



Charles F. McKim

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

Held in the New Willard Hotel,
Washington, D. C.,

DECEMBER 11, 12 AND 13, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, A. I. A.
Under direction Committee on Education and Publication.
GLENN BROWN, EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
1903.

which environs the site of the structure, such as lakes, rivers, cascades, creeks, mountains, hills, crags, woods, meadows, farms with tilled lands, roads, etc. They are most essential in developing a form which shall be harmonious with, and appropriate to, the landscape. A neglect on the part of the architect to duly consider these environments in his composition would eliminate the element without which architectural construction cannot rise to the dignity of "High Art."

The general effect and dignity of a monumental structure depends very largely on the elevation and environments of the site chosen for it. Graphic illustrations of that fact are evidenced by a comparison of the north and south fronts of both the Treasury and the State, War and Navy Department buildings, and, also, by a comparison of the Treasury building (a four-story classic building) with the little White House (a two-story classic building), the latter dwarfing the former. Another and still more striking illustration of this fact is manifested by comparing the two opposite fronts of the United States Capitol (the west and the east) with each other. Monumental structures should be judiciously located, as graphically illustrated by the models of beautiful Washington submitted by the recently appointed Park Commission. The great L'Enfant placed the Capitol on the highest elevation available. These buildings should also be prototypes of our time, intelligence and artistic taste.

If a site has been selected which lacks the elevation or size necessary for a suitable display of such a structure, the professional skill, ingenuity and experience of the architect should be called into requisition to obliterate this topographical shortcoming by an adequate increase of the height of the structure and thus to avert its dwarfing.

Vice-President Stone: Before taking up the report of the Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors, I call upon Mr. Cass Gilbert for a report on The Octagon.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. Chairman, I shall ask that the report of the Committee on The Octagon shall be postponed until immediately after lunch, as the committee has been making some investigations and may possibly have some very startling disclosures to make at that time.

Being on the floor, I will take advantage of your courtesy in a cause which I am sure will appeal to the hearts of everyone here. It becomes my sad duty to present a resolution drawn up by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors to express some testimony to the work, merit and splendid qualities of our dear friend, Walter Cope. Mr. Cope, as you know, died very suddenly scarcely a month ago, and the duty that has been placed upon the committee, of which Mr. Day was chairman, has been of such an extremely personal

character that it is scarcely possible for us to present the matter in the formal way demanded by a convention in official session. I therefore present, with your permission, this resolution:

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF MR. WALTER COPE,
DECEMBER 12TH, 1902.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, feeling profoundly the great loss to the Institute and to the profession at large in the death of Walter Cope, has appointed a special committee to prepare resolutions in tribute to his memory.

It is scarcely possible to adequately express in set terms that which all must feel who have known his work, shared his friendship, or who have felt the influence of his life and character. While conscious of this inadequacy the committee still offers the following resolution:

Whereas in the death of Walter Cope this Institute has suffered the loss of one of its ablest and most distinguished Fellows; and

Whereas, whether he be regarded as an artist whose work by its fertility of invention, its beauty and appropriateness, calls out our enthusiastic admiration, or as a man whose unerring sense of right, whose joy in his work, whose openness of character appeal to all that is best in us, we can but most profoundly regret the removal of his presence from among us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Institute records its sense of sorrow at the untimely death of one whose works bespoke the full maturity of his mind and gave assured promise of a still greater future, and of one who had endeared himself by his right thoughts and actions, and by his helpful, manly deeds, to all who knew him.

C. F. MCKIM,
CASS GILBERT,
FRANK MILES DAY,
EDGAR V. SEELER,
Committee.

I ask that this resolution be adopted by a rising vote.

Vice-President Stone: You hear the very truthful characterization of Mr. Cope's life and the sympathetic resolution offered by Mr. Gilbert.

(The question was put and the resolution unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

Vice-President Stone: Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the committee appointed to consider the report of the Board of Directors, feels that he would like to make the report when there is a larger

out of the contribution box. You cannot but do so. Why not also, put in?

Vice-President Stone: This committee was appointed by the Board of Directors, but the motion of Mr. Marshall that they be continued as a Committee of the Institute, is a good way in which to endorse the appointment of the committee and the work it has done.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mr. W. B. Mundie: Yesterday a vote was taken, which was the first legal step to acquire the Octagon House taken by this body. The vote was taken in direct violation of our By-Laws. I think we ought to start right, and the action taken yesterday should be rescinded by the body as a whole, as they voted that way, and the vote taken by the vote of delegates only. I will therefore move that the vote taken yesterday to concur in the report of the Board of Directors to purchase the Octagon House, which was a vote of the body as a whole, be expunged and rescinded.

(Motion carried.)

Vice-President Stone: I think it will be well to have the vote on the proposition under consideration properly prepared, and the vote taken by calling the roll of delegates. This matter must be attended to in a proper manner, and every step we take must be taken with legal correctness.

We will now have the report of the Committee on Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Mundie presented the report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Your committee appointed to report on the various recommendations of standing committees, beg leave to report as follows:

First. That it is a matter of gratification to the members of the Institute to note the rapidly increasing library being acquired, and look forward with pleasure to the permanent placing of the same in the newly acquired headquarters in the Octagon.

Second. That the report of the Education and Publication Committee as presented is a matter of extreme interest in that the action of the Institute adopted at the Convention held in Pittsburg relative to qualifying examination for membership in the Institute is so soon showing such good results.

Third. That the report on 'Foreign Correspondence be received and adopted.

Fourth. That the report of the Committee on Contracts and Lien Laws be received and adopted, but in future we recommend that the power to act, vested in this committee, be hereby annulled and the work or findings of this committee be referred back to the Institute for action.

Fifth. That the report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences be received and adopted with thanks, and we concur in their recommendation that such committee in future be discontinued.

W. B. MUNDIE.
A. L. BROCKWAY.
GEO. W. RAPP.

Vice-President Stone: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. The Chair would rule that the last recommendation cannot be carried out at this Convention. The Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences is recognized as a standing committee. Therefore, it is incompetent for this Convention to pass this resolution at this time. The only way to accomplish that is to strike out that section of the By-Laws.

(The various sections of the report, except the last, were received and accepted by the Convention.)

Mr. Boring: Mr. Chairman, I move the following resolution:

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE CONVENTION OF THE A. I. A. BY THE NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Whereas in the death of Mr. James Brown Lord the American Institute of Architects has lost one of its valued members, whose life and artistic career have brought honor to our profession: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Institute desires to express to the family of our deceased member, Mr. James Brown Lord, our most heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Institute, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

(The resolution was unanimously adopted.)

Mr. Geo. A. Frederick: I want to make my position clear on this subject. No one is more desirous of paying a merited tribute to men as prominent as Mr. Lord and Mr. Cope were in the profession than I am, but we are making a precedent which is peculiar. Would it not be a great deal better if the Chapters to which these gentlemen belonged were to pass eulogistic resolutions, eminently deserved by these men, and who were much better known to the members of the

Chapters to which they belonged than by the members at large in the Institute? A suitable reference to the decease of such gentlemen could then be made in the Proceedings of the Institute. There are many of our members who, through lack of opportunity, are not as distinguished as some of these gentlemen have been, but they do not receive such resolutions. I will cheerfully continue to vote for these resolutions—the only point is whether we are doing a wise thing.

Mr. Wm. A. Boring: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chapter, it was resolved that one of the secretaries be instructed to present these resolutions at the Convention at Washington.

Vice-President Stone: The chair recognizes the questionableness of beginning such a course. We have not been in the habit of doing it, and it has been the custom for some years to have a brief obituary notice of every member who dies inserted in the report. This is a question for the Institute to decide.

On motion, the Convention took a recess for luncheon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Vice-President Stone called the Convention to order at 2.15 o'clock.

Vice-President Stone: The first business will be the report of the Committee on the Reports of Special Committees, Mr. Wyatt, chairman.

Mr. J. B. N. Wyatt presented the report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

In the nine reports under the consideration of this committee we find that one on "Conference with Architectural Leagues, etc.," asks to be discharged, having satisfactorily given careful thought to the subject, but offers no suggestions to be acted upon with the exception that we would urge some appropriate action in order to clear up doubtful clauses in the Code of Competitions, referred to by that committee.

The two on "Legislation for Government Architecture" and on "Fine Arts and Bureau of Architecture," simply report "progress" and state that, on account of already favorable conditions existing in many points of view, they find it unadvisable to urge any decided changes at present.

The World's Congress Committee have no recommendations to act upon, in view of the postponement of the date of the St. Louis Exposition.

In regard to the other committees' reports this committee can only report appreciation of the work of each in their respective lines, urging at the same time individual aid and encouragement from every member of the Institute in the important efforts of the "Improvements (Municipal) Committee," and finally, the recognition of the very great importance of matters referred to by the Committee on "Competitions," and the supreme necessity, where competitions are necessary, for a clear statement of conditions with competent advisers and judges of the highest standard.

J. B. NOEL WYATT.
WM. B. ITTNER.

Vice-President Stone: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. If there is no objection, it will be received. The committee report several matters that require action on the part of the Convention. The Committee on Architectural League ask to be discharged, and they also make a suggestion that some proper action be taken to clear up doubtful clauses in the Code of Competitions referred to by that committee. Inasmuch as they have not made any definite proposition, it has been suggested by the chairman of the committee that this committee be continued, contrary to their own desires, for the purpose of clearing up these doubtful clauses. Those in favor of the continuance of this committee for the purpose indicated will so vote.

(Question put and carried.)

Vice-President Stone: Is the Committee on Chapter Reports ready to report? If not, has Mr. Mauran his proposition ready, in regard to licensing architects?

Mr. W. M. Ellicott: I have a method by which use could be made of the plans and specifications, models and photographs which have been collected by the Committee on the Municipal Improvement of Washington, for decorations and for instruction in the public schools, and I have embodied it in a motion which I will read, as it states the case pretty well.

Moved, That the Educational Committee be empowered to prepare a list from the drawings, models and photographs collected by the Commission for the Municipal Improvement of Washington, to be reproduced and published and sold for use in the art instruction and decoration of the public school system throughout the United States.

In Memoriam.

WALTER COPE, F. A. I. A.

Walter Cope was born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1860. His early education was at a private school maintained for members of his family. Later he attended the Friends' School in Germantown, from which he was graduated. He was then for some time in the office of a builder, an experience which he thought most valuable. After this he was employed as a draughtsman in the office of two Philadelphia architects. The time which he spent in foreign travel and study was devoted to close observation and to the making of a wealth of sketches. It was a time of enthusiasm, and a time to which he looked back as perhaps altogether the most important part of his architectural education.

Soon after his return from Europe, in 1885, he formed a partnership with John Stewardson, which continued up to the time of the death of the latter. On the death of John Stewardson, his place in the firm was taken by his brother, Emlen L. Stewardson, under whom the exalted character of the work was continued.

A list of the work of Cope & Stewardson comprises the following notable examples: Denbigh, Pembroke, and Rockefeller Halls, all dormitories of Bryn Mawr College; the Dormitories, Law School and Medical Laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania; Blair Hall, Stafford-Little Hall and Gymnasium of Princeton University; the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Overbrook, Pa.; the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo.; the Chapel of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia; the City Hall, at Atlantic City, N. J.; the Harrison Office Building and the Harrison stores in Philadelphia, and many fine residences, among which may be mentioned the Cassatt house at Rosemont. The competition for the new municipal building at Washington, D. C., was decided in favor of the firm of Cope & Stewardson about two weeks after the death of Mr. Cope.

Mr. Walter Cope died November 3, 1902. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1900.

EDWARD CLARK, F. A. I. A.

Edward Clark, Architect of the United States Capitol from 1865 until 1902, was born in Philadelphia on August 15, 1822.

He was educated at the public schools and academies of Philadelphia, but chiefly under the direction of his uncle, Thomas Clark, who was an engineer in the army. He was instructed in mechanical and free-hand drawing by his father, and at an early age entered the office of Thomas U. Walter, an architect of distinction, who subsequently designed the extension of the United States Capitol, and who was for many years president of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Clark was made Superintendent of the construction of the extension of the Patent Office and General Post-Office, when Mr. Walter was placed in charge of these buildings in 1851.

Mr. Walter resigned his position as Architect of the Capitol in 1865, and Mr. Clark was appointed as his successor.

During his long service in Washington, Mr. Clark devoted himself almost exclusively to the special work in his charge, declining to enter into competition with architects in private practice, but giving his services freely to the many charitable and eleemosynary institutions of the District and elsewhere. He was invited by the Board of Commissioners to revise the plans of the State Capitol of Iowa, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the Commission.

At the time of his death, Mr. Clark was the oldest member of the Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, he having served for many years as Chairman of the Committee on Works of Art, and having also been appointed chairman of a special committee to superintend the construction of the new gallery. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects from 1888 to the time of his death, a member of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, and also a member of many scientific, musical and literary societies.

Possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, a lover of books and music from his childhood, Mr. Clark was a most delightful companion. A collector of music for more than sixty years, he left what was probably the largest private collection in Washington.

Mr. Clark died in Washington, on January 6, 1902, having been continuously employed on the architectural work of the Government for fifty-one years.

J. N. RICHARDSON, F. A. I. A.

John Newton Richardson was born in Perth, Scotland, February 28, 1837. He received his primary education in Scotland, afterwards going to Canada, where he was apprenticed to a carpenter from 1856 to 1859. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where in 1862 he volunteered in the United States Army.

In 1868 he entered the office of Mr. Blackburn, architect, as a draughtsman; in 1870 he formed a partnership with Mr. F. E. Cedull. This partnership lasted until 1889, from which time until his death he was in the practice of architecture and engineering alone.

He designed many of the most prominent buildings of Cleveland, particularly large power and factory plants, and other heavy structural buildings.

Among some of his most notable works in Cleveland are the Perry, Payne, Peckman, Root McBride, Bangor, Wyandotte, Detroit and Progress buildings; Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral, Jewish Orphan Asylum, Excelsior Club House, Germania Hall, Sisters of Notre Dame, St. Joseph's, St. John's, St. Mary's and St. Stephen's churches, and many other public buildings and private residences.

Mr. J. N. Richardson was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1889. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 6, 1902.

JAMES BROWN LORD, F. A. I. A.

James Brown Lord died in New York June 1, 1902. He was born in New York, and was 43 years of age.

Mr. Lord was graduated from Princeton College, and then studied architecture with Mr. William A. Potter. Mr. Lord was the architect of many prominent residences in New York city, and the surrounding country. Among the more important structures which he designed we may mention the Delmonico building, the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, the Carnegie Library in East Seventy-sixth Street, and the Appellate Court building on Madison Avenue and 24th Street. The latter was probably the principal structure erected from his designs.

Mr. Lord was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1894.

THOMAS BOYD, F. A. I. A.

Thomas Boyd, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, died about the middle of June, 1902. He was a charter member of the Pittsburg Chapter and always actively interested in its welfare. He designed the Court Houses in Lexington, Georgetown, and Nickolsville, Kentucky; Wooster and New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Beaver, Pa.

Among other important buildings designed by him are the First National Bank, Dollar Savings Bank, and Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa. The Poor Farm buildings at Marshalsea, Pa., the Allegheny County Poor Farm buildings, Bridgeville, Pa., the First U. P. Church, Pittsburg, Pa., First U. P. Church, Erie, Pa., and Second Presbyterian Church, Butler, Pa.

He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1891.

MARCELLUS H. PARKER, F. A. I. A.

Marcellus H. Parker was born November 18, 1821, in Sutton, N. H. His early days were spent in New York State, and while yet a young man removed to Ohio. In 1848 he removed to Michigan, and a year later settled in Coldwater, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred November 2, 1902. He was then 81 years of age. Many of the finest public and private buildings in Coldwater were erected by Mr. Parker, among them being the courthouse, the library, and the Y. M. C. A. building. His last work was the residence of Mrs. J. G. Parkhurst, on Marshall street.

He was elected a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1889, in the work of which association he was much interested.

JOSEPH M. WILSON, F. A. I. A.

Joseph M. Wilson, architect and engineer, died suddenly in his office at Philadelphia, of heart disease, on November 24, 1902. He was 64 years of age, was born at Phoenixville, Pa., and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1858. In 1860 he was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Pennsylvania R.R., and was connected with that road until 1886.

In 1889 he made a special examination of the trade and training schools in England and France preparatory to designing the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. He was also architect of the Alumni Building of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson was a member of several engineering and scientific societies, and has been a member of the American Institute of Architects since 1871, of which Association he was made a Fellow in 1876.

CHARLES RUDOLPH, F. A. I. A.

Charles Rudolph was born March 22, 1854, at St. Louis, Mo.; died January 31, 1902.

He was educated in Chicago, where he attended the Dyrenfurth Academy, and studied architecture with the firm of Bauer & Loebnitz, and later with August Bauer in the years 1870 to 1877, and then attended the Vienna Polytechnicum from 1877 to 1881, where he was graduated with honors. Upon his return to Chicago he entered the practice of his profession, which he carried on for a number of years, finally becoming associated with C. J. Furst, under the firm name of Furst & Rudolph. Among other work he built the first Natatorium in Chicago, and was architect for the Board of Education for a number of terms.

He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1885.

EDWARD R. SWAIN, A. A. I. A.

Edward Robinson Swain was born in San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1852. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of Kenitzer & Farquharson, then the leading architects of San Francisco. In 1877 he embarked in the independent practice of his profession, and has done his part in the upbuilding of San Francisco. Among the numerous buildings designed by him were the H. S. Crocker and Hobart buildings. Upon the death of Mr. A. Page Brown in 1895, he was commissioned to complete the Ferry building. Among the numerous residences erected by him he was particularly successful in that of Mr. Wm. F. Whittier, a renaissance structure in red sandstone. At the time of his death he was chiefly occupied with plans for a palatial residence for Mr. F. W. Macfarlane, in Honolulu, H. I., where in the last few years he erected a number of extensive commercial buildings.

In the prime of his life, and in the midst of a fruitful activity, his career was cut short by death on April 10, 1902.

Edward R. Swain was highly appreciated by his friends and the profession at large, who felt the loss both of a gentleman and one who endeavored to preserve the ethics of the profession. In October, 1899, he was elected a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and on December 2, 1901, he was elected an Associate of the Institute.

ARTHUR E. HITCHCOCK, A. A. I. A.

Arthur E. Hitchcock was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, December 20, 1866. He attended the public school in Perrysburg, after which he went to Oberlin College. Later he had eight years' experience of practical architectural work with N. B. Bacon, of Toledo, Ohio, at the end of which time he spent two years of study in the architectural schools of Philadelphia and Boston. He then returned to Toledo, re-entering the employ of N. B. Bacon for a short time, when he opened an office of his own in connection with Bomhard Becker. This was in 1894. Under the firm name of Becker & Hitchcock they erected a great many residences and other buildings in and about Toledo, among the more prominent of which are the Newbury School, No. 6 Fire Engine House, the Messinger Block, the Calvin Block, all in Toledo; the jail building at Bowling Green, and several residences at Lime City. In 1901 this partnership was terminated, and he opened an office of his own which he conducted up to the time of his death, November 22, 1902. Mr. Hitchcock was a member of the Boston Architectural Club and the Toledo Tile Club. He was elected an Associate Member of the American Institute of Architects in May, 1902.

INDEX.