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1903.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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PAPERS IN REFERENCE TO ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSOCIATE
 MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHI-
 TECTS, TOGETHER WITH VARIOUS FORMS OF APPLI-
 CATION, AND DATA CONCERNING EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary of the Institute will be pleased to forward applica-
 tion blanks and other information to any one desiring to become a
 member of the Institute.

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

*Conditions of Eligibility to Associate Membership in the American Institute of Archi-
 tects and Information Concerning Qualifying Examinations.*

Applicants for Associate Membership in the American Institute of Architects must
 be practicing architects of the United States or architectural draftsmen, over thirty
 years of age, who have been in the employ of a Fellow of the Institute for five years
 or more.

If an applicant resides in the territory of a Chapter, he shall be a member of that
 Chapter.

Holders of the degree in Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
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 American Academy in Rome, Rotch, Stewardson, McKim, Columbia University,
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 of the University of Pennsylvania, and Washington University, or applicants who
 have passed the examinations to qualify for candidature as associate in the Royal
 Institute of British Architects, or the examinations for the First Class of the Ecole

MEMBERSHIP.

Following is a list of architects elected Associates of the American Institute of Architects, on March 10, 1903:

From Massachusetts:

Henry Ayling Phillips, Boston.

From New York:

Frederick S. Benedict, Robert David Kohn, George Provot, New York; Woodruff Leeming, Alex. Mackintosh, Brooklyn.

From District of Columbia:

Percy Ash, Theodore Pietsch, Washington.

From Pennsylvania:

Charles Paxton Cody, Erie; C. C. Zantinger, Philadelphia.

From Cuba:

T. Ernest Videto, Havana.

OBITUARIES:

RICHARD M. UPJOHN.

Richard Michael Upjohn died at his home in Brooklyn on March 4, at the age of about seventy-eight years. While Mr. Upjohn's reputation as an architect will probably rest upon the designing of the State Capitol of Connecticut, at Hartford, as his father, Richard Upjohn, is remembered as the architect of Trinity Church, New York, he was the architect of several noted structures, among them being St. Paul's Church at Brooklyn, the Central Congregational Church at Boston, St. Peter's Church at Albany, and the Episcopal Church and High School at Hartford. Somewhat peculiar in his attitude toward men in general, he was cordial and appreciated by his friends, and gave to his profession every aid that would make for advancement and standing. His father was one of the charter members of the American

Institute of Architects. Mr. Upjohn was a member throughout his professional life. His life and works give him a place among those names that head the roll of America's great architects. His office was the school-room from which many architects graduated into a professional life to which they have, in several cases, given more than usual evidence of their early training in securing, through their works, exceptional honor; among these being Mr. Clinton, of Clinton & Russell, and Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, of New York, and Solon S. Beman, of Chicago.—*The Inland Architect and News Record, March, 1903.*

Mr. Upjohn was born in Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, England, in 1828, and was brought to this country when he was two years old. When he was eighteen years old he entered his father's office and began to study architecture. He afterwards became his father's partner, and finally succeeded him. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects from its foundation in 1857 to the time of his death, and was president of the New York Chapter, A. I. A., for two years. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

HENRY VAN BRUNT

1832-1903.

In the decade after the Civil War, there came with the return of peace and prosperity to the country a coincident growth of interest in an architecture which had already begun to deal with new and constantly increasing problems. Apart from some few of the larger buildings of the colonial and immediately post-colonial days, there were only dwellings to serve as precedent, and it is safe to state that there was no standard of architecture in this country. The period when builders could be trusted to intelligently use the text-books of Sir Christopher Wren's pupils was long past; and it was the custom of men of culture to either copy some building they had seen abroad, as best they could, in whole or in part, and usually the latter, or to buy of an English architect a set of plans. The United States was dismissed in any history of architecture with a few justifiable and derogatory lines. The years from 1855 to 1870 saw the development

of a group of men stimulated by the enthusiasm and the bravura of Mr. R. M. Hunt, who, himself in touch with the splendid traditions of France, had the faculty of making others think that art was worth while, a faculty which seems to have been a family characteristic; and of these men there was one who, not as fortunate as the others, knew the masterpieces of architecture only from books and photographs, but to whom a book was a delight and a photograph was an inspiration. Always studious, belonging to that disappearing type of readers and of writers to whom style means often as much as matter, with a mind that enjoyed analysis even to the forgetfulness of the worth or lack of worth of the subject, building a fabric for the sake of building, phrase upon phrase crowned by an epigram; whether he sought expression in architecture or in essay, the inherent studious quality of the man was apparent. It is much in a desert of drought to believe in the oasis, and to count even a mirage grateful as a symbol of water. It was much when there was no architecture to try bravely to make one. Imitation was not the type of flattery that pleased Mr. Van Brunt; he wished to thrash out his own problems in his own way, and he especially liked to make parts of them epigrammatic. Wherever he was to be found, it was felt at once that critical endeavor was of value, that architecture was to ennoble, not merely to serve. It has been the peculiar good fortune of the profession in America to have always a number of cultivated, serious-minded men in its foremost ranks, who by their personal equation tended towards the best in the art, and of these Mr. Van Brunt was certainly one. When the early numbers of *The American Architect* are scanned, it is interesting to see how well his work stands in comparison to the eccentric bizarre rubbish of the time. Where at the time it was built was there to be found a plan as direct and simple and on such just scale as that of Memorial Hall at Cambridge; and for that matter how few to-day are the buildings which open up on passing the entrance as this does, and how few are the halls which are as impressive as the interior of the dinning-hall? It is to be remembered that even at present, with much of our architecture influenced by French tradition of space, we are still prone to small scale and petty cubicles, and that Memorial Hall is an admirable antidote for such littleness. There are houses

on Beacon Street, Boston, quiet brown houses, unassertive, but with mouldings so well adjusted, openings and walls so well proportioned that they are grateful to the eye, and they are Mr. Van Brunt's work; and upon entering those houses it will be found that there is distinction both of plan and attack. This without tradition, without sight of masterpieces, without good work at hand. Those who knew him received much, and above all else the sense of inspiring purpose and desire to do the very best that lay in their power.—*The Architectural Review*, April, 1903.

Mr. Henry Van Brunt was born in Boston, September 5, 1832. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1854, and practiced architecture for twenty years, when he removed to Kansas City.

Mr. Van Brunt was elected an Associate of the American Institute of Architects in 1857 and a Fellow in 1864. In 1861 he served as Secretary, and as President in 1899. He was one of the founders of the Boston Society of Architects, and was its first vice-president.

Mr. Van Brunt died in Boston, April 7, 1903.

WILLIAM AUGUST FIEDLER.

William August Fiedler, former architect for the Board of Education, died at his home, 26 St. James Place, on Wednesday, April 22, aged sixty years. He was born in Elbin, Germany, and came to this country thirty-two years ago. He was married in New York in 1872, and the widow and three children survive him. While architect of the Board of Education he supervised the construction of fifty-eight school buildings, among them being the Franklin, the Kosmunski, the Jackson, the Von Humboldt, and the John Worthy. After leaving the Board in 1896 he planned the Germania Club.—*Construction News*, Chicago, Ills., May 2, 1903.

Mr. Fiedler was elected an Associate of the American Institute of Architects in 1887 and a Fellow in 1889, which membership he continued up to the time of his death.

THE LATE MR. F. C. PENROSE.

His Life and Work.

In an interesting appreciation of the late Mr. F. C. Penrose, it is pointed out by Prof. Elsey Smith that by his death the architectural profession has lost a member occupying an almost unique position and one whom it can ill spare. It is not so much that he was known as certainly the most accomplished student of Greek architecture of our nationality, and one of the greatest authorities on this profoundly interesting subject, as that he was and remained till the very end of his life an earnest, painstaking and diligent student.

It is scarcely necessary to refer in any detailed way to the work of Mr. Penrose accomplished in connection with the investigations into the principles of Athenian architecture, continues Professor Smith, writing in the Builders' Journal, but it is perhaps hardly realized to what an extent, as circumstances permitted, he seized opportunities of resuming and extending studies which commenced with an examination extending over many months of the buildings that lay scattered in the Acropolis at Athens, and in particular of the Parthenon. At the time when I was first privileged to have an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Penrose he was residing in Athens as the first Director of the newly established British Archæological School, and though even at that time he had nearly reached the span of threescore years and ten, he was engaged with all the enthusiasm and energy of a man of half his age, and with a painstaking care all his own, in a further series of investigations with a view to the preparation of a second edition of his monumental work which shortly afterwards appeared.

Any one who has studied this work in either edition must have been impressed with the infinite pains taken to ensure accuracy; and after seeing Mr. Penrose at work on the buildings one could not but be struck with the extraordinarily intimate and accurate knowledge he displayed of the details of a great variety of buildings, and the trouble that was taken where it was necessary to verify any doubtful fact or dimension.

This was by no means his last visit to Athens, and but a few years ago he journeyed thither to attend the investigation of the national

commission upon the present condition of the Parthenon. That he remained a student to the very end is evidenced by a paper read within the last few months before the R. I. B. A.; and it is to be hoped that during the last few years when he had retired from active practice, and had in particular ceased to be responsible for the care of Wren's great fabric, he may have been able to complete, or at least carry forward, other investigations into certain of the Greek curves for which he prepared a mass of data.—*Copied from The Architects' Magazine, Journal of the Society of Architects, March, 1903, London, England.*

Mr. F. C. Penrose, F. R. S., Litt. D. C. L., M. A., F. S. A., was born in 1817 at Bracebridge, near Lincoln, England; died at his residence, Colebyfield, Wimbledon, February 15, 1903.

He was at the time of his death senior member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he joined as an Associate in 1846, becoming a Fellow about two years later. In 1883 he was the recipient of the Royal Gold Medal of the Institute, and from 1894 to 1896 he served as President of the Institute.

Mr. Penrose was elected an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects in 1898.