

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1912.

FOR ONE YEAR.

CASS GILBERT, 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y.
RALPH ADAMS CRAM, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
JOHN G. HOWARD, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR TWO YEARS.

A. F. ROSENHEIM, 615 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
THOMAS R. KIMBALL, McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.
MILTON B. MEDARY, JR., 139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR THREE YEARS.

IRVING K. POND, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN M. DONALDSON, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD A. CRANE, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUDITORS.

ROBERT STEAD, 906 F Street, Washington, D. C.
THOMAS J. D. FULLER, 806 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

VOL. XIII. QUARTERLY BULLETIN. No. 2.

JULY, 1912.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, A. I. A.

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington on December the 10th, 11th and 12th, 1912.

The topic to be considered by the Convention will be the Relation of the Fine Arts, Sculpture, Painting, Landscape and Building to each other. We expect papers by prominent men on each branch of the subject.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Sunday, the 8th of December, in the Octagon.

On Monday the 9th, the various committees of the Institute will hold meetings so as to be able to report promptly to the Convention.

On the evening of Tuesday the 10th representatives of the different Chapters of the Institute on Education, Competitions, Membership, and Public Information will have an opportunity to meet and present the views of their respective Chapters on these subjects. Arrangements will be made so that those interested in each subject may meet in a room by themselves. Each Chapter is urgently requested to send representatives to take part in these conferences.

On the evening of the 12th the Annual Banquet will be held, at which we will have distinguished speakers who are interested in the Fine Arts.

GLENN BROWN,
Secretary.

That this be made a regular mode of procedure in the case of all future reports of the Judiciary Committee adopted by the Board of Directors, and that the parties interested be immediately advised that if they wish to appeal they must do so within thirty days, and if not, the document will be sent to every member of the Institute.

Mr. Medary then continued the report of the Committee on Competitions, stating that the committee desired replies from the Board to the following questions:

1st. Has the Standing Committee on Competitions under any circumstances power to approve a program which names a rate lower than those of the schedule of charges?

It was the sense of the Board of Directors that the Committee on Competitions has no right to approve a competition in which the practice is not in accordance with the Code and with full payment of rates not lower than those in the schedule of charges.

2d. Has the Board of Directors such power?

Moved by Mr. Baldwin and duly seconded, that the Board has such power.

Moved by Mr. Gilbert and seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that the motion be laid on the table. Carried.

3d. Has the Standing Committee on Competitions power to approve a program containing deviations from the schedule either as to practice or payment other than that named in the first question?

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Standing Committee has no such power.

4th. Has the Board of Directors such power?

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Board of Directors has the power of interpretation of the schedule.

Moved by Mr. Baldwin that the report of the Committee on Competitions be accepted. Amended by Mr. Pond, that the committee receive the sincere thanks of the Board for its labor in behalf of the profession in this work. Seconded by Mr. Gilbert and carried.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the following resolution be adopted:

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, feeling that the preservation of Boston Common to its original and traditional uses is a matter of

more than local interest, touching as it does the historic pride and patriotism of the nation;

Resolves, That it deprecates the placing upon the Common of buildings other than those which shall minister to its use as a park and common meeting ground for the people of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the nation.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects hereby endorses the work of the Boston Society of Architects and those other organizations and individuals who are laboring to preserve Boston Common to the people.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the following resolution regarding Mr. Millet offered by the Secretary at the Memorial Meeting in Washington be approved by the Board of Directors and placed upon the minutes, and that a copy of it be inscribed and sent to Mr. Millet's family:

TRIBUTE BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS TO
FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET.

The American Institute of Architects desires to pay its tribute in appreciation of the services of Frank D. Millet, an Honorary Member of their Association.

His interests, not bound by thought of self or limited to our generation, looked only to the good of others and to the future culture and refinement of our nation.

His war record, inspiring the weak, tending the wounded, producing a brilliant correspondence and securing many decorations, was known only to his intimate friends.

His literary productions, clear, forceful, unfolded a tale, described a scene or recorded an event.

His illustrations, graphic and spirited, depicted the vital points.

His easel pictures, careful in execution, told a story and illustrated a sentiment. His decorations, historically exact, formed a harmonious part of the architectural composition.

He worked untiringly, thoughtfully and effectively for the attainment of the best in decoration, sculpture, architecture and landscape; always seeking for a combination of the fine arts into one harmonious expression.

He gave unstintingly of his artistic talents in the development of art, as one of the Municipal Art Commissioners of New York; as one of the Advisory Commission of the National Gallery of Art; as a member of the National Fine Arts Commission; as adviser to the Committees on Library of Congress; in his support of the Park Commission's Plan for Washington; and in the preservation of Niagara Falls.

He gave zealously of his executive ability as director of decorations and pageants at the Chicago Exposition; in securing the copyright law; in the organization of the

American Federation of Arts, of the National Academy of Arts, of the American Academy in Rome, and as Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum.

He gave of his personal charm and enthusiasm without reservation, seeking, encouraging and making friends of the humble; sought as a companion and honored as an equal by the great and intellectual.

In Browning's words he was:

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
 Never doubted clouds would break,
 Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
 Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
 Sleep to wake.

The American Institute of Architects feels that each Member has lost an unselfish, sympathetic personal friend; and that the organization has lost an enthusiastic and effective aid in the attainment of its aspirations for the culture and refinement of the people.

GLENN BROWN,
Secretary.

The Secretary read the list of names proposed for fellowship.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Board should not nominate for fellowship men who have been members of the Institute less than five years.

After thorough discussion the eligible names were voted upon, and it was

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Secretary be authorized to cast a ballot for the following: Walter B. Chambers, Arthur Woltersdorf, Frank E. Wallis, Arthur W. Rice, Walter G. Peter, William D. Austin, W. Dominick Benes, and Clinton Day.*

The Secretary was requested to preserve this year's list of names for reference next year.

Adjournment.

*The name of Horace Wells Sellers was added to this list at a later meeting.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

The field of influence of the American Academy in Rome has been materially broadened by the Act of Congress, which became a law June 6, 1912, enabling the Academy not only to include archæology, literature, and history in its course but to hold property to the extent of three million dollars. The Act follows.

[PUBLIC—No. 180.]

[S. 125.]

An Act To permit the American Academy in Rome to enlarge its purposes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the American Academy in Rome, incorporated by the Act of Congress approved March third nineteen hundred and five, may by a resolution of its board of trustees enlarge its purposes so as to include the study and investigation of the archæology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods; and that the said corporation may take and hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding three million dollars.

Approved, June 6, 1912.

DANIEL H. BURNHAM, PAST PRESIDENT, A. I. A.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions and appreciations of the life and work of Mr. D. H. Burnham are given below in acknowledgment of his great services in the cause of architecture:

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

JUNE 5, 1912.

The following motion was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects desires to record its sense of the loss that the community has sustained in the death of Daniel H. Burnham, for many years a member of the Institute and for two years its President."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

9 CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, ENGLAND, *June 12, 1912.*

DEAR MR. GLENN BROWN.

At our last General Meeting, held on Monday, 10th instant, we had the painful duty of announcing to the members the sad and unforeseen news of the death of Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, who was one of our Honorary Corresponding Members. After speaking of the career of our late member, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Henry T. Hare, moved the following resolution and it was passed by all the members standing in silence:

"I beg to move that the regrets of the Institute for the loss it has sustained by the death of its distinguished Corresponding Member be entered in the minutes of this meeting, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his relatives."

I think it is true to say that no American architect was so well known to his brother colleagues as Mr. Burnham, and on his last official visit to this country in 1910 his personality made the strongest impression upon all of us who were privileged to meet him. The American Institute of Architects has our deepest sympathy in the loss it has sustained.

Yours very sincerely,

IAN MACALISTER,
Secretary.

GLENN BROWN, Esq.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

MINUTE ON THE DEATH OF DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM, CHAIRMAN,
ADOPTED AT THE MEETING HELD JUNE 21, 1912.

Daniel Hudson Burnham, appointed by President Taft the Chairman of this Commission on its organization in May, 1910, died suddenly in Heidelberg, Germany, June 1, 1912. His death was hastened by over-exertion at the time of the last meeting of the Commission in which he took part.

As Director-of-Works of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Mr. Burnham achieved a signal success, first, in conceiving that exhibition on a large and magnificent scale; and, secondly, in bringing about a spirit of co-operation among the artists, which produced a result never surpassed in a work of that kind.

This success led directly to the selection of Mr. Burnham as one of the two original members of the Commission on the improvement of the District of Columbia, appointed in 1901 under authority of the United States Senate. In this position he again gave evidence of breadth of view and ability to accomplish results. While he guided the entire work of the Park Commission, he personally secured the co-operation of President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whom he induced to give up the right to use public grounds, and to withdraw

the railroad terminals to privately acquired property in a different section of Washington. The resolution of this problem was essential to any adequate scheme for the development of the national capital; and Congress promptly adopted the proposition outlined by the Park Commission. The Union Station setting, as it did, a new standard in civic architecture, stands as the embodiment in part of Mr. Burnham's dream of a new Washington, unsurpassed among the capitals of the nations.

The fact demonstrated by the Park Commission, that the city of Washington began with a superb plan which needed but enlargement and extension to adapt it to modern needs, gave the impetus to city planning throughout the country. Mr. Burnham's services were sought by Cleveland and San Francisco, and this Government asked and obtained his further aid in the preparation of a plan for the transformation of Manila, so as to adapt that ancient city to changed times and modern needs. Also he made the plan for the summer capital of the Philippines on the hills of Baguio.

Then, at the call of his home town, he gave four of the best years of his life and the results of his ripe experience to an exhaustive study of the means and methods whereby the great commercial city of Chicago might develop into a place where all its citizens shall be able to work under the most advantageous conditions, and to live amid surroundings conducive to health and happiness. No prophet of old ever beheld a more glorious vision, or labored more persuasively and confidently for its realization.

All of these public services were rendered without compensation, and at the sacrifice not alone of business opportunities, but also of those domestic hours which were the greatest joys of his life. He firmly believed that duty to his country demanded that he serve her unreservedly in the ways that were open to him, no matter at what expense of personal ease. Days and nights of irksome travel, incessant attendance at committee meetings, the expenditure of vital force to arouse the lethargic or to convince the reluctant and obstinate, all were involved in the price he paid; and his reward was in the sense of duty done, and also in the joy of accomplishment.

In all his work he disclaimed rather than sought personal credit. He talked rarely of things done; for he lived in the future, where there was so much to do. He was eager to accord the fullest recognition to those associated with him, and he drew them to him by his open-mindedness and his readiness to take suggestions. He had no pride of opinion, but rather a sweet reasonableness that was a part of his very nature. And yet there were those who thought him masterful, and who saw only his persistence and unswerving progress to the goal.

When this Commission was created by Congress, the selection of Mr. Burnham as its chairman was the natural choice. The President had consulted him from time to time on matters such as were to come before the Commission. All of its members knew him; most of us had worked with him. Quickly, therefore, the organization was set in operation. Now that he has gone from us, we realize what his personality has meant, how judicious his counsels have been, and how many pitfalls his wisdom has helped to avoid. As long as any of the original members of the Commission remain in its service, so long will his presence be felt at these meetings; and when others take our places, his influence and his example must continue to be a guide and an inspiration.

THOMAS HASTINGS, *Acting Chairman*,

FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED,

DANIEL C. FRENCH,

CASS GILBERT,

CHARLES MOORE,

EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD,

Members of the Commission of Fine Arts.

AN APPRECIATION OF DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM. BY PETER B. WIGHT, PRESIDENT ILLINOIS CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. DELIVERED AT A MEETING HELD AT THE ART INSTITUTE, JUNE 11, 1912.

Daniel Hudson Burnham died at the Academic Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany, on Saturday, June 1, at 6 A. M. in the presence of his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Albert B. Wells, and Mr. Wells. His son, Hubert, accompanied the party, which had arrived a little more than a week previously, after an automobile tour from Cherbourg, France, where he had arrived from this country, through France, Italy and Germany.

Hubert was ill at the same time, and it was thought that both had eaten something poisonous. The disease was diagnosed as "ulcerous colitis" of the stomach, superinduced by diabetes. The attending physicians were Professor Schoenborn, Professor Krehl and others. Mr. Burnham had been ill about a week, during which he had been confined to the hospital from two days after his arrival at Heidelberg. His body was cremated on June 3 and his ashes will be buried at Evanston, as soon the family returns from Europe. He was 65 years of age on September 4, 1911. The press dispatches have furnished other details which I will not attempt to repeat.

I first saw Daniel Burnham in my own office in Chicago in the winter of 1872-3. He was then 26 years of age. He was introduced to our firm by his father, the late Edward Burnham, the firm then consisting of Asher Carter, William H. Drake and myself.

He was born at Henderson, New York State, September 4, 1846, came to Chicago with his parents while a boy, graduated at the old West Division High School, and had been employed before the great conflagration by Maj. W. L. B. Jenney. But he soon gave up the study of architecture and joined a party that had been organized to carry out a colonization scheme in the west. In this party also was Loreau, a Frenchman, who had also been in the employ of Jenney, and many others of the party were French immigrants. The scheme proved to be a failure and he and Loreau returned to Chicago. His father, who was one of the early settlers of Chicago and had retired from the wholesale drug trade at the time of the fire, was very desirous that Dan should be cured of his roving disposition and continue the study of architecture. He was then put under my personal direction as a student. I introduced him to John W. Root, who had followed me from New York to Chicago during the winter of 1871-2, and was then the head draughtsman in our office. We were very busy trying to do our share in rebuilding the burned city, and had just moved into our new offices in the corner suite on the second floor of the Morrison block, now the Morrison Hotel, which we had rebuilt from the old plans which had fortunately been saved, for the first building was quite new at the time of the fire.

A very close friendship was cultivated between Burnham and Root from the time that they first met. This resulted in the partnership which they formed in 1873, which deprived me of my head draughtsman, whom I had expected to become my partner after the death of Mr. Carter.

They opened an office in a building which I had designed at 88 and 90 Washington Street. From that time Burnham furnished the clients and Root did the work. But their business was not flourishing after the first building was completed and their career was beset with many trials during the first few years. The money panic of 1873 effectually stopped the building boom which followed the great fire, and we all had hard times until 1876. From that period, the building business was revived and it did not take very long for Burnham's tremendous energy to bring his firm up to the head of the profession in this city, not only in the quantity of work done, but in its artistic quality. By 1880 there had been developed a building boom greater than

ever before known and even greater than any that has existed in the present century. It lasted until the financial panic of 1893, the year that the Columbian Exposition was opened. Up to 1881 the work of the firm included all classes of buildings that called for artistic expression, which began to be appreciated by a large clientele in the middle west for the first time. This gave the opportunity to Root to display his great versatility and restrained originality, over which Burnham enthused with all the exuberance of unrestrained enthusiasm. It was this which caused the business to increase, for Burnham never let an occasion pass without proclaiming the great talents of his partner. It was one of the secrets of their success and relieved Root of any necessity for blowing his own trumpet. Burnham had the great faculty of impressing his clients with their ability to solve any problem that came to them by making rapid sketches, which were afterwards elaborated by Root with the greatest care. He inspired confidence in all that came within the range of his positive and powerful personality. Root had the ability to carry out to success anything that Burnham offered to do. There was a magnetism in both that attracted a large circle of friends. And these friends quickly saw how intimate they were as friends no less than business partners. Hence it was a combination which brought success and was crowned by other successes.

By this time Henry H. Richardson, in the east, and Burnham & Root in the middle west, became recognized, not only in the profession but outside of it, as leaders of the new thought in architecture. The impression made by their executed works upon the younger members of the profession and their patrons accentuated one of the most important eras in the architectural history of this country. But on this subject I will not now attempt to enlarge. The part taken by Mr. Burnham after 1880 in this revival, so far as it concerns business buildings, was that which shows his development as one of the greatest business men of his time. Before then there had been many office buildings, so-called, but the improvement in elevator construction and equipment made possible the erection of higher buildings as revenue producers, provided they could be safely erected. They must therefore be fireproof and we knew then how to make them so nearly as well as we now do, but the old methods were heavy and the substrata of Chicago soil was of doubtful consistency to carry heavy loads. High walls and heavy floors called for foundations of such great spread and size as to destroy the usefulness and revenue-producing efficiency of basements. At that time Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, and his son, who had done more than any other men as far back as 1857 to improve Chicago with new and high class buildings, engaged Burnham & Root to design the Montauk Block for offices and wanted to build it ten stories high. It seems strange now to call it a skyscraper, but that is what it was called at that time. At the same time, through their agent, Mr. Aldis, I was engaged as consulting architect with the duty mainly to plan the foundations, in association with Burnham and Root, and was the first time that I had any business relations with them after they had been with me.

What we did is now a matter of history and is not pertinent to this occasion, except

to say that the building was successfully erected, and was the starting point in the career of Burnham & Root in the designing and erection of high office and mercantile buildings. We not only put in a foundation of concrete and old iron rails, to save room in the basement, but the weight of the I-beam and hollow tile floors was reduced to 35 pounds per superficial foot. The building went to the scrap heap many years ago, but it was the first successfully erected ten-story building in Chicago.

After this the firm designed the old Insurance Exchange, now the Continental Bank Building, which is this moment being demolished to make way for Burnham's last great creation (the Continental and Commercial National Bank Building); also the Counselman Building, the Rookery, the Phoenix Insurance Building, now called the Western Union Telegraph Building, and lastly the first section of the Monadnock. All of these were built with solid brick walls, the Monadnock being 16 stories high above the ground. Meanwhile the success of Jenney and Mundie in building the Home Insurance Building, above the second story, with cast iron columns in the outer walls, and of Holabird & Roche in erecting the Tacoma Building with a complete riveted steel frame from the foundation up, led Burnham & Root to design the Rand-McNally Building in the same manner. This building is also being wrecked now to provide the site for Mr. Burnham's Continental and Commercial National Bank.

After that time all the high buildings designed by them were of similar construction, including the last and most beautiful of the great buildings that Root designed, the Temple at La Salle and Monroe Streets, Chicago. The number and importance of the buildings designed by the firm after 1880 should not be neglected in any tribute to Mr. Burnham. He was the organizer and director of many of the great schemes that were successfully carried out under their direction. My excuse for recalling them here is the fact that the public prints have made reference only to his experiences since the Columbian Exposition. It should not be forgotten also that during the ten years from 1882 to 1892 the firm of Burnham & Root were architects for a vast number of beautiful buildings that were not of a commercial character.

It was during this period also, in 1884, that the Western Association of Architects was organized. Mr. Burnham was an important factor in its organization, and at one time its president. There was good reason for the organization of that body, and of its constituent bodies, the State Association of Architects, throughout the middle west.

The Institute had been neglectful of the interests of the architectural profession in the middle west; in fact had hardly given thought to its importance. It grew with great rapidity, so that within three years the authorities of the Institute learned to appreciate that the absorption of a sectional body was a necessity for the success of a national body. It was in 1887, therefore, that Mr. Burnham became a Fellow of the Institute by the consolidation of the two organizations. Six years afterwards he was elected president of the Institute and served two years as such.

In January, 1890, it was finally decided that the World's Columbian Exposition

should be held in Chicago, and in 1891 its location was fixed at Jackson Park and the Midway. The exposition company in the former year elected John W. Root as Architect-in-Chief, intending that he should be the designer. Then while the dispute as to the site was going on, he designed a group of buildings to be erected in the water of Lake Michigan, where Grant Park now is, the spaces between the buildings to be filled in with sand and earth. This was abandoned when it was found that the Jackson Park site could be acquired. Mr. Root made some tentative sketches for buildings in Jackson Park, but nothing came of them. When Frederick Law Olmsted was chosen as landscape architect for the fair he and Mr. Root came together to discuss the general plan. Mr. Burnham was taken into their confidence and his valuable suggestions were received. After much study Messrs. Root and Olmsted evolved a general plan of the whole park, which ultimately became the basis of the plan that was carried out. All of the main buildings and lagoons were located, the sizes of which were determined. It was found then to be such an immense proposition that it was recommended by Messrs. Root and Olmsted that distinguished architects from various parts of the country be invited to design the different buildings, and eight were first selected for the buildings that were to form groups around the center basin. Meanwhile the large practice of Burnham & Root had to be taken care of. It was necessary for Mr. Root to give his while time to exposition matters and the affairs of the firm were left in the hands of Mr. Burnham. Up to this time all the exposition work was done in their offices in the Rookery. As the time for the opening of the fair approached building operations in Chicago were gradually coming to a rest. In fact by common consent all the citizens were agreed that there should be no building during the time the exposition was to be open to the public, and it was to their interest to take this stand, for the demand for labor at the fair was likely to increase wages so as to make building in the city too expensive. This proved to be the fact. Buildings were finished up rapidly in 1892, and by the time that the architectural office was opened at the fair Burnham & Root's large office in the Rookery was almost deserted and nearly all the employees found employment on the fair grounds. They had only one large building at Atlanta approaching completion, and one large store in Chicago under construction, while no new works were being commenced.

It was in the winter of 1891 that the untimely death of Mr. Root occurred. The architects who had been selected to design the principal buildings had had a three days' session, comparing notes and making necessary changes in the preliminary sketches that they had prepared. They had come to an agreement to work in harmony in carrying out the designs of Root & Olmsted for the Court of Honor (as the Lagoon and its surrounding buildings were called) and by Mr. Root's invitation dined with him at his residence. On their leaving for home that night he exposed himself unnecessarily to the night air, was taken down with pneumonia the next day, and died two days afterward.

Meanwhile the directors of the fair had employed superintendents of the ground and engineers working under Olmsted who were not altogether satisfactory. The

death of Root left no directing head over the architecture of the buildings and no one for the architects and the directors to consult with. It was then that Mr. Burnham came to the rescue. He agreed to take the position of Directors of Works provided that he should have absolute authority on the grounds. To do this he had to sacrifice all his business so far as attendance at his large office was concerned and practically close it up until the end of the fair. He received a salary of one thousand dollars a month and gave up the possibility of earning at least \$100,000 a year for two years. His office was kept open by subordinates, for he was never there. He lived in rooms in the architectural and engineering building on the fair grounds, and very seldom saw his own home. It was a herculean task and he accomplished it. He did not claim to be the architect of the World's Fair. He did not design it. He wanted full credit given to all the architects, native and foreign, who contributed their professional service. He did not have any differences to harmonize. He preserved harmony by preventing differences. It was one of the greatest exhibitions of one-man power judiciously imposed that the world has ever seen. The result proved it, for when the time fixed for opening arrived everything was ready. A few of the statues for the monument in the south lagoon were completed but were never put in place, because he would not allow them to be moved after the opening day. I was there the day before the opening and I saw the ground literally combed of everything that was movable by a force of several thousand men and several hundred teams. It was a wonderful sight.

At this time the opportunity that Chicago neglected was seized by his admirers in New York. A complimentary banquet was given in his honor at the Madison Square Concert Hall, New York, on March 23, 1893, a little more than a month before the gates were opened to the public. It was attended by one of the most brilliant companies of men well known in art, literature and commerce ever held in this country. A loving cup was prevented to him by the chairman, Richard Morris Hunt, and I feel impelled to quote a few sentences from his acceptance and reply on that occasion. He said in part (and it almost seems that we can now hear his voice):

"Each of you know the name and genius of him who stands first in the heart and confidence of American artists, the creator of your own parks and many other city parks. He it is who has been our best advisor and our common mentor. In the highest sense he is the planner of the exposition—Frederick Law Olmsted. No word of his has fallen to the ground among us since first he joined us, some thirty months ago. An artist, he paints with lakes and wooded slopes; with lawns and banks and forest-covered hills; with mountain sides and ocean views. He should stand where I do to-night, not for his deeds of later years alone, but for what his brain has wrought and his pen has taught for half a century.

"There were two others in the morning of this work; one was Root, my beloved partner, who fell just when his busy hands had shaped the plan which we have followed ever since; then Codman passed away, but until we also go, they dwell with us; their shining faces scarce out of sight; their noble voices still ringing in the ears of our souls."

And, after mentioning all the other artists who took part in the work, he said in conclusion:

"What can express the deep sense of obligation we are under for your old-fashioned devotion to the country: for this victory of peace? If, then, you place upon my acts the stamp of your approval, I accept the honor with humility, and I will cherish this cup as a souvenir to recall not alone the happy night when I sat among you, but also the day when so many American artists joined together in loving emulation and created an epoch, and when their deeds illuminated me."

I had a branch office on the grounds for two years, was brought frequently into contact with Mr. Burnham and had an opportunity to observe the wonderful executive ability that he displayed. The whole working force of professional men was grouped under departments which worked together in a way that he only could have managed. He preserved discipline and efficiency between them, without fear or favor. In this he was greatly aided by his chief of staff and assistant director of works, Ernest R. Graham, who was rewarded after the close of the fair by being made his architectural partner, as he still is to this day. To illustrate his fearless display of authority I can instance the discharge of his chief engineer, Mr. Gottlieb, to whom had been entrusted the architectural engineering for all the large buildings. He was summarily discharged when it was discovered that, though a celebrated civil engineer, he was deficient in knowledge of building construction. He was succeeded by Edward Shanklin, whom we all know, whose first task was to assume the whole responsibility of the construction of the main manufactures building.

Mr. Burnham had control of the whole organization of the fair except the exhibits, including the police and fire departments, and other officials of the Board of Directors had little to do. The most interesting photographic group that I ever saw was one taken just before the closing, of Mr. Burnham and all the heads of departments under him. For he was on the grounds until the end, and he saw and knew everything that was done. It was his habit to drive over the entire grounds early every morning before most people were out of their beds, accompanied by his secretary, who took notes of his orders to be carried out during the day. To accomplish all this he kept himself in training, and was himself then an athlete; for he felt that the ultimate completion and success depended largely upon precautions against any physical break-down on his part.

During the fair Burnham formed two lifelong friendships. They were with Theodore Thomas and Charles Follen McKim. Thomas was director of music and the sympathy between the arts of music and architecture was exemplified in all their later associations, for Burnham was one of the chief organizers of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and one of the main instruments in its establishment for the people of Chicago for all future time.

I think he had little acquaintance with McKim until the selection of his firm to design the Agricultural Building. He was its representative at Chicago and spent a great deal of time here looking after its erection as well as of the New York State

Building which he designed. The intimacy which resulted between Burnham and McKim had a great influence in Burnham's future career as an architect. Bereft of the influence of Root's independent and brilliant designs, he became more conservative and thereafter adopted the historical precedents which McKim had interpreted for modern use so successfully.

When he returned to his office to resume the practice of his profession he took with him Mr. Graham, as has been said, Mr. Shankland and Mr. Atwood, who had designed the Fine Arts Building, all of them as partners. He did not have to wait long for business. The wide celebrity his accomplishments at the fair had given him made friends and admirers not only all over the country but in Europe as well. The financial air after the panic in 1893 began to clear in 1894 and 1895 and orders came in from many cities besides Chicago. They were nearly all for big work, and the majority for commercial work; and here is where there was an important change in the character of Mr. Burnham's practice. He was now the best-known architect in America.

If he did not design the entire Columbian Exposition he at least was credited with it, and he got the most credit for it far away from his home city. But the business men of Chicago then realized more than ever before that he was the man for big things, and nothing was so large as not to come within the possibility of his accomplishment. Under the influence of McKim his designs became more conservative. They were in a more nearly uniform style. From that time until the present the commercial buildings executed under his direction have outnumbered all of his others. I do not propose to enter into a discussion of their architectural style, but I have noticed that in one respect they differ from most of those done by contemporaneous architects. That is, the main exterior piers of his buildings are generally carried down to the ground full size, so that they have that substantial appearance, the want of which has so often been criticized by those who object to heavy walls built on top of plate glass. He seems to have satisfied the demands of his clients for big windows by building his main piers far apart.

It would be useless to calculate the amount of money expended on buildings under Mr. Burnham's direction from 1894 to the present time. It no doubt exceeds that expended by any other architect in all time. But the success of an architect does not depend upon the quantity of work that he has done; it is rather upon its freedom from errors, and, in commercial work, its paying qualities. If he has satisfied his clients with show windows and at the same time carried his large piers down to the ground he seems to have solved one problem in commercial architecture that others have failed in.

I have no intention to mention individual buildings in this appreciation. They are mostly well known to my hearers. Their number is legion. My intention has been rather to call attention to his early experiences, which are not within the ken of some of my hearers. Nor do I wish to assume that any one man could have designed so many large buildings. But I believed that he planned them. When a man

has no time to make large drawings, he has to make small ones, and he has to reduce the size of his sheets of papers as the demands upon his time increase. That is what Burnham did. He could lay out the plan for a large office building on sheets six inches square; and he would not only make one plan but would use sheets enough to lay it out according to every arrangement he could conceive of until he found the best one to recommend to his client. That is what I have seen him do. Some of you may think he could not paint. If so you are mistaken. He painted with his own hands a bird's eye view of his design for the outer park boulevard on Manilla paper, twenty feet long, to see how it would look from a balloon.

And this brings me to his career as a city improver. You are not strangers to what he has done in that respect. His conception of such things had always been on such a large scale that few of us are broad-minded enough to comprehend them. He could keep twenty men at work in laying them out on paper, and perhaps not one of them understood exactly what he was driving at, but when the drawings were completed, they expressed just what he intended. Great men do not always tell us how they accomplish things, and, therefore, we do not understand, but somehow they "get there." What they do not do, they are smart enough to know just who to find who can do a big thing on a few suggestions, such as the fellow himself never could dream of without help; and that is what Burnham did. And that is why he designed improved plans for cities too numerous for me to name now, some of which are being carried out: that of the city of Chicago, the greatest of all, for the execution of which we now have an official commission, and as part of which we are just about to commence widening Twelfth Street, as an opening overture.

Mr. Burnham commenced his designs for urban improvement in 1895 with his plan of the "Outer Park Boulevard." I confess that I thought it quixotic at first. I now realize that we have got to have it, if only for the necessity of getting rid of our excavated dirt and rubbish, which is one of the serious problems now confronting this city.

It is for these things Daniel Burnham will be more remembered in history than for his architecture. He has unselfishly given his time to his fellow citizens by doing them. It is fortunate that he could afford to do so, and we should not begrudge the enormous architectural practice that has greased the wheels of his ambition for the benefit of ourselves and our posterity.

No detractions of envy or jealousy will ever prevent his name going down to posterity as one of the greatest of the world's architects. For he will be judged by what he has accomplished and what he has laid out for others to do. If his buildings do not give him fame by their beauty and significance, his life will furnish the lesson of unselfish generosity and meekness of spirit. Yet he was born to command and have his way. He would brook no opposition or interference, but, in opposing his adversaries, he did it like a gentleman.

He always stood loyally for Chicago and its interests, and he considered its greatest interest to be to make it beautiful, so that its citizens might learn to appreciate it

better as a place to live in, and that others would come to admire and enjoy it. That was his main argument for urban improvement. By appealing to the commercial interests of his city for help he demonstrated to their conviction that beauty should be the greatest of Chicago's assets. He showed them what could be done, and they furnished all the money necessary to demonstrate it.

Nothing could induce him to leave Chicago or even to have a branch office for planning and designing buildings. All the vast work that he did was planned and detailed in this city.

If I could say more, I would like to make a tribute to his scholarship, for though not highly educated at first, he was a great reader and had the words of the great writers on the end of his tongue, on all apt occasions. For the practice of the profession of architecture, he did this: He made it known and respected by millions who had never heard of an architect in all their lives.

All his doings and all his movements were current topics in the daily press, which never before thought an architect, or even an architectural association, was of much account in this world, unless some architect's building fell down and killed a lot of people, and then they shouted, "kill him" whether he was guilty or not.

Burnham had qualities that every architect should study to his own profit. He had detractors and scoffers, but what great man has not? He was kind and generous to all who were associated with him, and I have yet to know of any dishonorable act on his part against any of his professional compeers. These things should not be forgotten. Lest "the good that was with him be buried with his bones," I offer this tribute to his everlasting memory.

Mr. Wight then read the following letters received by Mr. Ernest R. Graham:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., June 1, E. R. Graham, Chicago.

"The news of Mr. Burnham's death greatly shocks me. Mr. Burnham was one of the foremost architects of the world but he had more than mere professional skill. He had breadth of views as to the artistic subject that permitted him to lead in every movement for the education of the public in art, of the development of art in every branch of our busy life without pay. At my instance he visited the Phillipine Islands for the beautification of Manila and for the laying out of a capitol in the mountains in the fine climatè of the Aguió. He was at the head of the Fine Arts Commission and I venture to say that there was no man in the professional life of the United States who has given more of his life to the public without having filled public office than Daniel Burnham. His death is a real lost to the whole community.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"Paris, June 2.—Ernest Graham, 1326 Astor Street, Chicago:

"We are shocked and grieved beyond expression at sad news of Daniel Burnham's death. Our sincerest sympathy to yourself and associates. Have telegraphed Mrs. Burnham.

"MYRON T. HERRICK, *U. S. Ambassador to France.*"

"Sunday.—Dear Ernest:

"I have just read in the paper of the death of Mr. Burnham. What a loss to the world it is, and you are left with great burdens. When I saw Mr. Burnham last he spoke in such high terms of you, as he always did, that it did me good to hear him.

"I was telling Guerin the other day that Mr. Burnham had done more good to this country than any other architect here, living or dead. It is indeed fortunate that we can think of a friend who has gone on the long journey with a knowledge of his great usefulness, added to our affectionate memory. His useful works will be carried on and will be his greatest monument. With love and sympathy, I am,

"Your sincere friend,

HENRY BACON."

"Philadelphia, June 3.—E. R. Graham, Care D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago.—I regret extremely to receive your telegram on my return this morning after several days' absence announcing the death of Mr. D. H. Burnham, which occurred at Heidelberg, Germany. Please convey to his family the assurances of my profound sympathy.

"JAMES McCREA,

"President Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

"Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1.—E. R. Graham, 1326 Astor Street.—Have no words to express my grief. The world has lost one of its greatest men. Please accept my sympathy and express the same to his family.

"THOMAS RODD,

"Chief Engineer, Pennsylvania R. R. Co."

In a letter later Mr. Rodd expressed himself to Mr. Graham as follows:

"It is a great shock and surprise and I shall hope to hear some time before long all you know about Mr. Burnham's death and the circumstances, but that can wait until I see you. I suppose more particulars will be in the papers.

"Referring to Mr. Taft's remark: I think all of Mr. Burnham's friends will agree with him, they were very well put.

"One thing came to me shortly after hearing the news and that is this: There ought to be a monument to Mr. Burnham on the Lake Front, and it seems to me that now or very shortly would be the proper time for this, and I would like not only to be concerned in the matter, but to be of some use outside of a subscription. Now there are so many other people that feel just this way about it that probably the matter will be amply and fittingly attended to, and still if there is anything that it happens I might do I should like to be called upon.

"Yours truly,

"THOMAS RODD."

"Washington, D. C., June 1.—E. R. Graham, Chicago.—I am grieved beyond measure at Mr. Burnham's death.

"FRANKLIN MACVEAGH."

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

BY ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN,

Editor, "Western Architect," Minneapolis; "Construction," Toronto, Canada.

It is not given to many men to mean as much to a generation, or a people, as the life of Daniel Hudson Burnham meant, in its potential quality as well as its accomplishments, to the present growth and future development of cities in the United States. Here was a dominating spirit, a practical executive, as well as a far-seeing prophet, who met the complex problems of our civilization, and by force of character and concise statement made men see as he did, and lay the foundation of great accomplishments. He was not an artist, yet he knew art. His hand did not follow his thought into æsthetic expression and decorative detail, yet his appreciation for the beautiful gave to each of his endeavors the best in art, and he employed other men's æsthetic talents in the working out of his great conceptions. From his initial favoring of the Jackson Park site for the Columbian Exposition, because of its possibilities for practical operation and æsthetic development, to the Chicago plan that is the crowning effort of his genius, the utility—as it should in architecture—came first, and he clothed it in beauty, as all constructive work should be clothed. The detail he left to others. The initial thought was his. In the early days, when the "sky-scraper" was a new thought and its possibilities but in a stage of development, John Root designed, and could plan, but in their intimate competitions it was usually Mr. Burnham's plan that was finally adopted. His faculty for analysis and plan joined with his poetic conception of what was fittest gave him the place he holds among the world's greatest architects, though none were more ready than he to give the proper credit to his associates for carrying out his creations.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Burnham this dominating trait of seeing and causing others to see stands out as the most prominent characteristic. To him does not belong the credit of producing the first or the second skeleton steel construction building, but it was under his hand that its earliest and best, and much of its later development was accomplished. The Washington plan was established by Washington and L'Enfant, but it was his diplomatic as well as practical work that made the reversion to that plan and its reduction to present and future requirements that will be praised by the generations to come when the capital city of the United States will be the most architecturally perfect of the world's capitals. From his first essay into work that brought him national prominence, his appointment as Director of Works of the Columbian Exposition, to the completion of the Chicago reconstruction and development plan, is a far cry, for between it are hours, days and years of crowding accomplishments. At the conclusion of that "World's Fair," that not only reached the maximum of international exhibitions but gave a new form and dignity to structures for such temporary use, and in effect commenced a revolution in American archi-

tectural design, Mr. Burnham was asked "What next?" The Nicaragua Canal scheme was being agitated and the inquirer suggested that he might be called to take command of that enterprise. He replied to the effect that he would henceforth devote himself to private practice. He was not ambitious to do great, or rather spectacular, things, but was attracted by the day's work. It was only his broadness of view and impatience with little things and little men that afterwards carried him far beyond his conceived plan and made him an initial force and guide in so many great projects for the future of American cities.

The agitation in favor of the establishment of a plan for Washington first called him from the office practice that was occupying his energies, and which was constantly growing. He was appointed chairman of the Washington Plan Commission, which evolved the plan under which the future growth of that city will be controlled.

This essay into city planning seemed to open a new and interesting field for his talents. He did not assume this field of work hastily, or apparently seek it. The work came to him, and he took on those enterprises which seemed most productive of results. Cleveland called him to aid in her reconstruction, and the Commission of which he was chairman formed the plan upon which the future city will be organized. Attracted by the possibilities of San Francisco, he made an exhaustive study of the city, and its environs. This plan was never adopted, owing to the earthquake which occurred soon after its completion, and in the rush of rebuilding even with the advantages which the sweeping away of buildings and the possibility for rearrangement offered, the plan was set aside, though it still stands and must finally be brought out and followed. At the invitation of the President, Mr. Burnham visited the Philippine Islands, and (without pay) made plans for the beautification and reconstruction of Manila, and laid out the mountain capital at Baguio.

But ever since the close of the Columbian Exposition the city plan for Chicago has occupied, first his thoughts and latterly his activities. Discouragements met him in its preparatory stages, and it should be recorded that once when the public seemed against any form of bettering civic conditions, with that indomitable will that was characteristic, he met those most financially representative, and so enthused them with the spirit of his dream that he obtained their full co-operation. It was seven years after this that the public next heard of the Chicago plan, then well advanced in its general outlines. His confidential expression at that time of discouragement was "I have just met ten gentlemen who own two-fifths of the property on the south side and they say 'by the Lord Harry the plan shall be made and carried through.'" How well these men, who believed in his genius for city planning and his loyalty to Chicago, have kept that promise the completed plan that stands as his greatest monument gives evidence. The cities of Portland and Minneapolis are each supplied with a plan of which he is the author, and it must be that much of the city plan movement that has swept from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been augmented and directed by his example.

In his private work the history of his architectural life is the history of the steel

skeleton "sky-scraper." The Montauk building was nine stories high, but not steel skeleton, the Rookery eleven stories, followed by others of like size, and then the Masonic Temple of twenty-two stories, and for several years the highest building in the world. The problem of an office building and the largest printing establishment in the West combined, was met by a double construction that prevented vibration; the earthquake hazard at San Francisco called for a similar problem in construction in an office building that was tried out and found effective when the earthquake came. The "Flatiron" building in New York utilized a narrow wedge of ground at the intersection of two streets that became not only a paying property but a landmark even in that city of extraordinary buildings. In his home city and throughout the land his buildings, not always most successful in design, were the acme of arrangement, construction and financial value.

Daniel Hudson Burnham was born at Henderson, N. Y., September 4, 1846, and he came to Chicago in 1856. He commenced his architectural career in the office of Maj. W. L. B. Jenney, and formed a co-partnership with John W. Root while in the office of J. Carter Drake & Wight. The first work of the firm was a residence located on the southeast corner of Ashland Avenue and Harrison Street. The first important building was the first home of the Calumet Club. Through these successive years with mile-stones marking practical accomplishments and dreams which came true, his life was one of force, vision, and magnetic influence, singularly combined in a fundamentally poetic temperament that was only shown to his intimates, in instances that cannot be included in a biographical sketch. His sudden death at Heidelberg, Germany, while on a motoring tour, shocked his friends and took from the architectural world its most effective and aggressive leader in all that makes for the beautiful and livable in cities, and upon which even more than his architecture his fame will rest.

Mr. Burnham's lifelong devotion to the advancement of architecture and art is indicated by the organizations with which he was prominently identified. In 1884 he took a leading part in the formation of the Western Association of Architects. He was President of the American Institute of Architects, 1904-5; a member of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission; a director in the American Academy in Rome, and Chairman of the Washington, and also the Cleveland plan commissions.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following applicants were declared elected members of the American Institute of Architects by final vote of the Board of Directors at their meeting June 5, 1912:

Sweeney, James,	Conn., New London.
Wadsworth, Philip,	Mass., Boston.
Graves, Harry Prescott,	Mass., Lowell.
Bryson, R. H.,	N. Y., Brooklyn.
Kimball, Harry Smith,	N. J., Elizabeth.
Norris, Albert F.,	N. J., Montclair.
Moore, Frank A.,	N. Y., New York.
Rossiter, E. K.,	N. Y., New York.
Wheeler, H. Herbert,	N. Y., New York.
Voelker, John Ph.,	N. Y., New York.
Bohm, Gustave B.,	Ohio, Cleveland.
Meade, Frank B.,	Ohio, Cleveland.
Schneider, Charles S.,	Ohio, Cleveland.
Ayres, Atlee B.,	Texas, San Antonio.

It was voted to refer both communications to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clarke read the report of Mr. Howe as delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts.

The report was received and placed on file.

A competition in rendering a given subject, with a time-limit of forty minutes, was then carried on. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Elliot, the second to Mr. Wright, and the third to Mr. Shurrocks.

Adjourned 9.40.

NORMAN M. ISHAM,
Secretary.

NEW YORK CHAPTER.

During the quarter ending July 31, the New York Chapter has held two regular meetings attended respectively by forty-two and twenty-one members. During the corresponding period the Executive Committee has held three meetings.

The following gentlemen have been elected to membership in the Chapter during this quarter: Edward I. Shire, Lawrence F. Peck, Frank Goodwillie, J. A. F. Cardiff.

At the May meeting the discussion of the proposed building code was continued and it was resolved that the Chapter approve in principle the draft of the code as presented to the Board of Aldermen, reserving its final approval and endorsement until such time as the Committee on City Departments might submit the final draft of the code as approved by the Aldermanic Committee. Unfortunately, during the past two months the situation of the code in the Board of Aldermen has not improved, so that at this time it appears more than probable that no code will be passed at this session, and the profession will be compelled for some time to continue to practice under the present antiquated law.

The opinion of the corporation counsel that it is the intention of the Hoey Fire Prevention Law that the fire commissioner be charged with the enforcement of the provision of the building code relating to the construction of fireproof buildings, has been brought before the Chapter, and resolutions have been passed urging that action be taken to correct the evils made manifest in that law. Should the opinion of the corporation counsel prevail, the application of the building law in matters relating to the fire-resisting qualities of construction of fireproof buildings would fall under the fire department; while matters relating to structural stability would remain in the hands of the building department. With the lack of organization for examining plans in the fire department, it is easy to imagine the resulting confusion.

The proposed repeal of the Tarsney Act has aroused strong opposition and a committee consisting of the President, and Messrs. Cook, Brunner and G. B. Post, acting in co-operation with the Committee on Legislation, has been authorized to take suitable action to bring before the Senate and the President the danger to the future

of public architecture of the proposed action. It is now announced that the Senate Appropriations Committee has stricken out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill the clause inserted by the House of Representatives, repealing the act. The matter will now be considered in conference between committees of the House and Senate, and members of the Chapter should continue to exert any influence possible with the members of both houses, to accomplish the desired result.

At the June meeting, Mr. Cass Gilbert spoke of the splendid work done during the past fifteen years by Mr. James Knox Taylor as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and it was voted unanimously that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, to be forwarded to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Taylor.

The first competition of the LeBrun Traveling Scholarship was most successful, twenty-one sets of drawings having been submitted, in which a very high average of ability was shown. The scholarship was awarded to Mr. Otto Eggers, who has already started on his travels.

At a recent meeting Mr. Flagg brought up the question of the proposed widening of Varick Street and the prolongation of Seventh Avenue, and urged that Varick Street be prolonged through to Broadway and southern outlets thus provided for Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This question was referred for study to the recently appointed Committee on Civic Improvements, which consists of Mr. Brunner as Chairman and Messrs. Hastings, Kendall, Flagg, Swartwout, Otis Post and Magonigle.

Another new committee, on Public Information, consisting of Messrs. F. B. Ware, Chairman, Louis Ayers, and F. P. Hill, has been appointed to co-operate with the Institute Committee of the same name.

At the June meeting it was resolved that the Chapter express to the Governor its regret at his appointment as State Architect of an individual whose training does not appear to be such as to assure to the State the character of services required in his high office.

The death is recorded, with deep regret, of James M. A. Darrach, a member of the Chapter since 1904.

Mr. Darrach, though a young man, leaves behind him interesting work, notably Whittier Hall at the Teachers' College, designed in association with the late Bruce Price, the Memorial Library at Coventry, Conn., the Chapel of the Hill School, and a number of country houses at Morristown, at Short Hills and in Baltimore County, some done by himself, and some in partnership with Mr. Wm. F. Beekman.

Mr. Darrach's vitality, his keen interest in any subject under discussion, and his willingness to fight for and defend his ideals, will cause his loss to be keenly felt by the Chapter.

CHARLES BUTLER,
Recorder.

State Building Law Committee: W. C. Zimmerman, Chairman, J. C. Llewellyn, H. B. Wheelock.

Public Information Committee: I. K. Pond, Chairman, E. F. Gillette, Geo. W. Maher.

WEBSTER TOMLINSON,
Secretary.

IOWA CHAPTER.

Since the annual meeting the following three members have been elected to membership in the Iowa Chapter: W. J. Brown and Charles A. Dieman, Cedar Rapids, and Harrey E. Throne, Ottumwa.

Regarding the repeal of the Tarsney Act, a letter was prepared by the Chapter Legislative Committee and copies sent to each Chapter member, to be used by them in personal correspondence. The Secretary also sent it to each Iowa senator and representative. Two representatives acknowledged its receipt and gave assurance of full sympathy with our contention, and promised help.

Various offers of commissions by manufacturers to architects specifying or helping the use of goods, have come to the members. The Secretary has opened correspondence with these manufacturers and presented the code of ethics. This has met with ready assurances of approval of our stand and promise of co-operation, at the same time requests for advice as to the proper and effective methods for the presentation of their wares. These correspondences have shown that manufacturers should be treated courteously and not accused of intentional insult and desire to tempt architects by illegitimate proposals; that these offers have sometimes been sent out, by uninstructed or new clerks and employees, through ignorance.

It has all shown the need of further education for manufacturers and dealers in their advertising methods. The Iowa Chapter is trying to help in this.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, on May 16, 1912.

After dinner, the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Howard, at eight o'clock.

There were twenty-five members present.

Mr. Henry Hornbostel was present as a guest of the Chapter.

The minutes of the regular meeting of April 18, 1912, were read and approved.

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file: From the Home Industry League, copy of resolution thanking the Chapter for its co-operation; from the National Conference on City Planning, copies of program, etc., of Fourth Conference to be held at Boston; from the American Federation of Arts, an appreciation of Mr. Francis Davis Millet, also letter regarding plan of financing the work of the Federation; from the American Institute, communications regarding the National Conference on City Planning and the appointment of a committee on Public Information; and from the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., letter and clippings in regard to the preservation of historic monuments.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee to draw suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Francis Davis Millet.

Mr. Hornbostel favored the Chapter with some interesting remarks, which were listened to with appreciation.

Adjournment was taken at 9.15.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter was held at the Palace Hotel, on June 20, 1912.

After dinner, the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Howard, at ten o'clock.

There were forty-nine members present.

The following were present as guests of the Chapter: Mr. Walter Cook, President of the A. I. A., Messrs. Daniel W. Willard and James Peddle.

On motion made, seconded and carried, the reading of the minutes of the regular meeting of May 16 and the special meeting of May 29, 1912, was dispensed with.

Mr. Mullgardt, Chairman of the Architectural League and Education Committee, submitted a written report, which was ordered received, and placed on file.

Mr. Howard, as Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter Sub-Committee on Competitions of the A. I. A., reported that the city hall competition had been completed and judged, with the result that Messrs. Bakewell and Brown had been awarded the first prize. He also added that the competition had been most gratifying in its showing of talent, care and skill and resulted in what he believed to be the selection of the best of many excellent designs.

The following communications were read and ordered placed on file: Night letter from Mr. Glenn Brown, Secretary, A. I. A., requesting the Chapter's immediate action against the repeal of the Tarsney Act; communication from Mr. Edgar M. Lazarus, regarding reinstatement in the San Francisco Chapter; from Mr. Bloom, Secretary to Mr. Willis Polk, letter enclosing communications in regard to the Francis Davis Millet Memorial and relative to the holding of an architectural exhibition in San Francisco; from Mr. A. F. Rosenheim, President, and Mr. Myron Hunt, Treasurer, of the A. L. P. C., regarding the Chapter's indebtedness to the League; from the American Federation of Art, asking the Chapter's aid in financing the Federation; from the Michigan Chapter, A. I. A., copy of its minutes of May 14, 1912, meeting; and 1912 Year Book from the Boston Society of Architects.

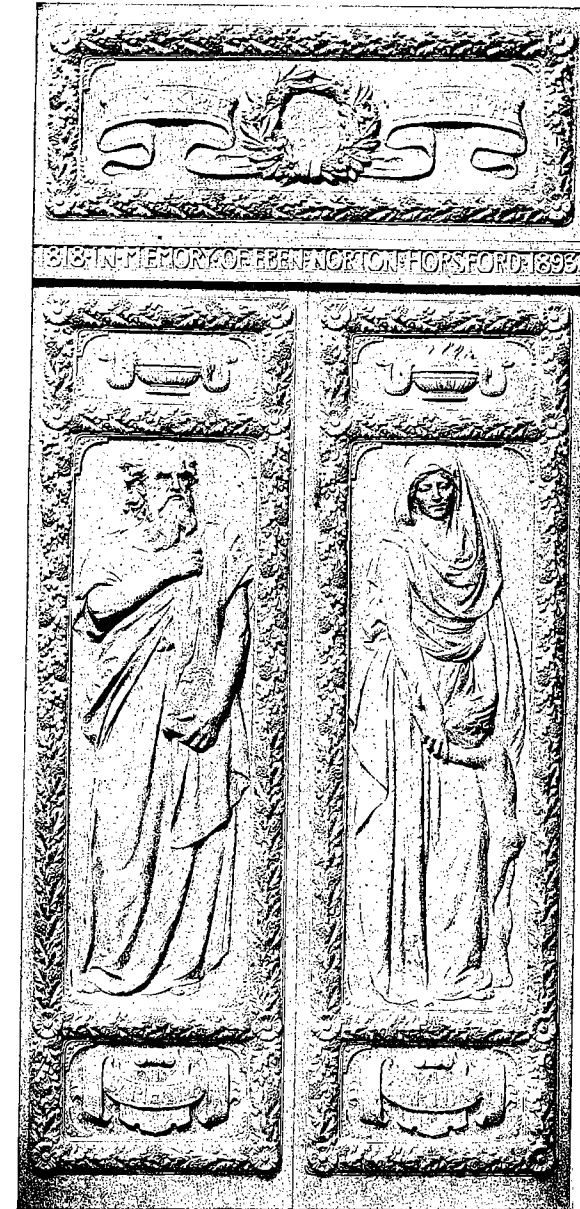
OBITUARIES.

NOTE.—Biographical sketches and resolutions in appreciation of the life of Mr. D. H. Burnham will be found in another part of this issue of the Quarterly Bulletin.

JAMES M. A. DARRACH, A. I. A.

Mr. James Aertsen Darrach was born in Germantown, Pa., on December 12, 1874. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1896. In association with the late Bruce Price he designed and built Whittier Hall at the Teachers' College. He was also the architect for the Memorial Library at Coventry, Conn., the Chapel of the Hill School, and a number of country houses at Morristown, at Short Hills, and in Baltimore County, some done by himself and some in partnership with Mr. Wm. F. Beekman.

Mr. Darrach was elected a member of the New York Chapter in 1904, and a member of the Institute in 1909. He died at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, July 6, 1912.



BRONZE DOORS

Erected in New Library Building
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Evelyn B. Longman, Sculptor

Cast by Jno. Williams Inc., New York