That our profession is the oldest, the broadest and the last to come to consciousness is at once our opportunity and our responsibility. Being in sympathy with so many other professions it becomes our obligation to wake up and help to prepare for that day of full professional consciousness when men of all classes from the humblest trades unionist to the exalted statesman will ask and receive of the treasures laid up in professionalism. Class consciousness is the chief reason for the existence of any professional organization.

The world is fast becoming aware of the great value of the professional man. He is the man who stands ready to serve other men in their health and happiness; in their organizations and enterprises; in all their conceptions and achievements. What great commercial enterprise or what mighty utilization of forces would have been achieved by the so-called masters of industry had it not been for the professional man who patiently and systematically worked it out, practically for the joy of achieving it; or what one of the great machines of finance or industry, or what government in war or peace could survive and develop, but for the continued devotion of the professional man? His

services are not paid for in proportion to their value, and for some things he cannot be bought. He is born of the people, seldom if ever of autocracy. His equipment is inherited from society and he is the safest and most important trustee for the preservation and development of society the world will ever know.

We are now awakening to the dawn of a new era. The age of kings and princes is past. The day of barons and aristocrats is waning, and the day of professionalism is at hand. Professionalism carries but one banner and written on that banner is but one word - Service. The law of its being is freedom restrained by culture, training and unbiased devotion to duty. The remuneration of its members is a known fee in proportion to the cost of preparation and the hazard of the undertaking, coupled with that distinctive mental exhilaration known to no other calling - the joy of solving a problem that makes life still more worth living.

"And only the Master shall praise us, and only the
Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall
work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working and each in
his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God
of Things as They Are!"

It is our chief duty to develop our organization, in order to develop our class consciousness. By serving with each other in close contact and fraternity we can develop an awareness of our combined strength and power. To belong is not enough - to participate must be the watchword. When we know each other as individuals, we can make ourselves known to society as a class. We may not have been first in war, but we can be first in peace. Let us stand by the professional ideal, to ourselves be true, and unite in one great body and one great purpose, to serve organized society everywhere within the field of our usefulness, with one great, unselfish professional organization - the American Institute of Architects.

(Reprint from the Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois
Society of Architects.)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of HENRY K. HOLSMAN, President Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects June 10, 1919

If I were to take as a text a great philosophical thought—a thought typical of our individual professional lives, typical of our professional organization and typical of that age-old professionalism hitherto unorganized and unconscious of its power, but just now reaching class consciousness: if I were to use a phrase most typical of the value of that great creative, cumulative service of the minds of men for their fellow man, now coming to be known as world professionalism, I would say: "The first shall be last and the last shall be first and servant of all."

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