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1912.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

VOL. XIII. QUARTERLY BULLETIN. No. 1.

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THE GARDEN IN ITS RELATION TO THE HOUSE.

One of the features of the Convention of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington in 1900 was an instructive series of papers on gardens. This feature of the Convention was planned to bring the importance of the building surroundings to the attention of both architects and clients and to show the importance and advantage of the architects designing gardens and approaches as a part of the house if the best architectural expression is to be obtained.

Few people in this country and only a limited number of architects seem to appreciate the fact that the house and its surroundings together form the architectural composition and as a question of design are inseparable. Since the Convention of 1900 there has been quite a movement among the architects and their clients to obtain this harmony between the house and its surroundings, producing the gradation from the formal house through a more or less formal garden to the informal landscape beyond.

This movement, as we believe, in its beginning, and architects should strive to make landscape harmonize with the structure to which it leads and be in keeping with the building of which it is the frame.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the great variety of treatment left open to the skill and education of the architect.

The small cottage with its home-like garden and intimate flowers, the rambling bungalows with picturesque shrubbery, the dignified residence with its broad lawns and large trees, and the grand residence with broad terraces, dignified steps, and balustrades enriched by statuary and formal planting, all call for skill and study.

9. Adding 3 per cent to the fees paid private architects for expenses in the Supervising Architect's office is an unreasonable amount. One per cent would cover such expenses. We may feel reasonably assured that the Government has saved, by employing private architects during the past twenty years, the difference between 11 per cent the cost in the Supervising Architect's office and 6 per cent the cost of a private architect on the expenditures for these buildings, which would amount to \$1,341,720.63.

10. Private architects now charge 6 per cent, add to this from 1 to 2 per cent for administrative service in the Supervising Architect's office, and the Government should save, while securing a much higher grade of buildings, from 3 to 4 per cent by employing private architects at the present time.

11. Under the Tarsney Act the Government has secured the services of many of the most talented practitioners in the country to design its buildings while the Supervising Architect must depend on draughtsmen in the student stage who leave the Government when they prove their ability.

12. To repeal this law would soon place the country in the condition of having buildings inferior in design to the best private work, returning to the condition before the passage of this Act, and the Public will lose the influence of artistic work in the betterment of State and Municipal structures.

FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET.

In the sinking of the *Titanic* April 15, 1912, Frank D. Millet, an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects since 1893, lost his life, giving his last service to the lowly and humble among the ship's passengers.

His life had been notable for his acts of private and public service, always giving without stint and ended as he would have most desired, in serving others. We give a brief biographical sketch outlined by him a short time before he left for Italy and the tribute adopted by the Directors of the Institute and read at the Memorial Meeting of the American Federation of Arts, May 10, 1912.

Francis Davis Millet was born in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, November 3, 1846. He was Acting Assistant Contract Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac in 1864, and afterwards a drummer in the 60th Massachusetts Regiment in 1864. He graduated from Harvard College in 1869, and after his graduation he joined the staff of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and also became local editor of the Boston *Courier*, and later of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*. At the same time he studied lithography with D. C. Fabronius. In 1871 he entered the Royal Academy in Antwerp, at the close of the first year receiving the prize of excellence in the antique class, and the close of the second year receiving the prize of excellence in painting. In the spring of 1873 he went to the Vienna Exposition, as Secretary to Charles Francis Adams, the Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts; was a member of the jury in that Exposition, and correspondent for the New York *Herald* and the New York *Tribune*. At the close of the Exposition he travelled through Hungary, Turkey in Europe, Greece and Italy, and spent the winter of 1873-1874 in Rome; part of the summer of 1873 in Capri and vicinity, and in the autumn settled in Venice, where he remained one year and painted his first picture, travelling meanwhile through northern Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Returning to Boston in 1876, he represented the Boston *Advertiser* at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. In the autumn and winter he assisted John LaFarge in decorating Trinity Church in Boston. Early in 1877 he went to Paris, and in May of that

year went to the Turkish war as special correspondent for the *New York Herald*.

During the summer campaigning he left the *New York Herald* and took the place of Archibald Forbes on the London *Daily News*, which position he held to the close of the Turkish war, serving also as special artist for the London *Graphic*. During the campaign he received the Roumanian Iron Cross, and on the field of battle the Russian military crosses of St. Stanislaus and of St. Anne, later receiving the Russian and Roumanian war medals.

In the spring of 1878, at the close of the war, he returned to France by way of Sicily, and painted in Paris until the following spring, meanwhile serving as a member of the Fine Arts Jury of the Paris Exposition. In 1879 he married Elizabeth Greeley Morrill and returned to America, settling first at Boston and then later in New York. He made several trips abroad, one for Harper & Brothers in 1881, through Denmark, Sweden, and North Germany, and painted for a season or two in England, finally settling at Broadway, Worcestershire, in 1884, returning to New York for the winters. In 1885 he made a trip through all the States and Territories, including Mexico. In 1891 he made a canoe trip down the full length of the Danube for Harper & Brothers, and published a book called "The Danube, from the Black-Forest to the Black Sea," also a collection of short stories, and a translation of Tolstoi's "Sebastopol."

In 1892 he went to Chicago as Director of Decorations of the World's Columbian Exposition, which position he held until the close of the Exposition, and during the six months the Exposition was open was Director of Functions and Ceremonies, and also a member of the Fine Arts Jury. In 1894 he went to England, where he remained until 1896, when he made a trip through Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and Sicily. In 1898 he went to the Philippines as special war correspondent of the London *Times*, and also represented *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Sun*, writing later a book entitled "The Expedition to the Philippines," published by Harper & Brothers in 1899. In the autumn of the same year he travelled through Japan and China, Java, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, India, and returned to England. In 1900 he had charge of the decoration of the Government Pavilion at the Paris Exposition, served

on the Jury of Selection and also on the Fine Arts Jury, receiving at the close of the Exposition the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1905 he made a trip through the Yellowstone Park, Alaska and British Columbia. In August, 1908, he went to England, France, Italy and Germany in the interests of the Commission to the Tokyo Exposition and proceeded to Japan by the Siberian railway. The Commissioners General, having the temporary rank of Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary, were granted many special privileges by the Japanese government, and after an audience with the Emperor and Empress were given the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. After a month of official business in Japan he went to Shanghai and to Peking, by way of the Yangste River and the Hankow-Peking railway, remaining in Peking during the period of the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the establishment of the new regime, visiting meanwhile the Nankow Pass, the Great Wall, etc. From Peking he went to Mukden by way of Tientsin and Shan-kai-Kwan, from Mukden to Dalny and Port Arthur, thence across the Yellow Sea to Chinampo and Chemulpo and up to Seoul. After a few days in the latter city he returned to Tokyo, via Fusan and Shimonoseki, and thence proceeded to Washington, via Honolulu and San Francisco.

He was a member of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors of London, England; a member of the National Academy of Design of New York; the American Water Color Society; Society of American Artists; Society of Illustrators; Society of Mural Painters; Municipal Art Society; The Fine Arts Federation; Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects; belongs to the Arts Club, and the Kinsmen, of London, England; Cosmos and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington; Players, Century, University, Explorers', Arctic, Ends of the Earth, and several other small clubs in New York; is represented by pictures in the National Gallery of British Art, the National Gallery of New Zealand, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, Detroit Museum, Union League Club of New York, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. He was Acting Chairman of the Niagara Falls Commission of the United States, the Vice-Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, Vice-President of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Smithsonian Institution on the National Gallery, Secretary of the American Federation of Arts, Commissioner General of the United States to the Tokyo Exposition, and the Secretary of the American Academy in Rome.

Among his most recent works are the two historical pictures for the Governor's room in the Capitol at St. Paul. "The Treaty of the Traverse des Sioux," and the "The Entry of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment into Vicksburg," and a large historical painting for the Grand Jury Room in the Courthouse at Newark, N. J., entitled "Foreman of the Grand Jury Rebuking the Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1774," also various portraits both in color and relief.

He was commissioned by the United States Treasury in 1906 to do all the interior mechanical painting and artistic decoration in the new Custom House at Baltimore, Md. The artistic decorations for the Call Room alone there consist of a ceiling approximately thirty feet wide by sixty feet long; five lunettes and a series of twenty-eight panels in the cove. All of these illustrate the evolution of shipping, of both sailing and steam vessels, from the galleys of the earliest times to the present mammoth ocean liner and battleship. The decorations were finished in July, 1908.

He executed seven medals for the United States Army, which were struck in the mint at Philadelphia, Pa. Six of these medals are being distributed among the veterans of the Civil War, Indian Wars, Chinese Expedition, Spanish War, and the Philippine Insurrection, there being two separate medals for the Philippine Insurrection. The seventh medal consists of a Merit Medal for the enlisted men of the United States Army. He also had charge of the production of the Panama Canal Medal, the dies for which were executed by Victor D. Brenner of New York, and made the seals for the Society of International Law, the Washington-Lee University, and the American Education Association.

During the winter of 1908-1909 he painted for the Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, thirteen panels, approximately sixteen feet by five feet, representing, in a general way, the history of the settlement of Ohio, and, in addition, executed several portraits.

In June, 1909, the United States Treasury gave him the contract to paint and to decorate in part the so-called Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio.

He had three children, the eldest, Kate, the mother of two girls, married to Frank W. Adlard, of Winchcombe, England; Lawrence Frederick, a graduate of University College, Oxford, now in the Harvard Law School, and John Alfred Parsons, a member of the class of 1910, in Harvard.

He usually spent the summer painting in his English studio, at Broadway, Worcestershire, and the winters in Washington and New York.

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 feel 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.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following applicants were declared elected members of the American Institute of Architects by final vote of the Executive Committee at the meeting of March 5, 1912:

Farquhar, Robert David,	. . . . .	Cal., Los Angeles.
Blick, Joseph James,	. . . . .	Cal., Pasadena.
Orr, Robert H.,	. . . . .	Cal., Pomona.
Fisher, Arthur Addison,	. . . . .	Colo., Denver.
Manning, Harry J.,	. . . . .	Colo., Denver.
Wieger, T. Robert,	. . . . .	Colo., Denver.
Williamson, George H.,	. . . . .	Colo., Denver.
Vogt, Oscar G.,	. . . . .	D. C., Washington.
Dean, George R.,	. . . . .	Ill., Chicago.
Oswald, Fridolin,	. . . . .	Ill., Chicago.
Rathmann, Walter L.,	. . . . .	Mo., St. Louis.
Hanemann, J. Theodore,	. . . . .	N. Y., Brooklyn.
Hausman, Nicholas W.,	. . . . .	N. Y., Jamaica.
North, Robert,	. . . . .	N. Y., Buffalo.
Ackerman, Frederick L.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Flagg, Ernest,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Haskell, William C.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Hill, Frederick P.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Hopkins, Alfred,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Jones, Sullivan W.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Leonard, Louis R.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Purdy, W. S.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Schell, Richard Montgomery,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Steinle, Charles A.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Stokes, I. N. Phelps,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.
Townsend, Ralph S.,	. . . . .	N. Y., New York.

OBITUARIES.

H. E. OBORNE, A. I. A.

Mr. Harry Egbert Osborne, a member of the American Institute of Architects since 1902, died at the home of his brother in Jamaica, L. I., January 16, 1912. He was also a member of the Brooklyn Chapter. Mr. Osborne was forty years of age.

LOUIS C. SPIERING, A. I. A.

Mr. Louis C. Spiering was born in St. Louis in 1875. He went abroad in 1887, spending the greater portion of his time in Paris and Berlin. He was a graduate of the Beaux Arts and of a Berlin University. He was at one time connected with the Washington University, St. Louis. Most of the bridges crossing the lagoons at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904 were designed by him, also much of the plaster work on the "Pike." He was consulting architect for the new Missouri State Capitol Building, but was forced to resign on account of illness. Among the more important buildings designed by Mr. Spiering are the following: Artist's Guild, Soulard Street Library, Sheldon Memorial; all of St. Louis.

Mr. Spiering was elected a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1905, being also a member of the St. Louis Chapter, A. I. A.

G. F. A. BRUEGGEMAN,
Secretary.

EDWARD A. KENT, F. A. I. A.

Mr. Edward A. Kent was born in Bangor, Me., February 19, 1854.

He attended the Worcester (Mass.) Military Academy and prepared for the Yale Scientific Department at the Briggs Classical School in Buffalo, graduating from Sheffield Scientific in 1875 in the Civil Engineering Course.

He studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and later took some courses at South Kensington, returning to this country in 1877 where he entered the office of Mr. J. L. Silsbee, at that time a practicing architect in Syracuse, N. Y.

Shortly after, he went to Washington, D. C., in the employ of the Government Architect, and after remaining about two years removed to Chicago where he became associated, May, 1882, with his former employer under the firm name of Silsbee & Kent. He returned to Buffalo, October, 1884, his father's home, and continued in active practice until the time of his death.

He was elected an Associate of the A. I. A. in 1885, and a Fellow in 1889, was a past president of the Buffalo Chapter and active in its councils.

He travelled extensively abroad and was in close touch with the prominent architects in England and on the Continent, having been a delegate to the International Congress at Vienna in 1908 and a member of the Town Planning Conference in London, 1910.

In February, 1912, he went abroad again, spending most of his time in England and on the Riviera, intending on his return to retire from his profession. He sailed with friends on the ill-fated *Titanic* and was a victim of the disaster. His body was recovered and rests in the family lot at Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y.

A touching memorial service was held in his memory at the First Unitarian Church, which was one of his later works, and the Buffalo Chapter of Architects at their recent annual meeting passed resolutions showing their deep appreciation of his high professional standing.

His principal works are: The Flint & Kent Store, the W. O. Chapin Building, the Otto Building, the Temple Beth Zion and the First Unitarian Church (these latter two in association with his brother, Mr. W. W. Kent of New York), the residences of Mrs. J. P. White, Mr. Seymour P. White, Mr. Geo. H. Dunbar, Mr. H. M. Kent, Mr. Burdict, Mr. S. Douglass Cornell, Mr. Geo. B. Mathews, Mr. Carlton Sprague and Mr. H. W. Sprague.

He also acted as expert in the construction of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Canada.

ELLCOTT R. COLSON.

COLBERT A. MACCLURE, A. I. A.

Mr. Colbert Anderson MacClure was born at Delphi, Indiana, March 27, 1870. He was prepared in the public schools of Delphi for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he entered in 1890, being graduated with the class of 1894 of the Department of Architecture. The summer of 1894 he was in the office of Peabody & Stearns in Boston and later took charge of their Pittsburgh office, which he retained until 1899, returning to the Boston office for about one year. In January, 1901, he went to Pittsburgh where he entered into the partnership of MacClure & Spahr.

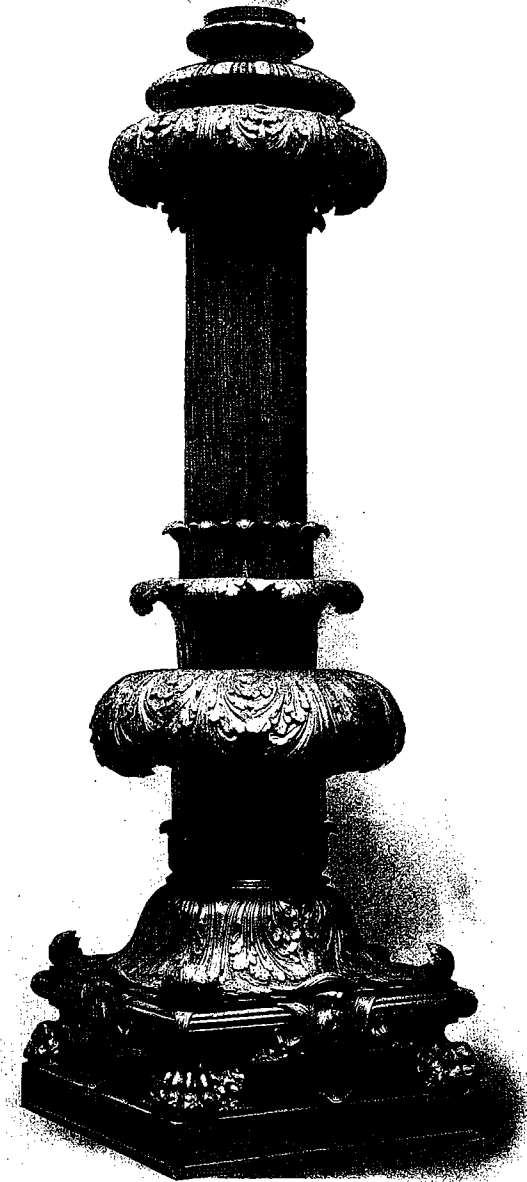
Following is a list of buildings erected under the above partnership: Keystone Bank Building, Fifth Avenue Theater, Office Building of the Philadelphia Co., Diamond National Bank Building, Union National Bank Building, Office Building of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Office Building for Albert Curry, University Club of Pittsburgh, Eye and Ear Hospital, and many residences in and in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Mr. MacClure died in Pittsburgh, April 29, 1912.

He was elected a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1905, being also a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A.

ALBERT H. SPAHR.

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

A biographical sketch of Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, who died recently in Heidelberg, Germany, will be given in the next issue of the Quarterly Bulletin.



Height, 9' 2". Base, 3' 0" square

BRONZE LAMP STANDARDS

For the U. S. Post Office, Custom House and Court House
Cleveland, Ohio

Arnold W. Brunner, Architect

Cast by Jno. Williams Inc., Bronze Foundry, New York