THE JOURNAL
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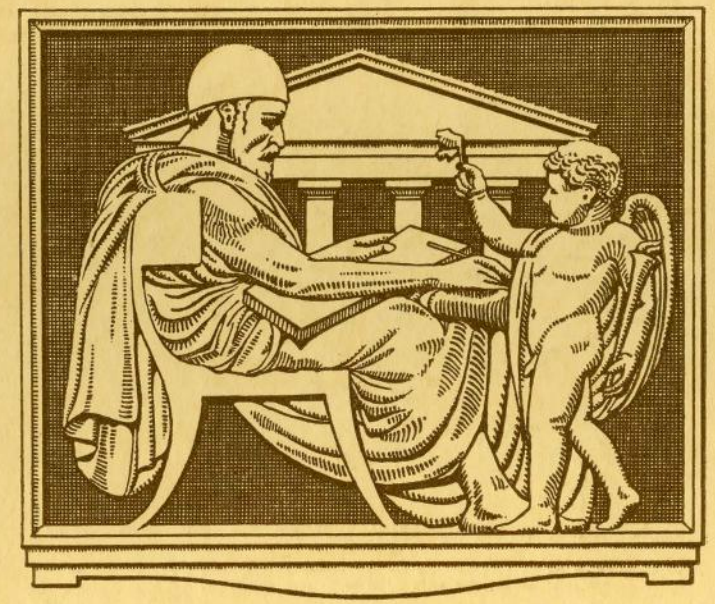

JULY
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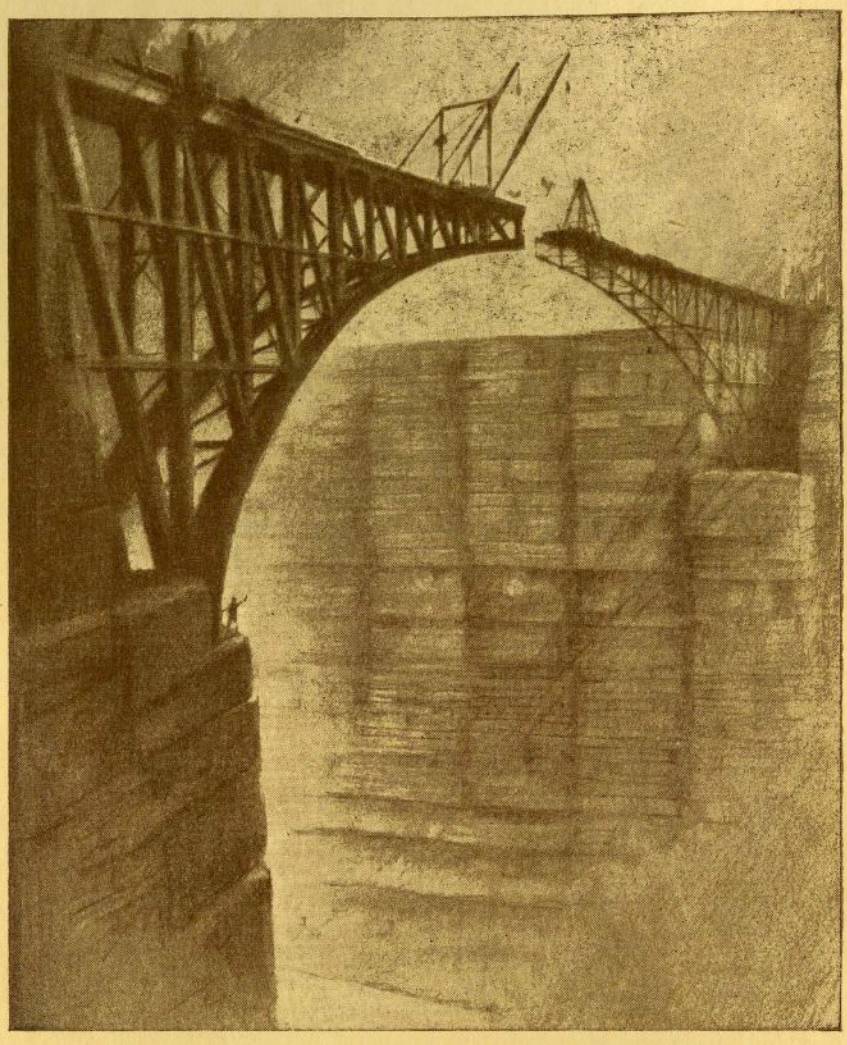

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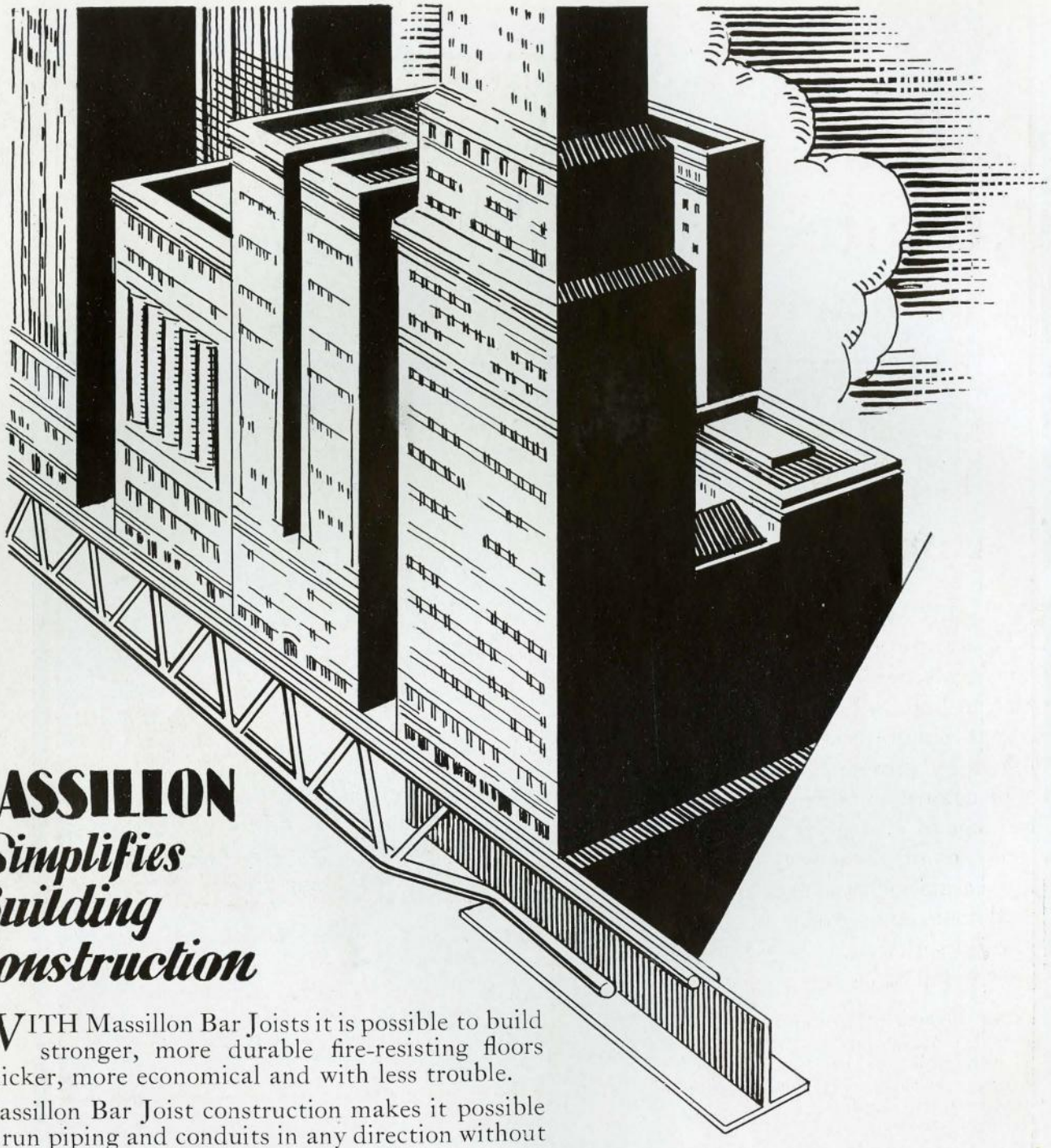

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Dallas Architect

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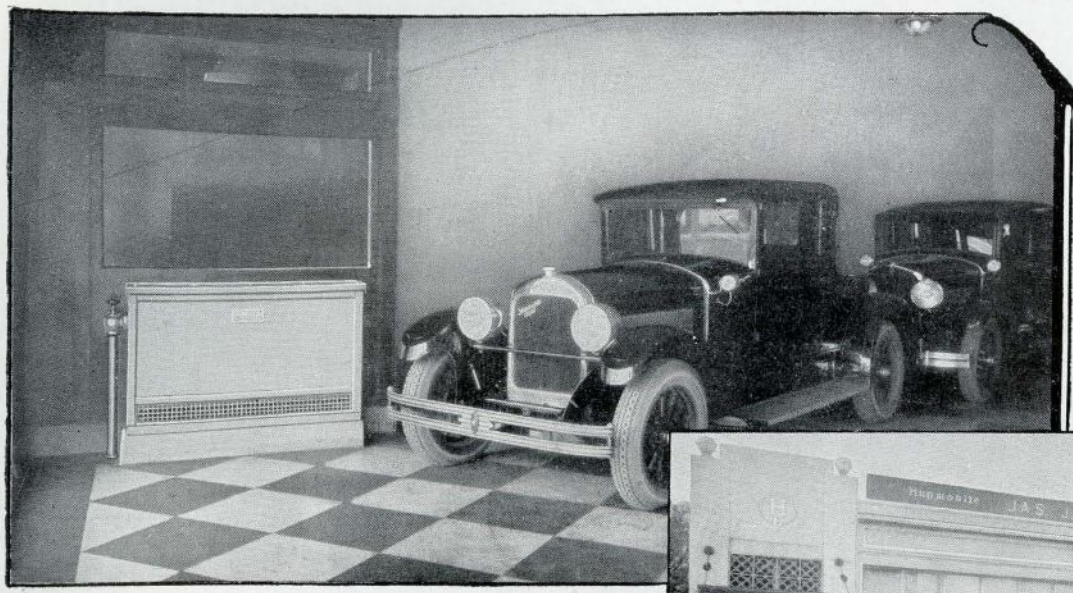
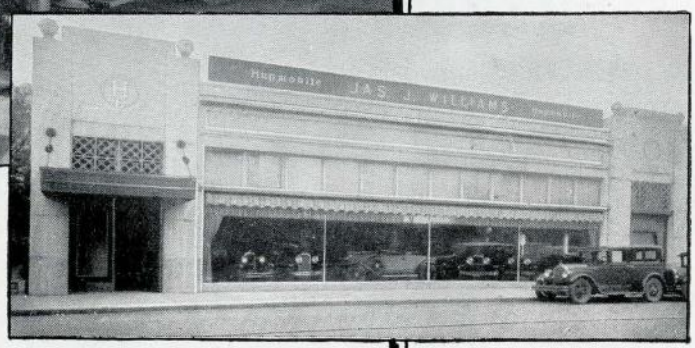


James J. Williams, Hupmobile Motor Sales, Rochester, N. Y. Architect and Engineer: S. Firestone, Rochester, N. Y. Heating and Ventilating Contractors: Bareham & Mc Farland, Rochester, N. Y.



Here's a quiet, comfortable salesroom

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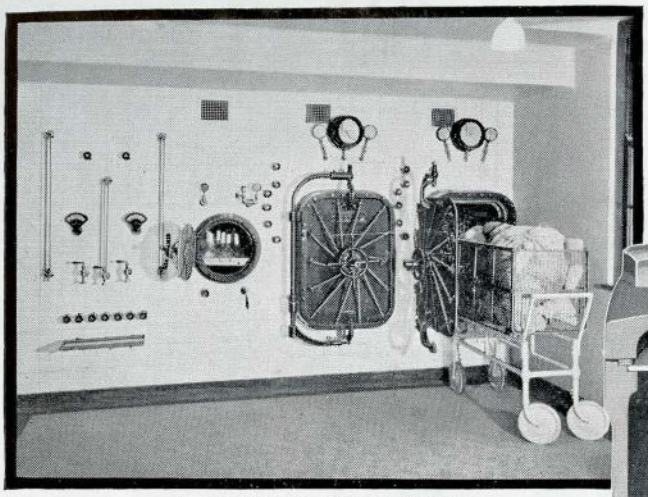
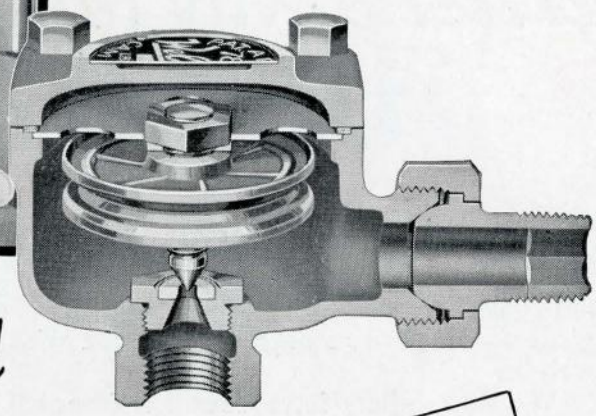


Central Sterilizing Room, Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.—one of the outstanding hospitals completed in 1927—complete sterilizer installation equipped with 38 Webster series "78" traps.



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Adopted as standard by the leading sterilizer manufacturers

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TWO YEARS AGO Webster announced Series "78" fully Thermostatic traps for apparatus using "process steam" at 10 to 100 lbs. pressure.

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Please send Bulletin 1200-A giving facts regarding Webster Series "78" Traps for users of process steam.

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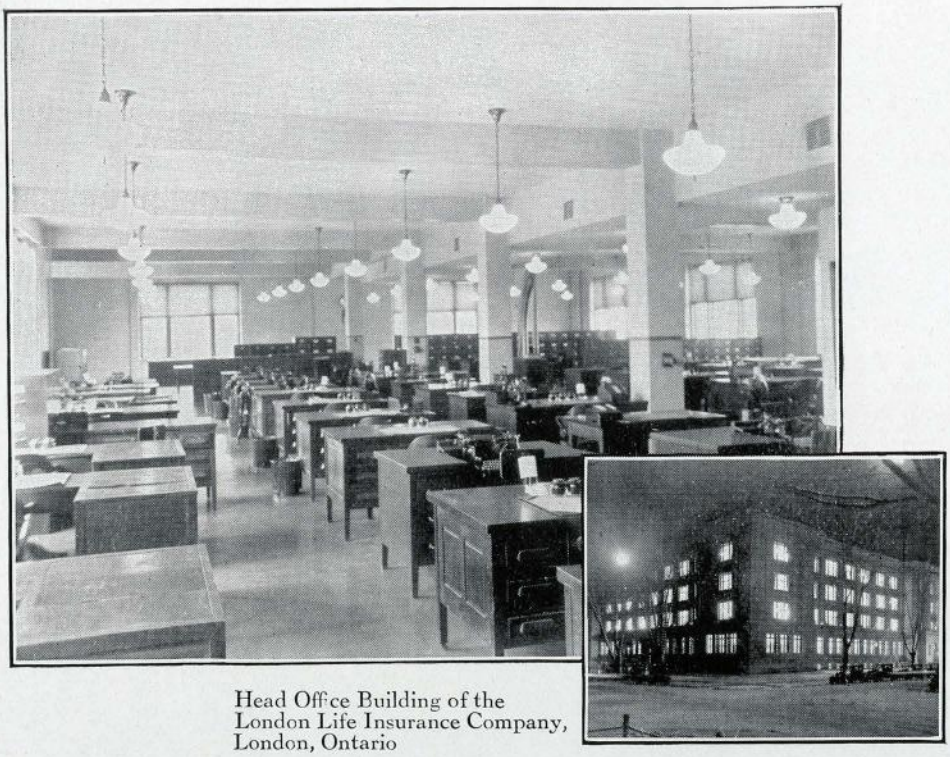

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FOR correct lighting in this modern office building, Sollux Luminaires have been chosen—another tribute to the quality of Sollux illumination and the beauty of Sollux design.

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Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. Architects: Ross & McFarlane (for original part), John S. Archibald and John Schofield (for new portion). The Foundation Co. of Canada, Builder. Built of Indiana Limestone

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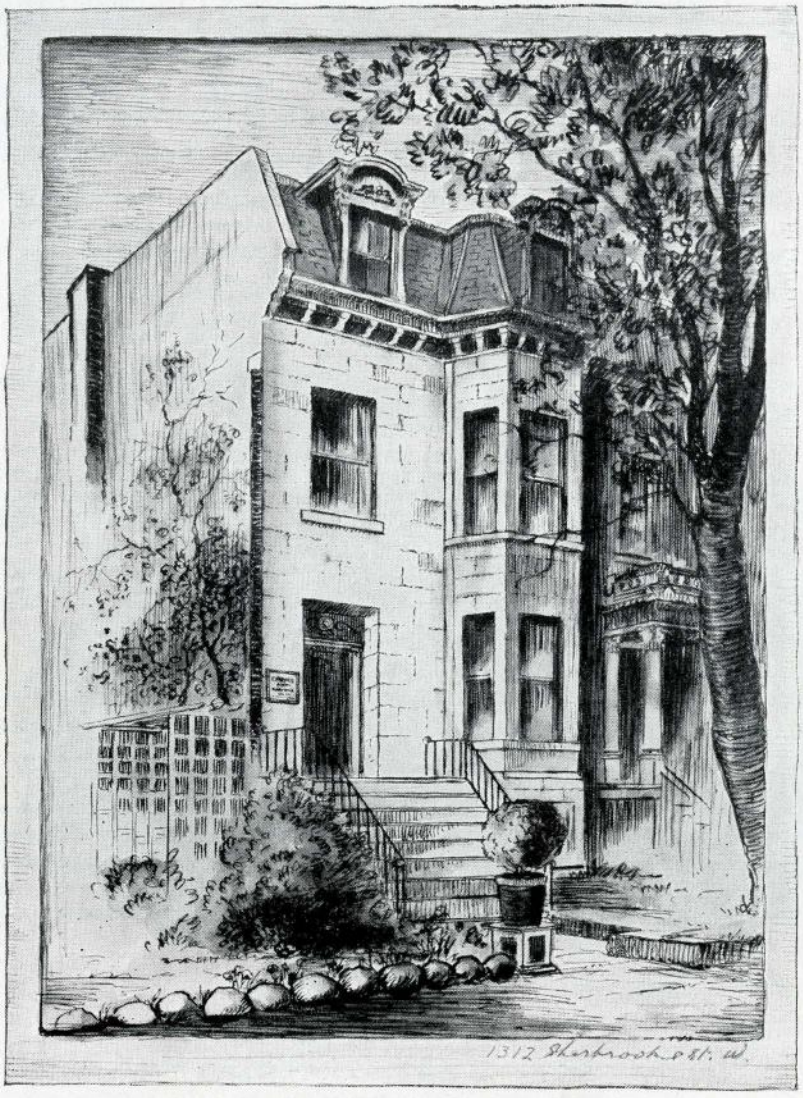

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INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, and 1st APRIL, 1912

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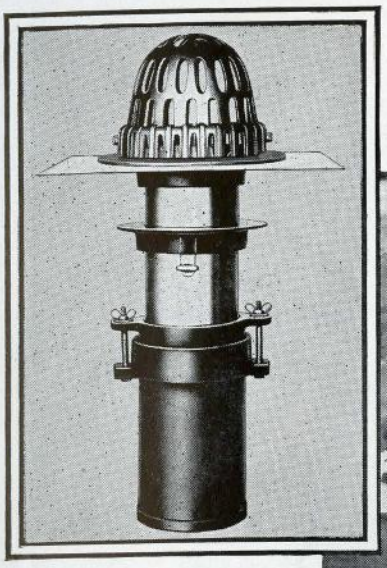
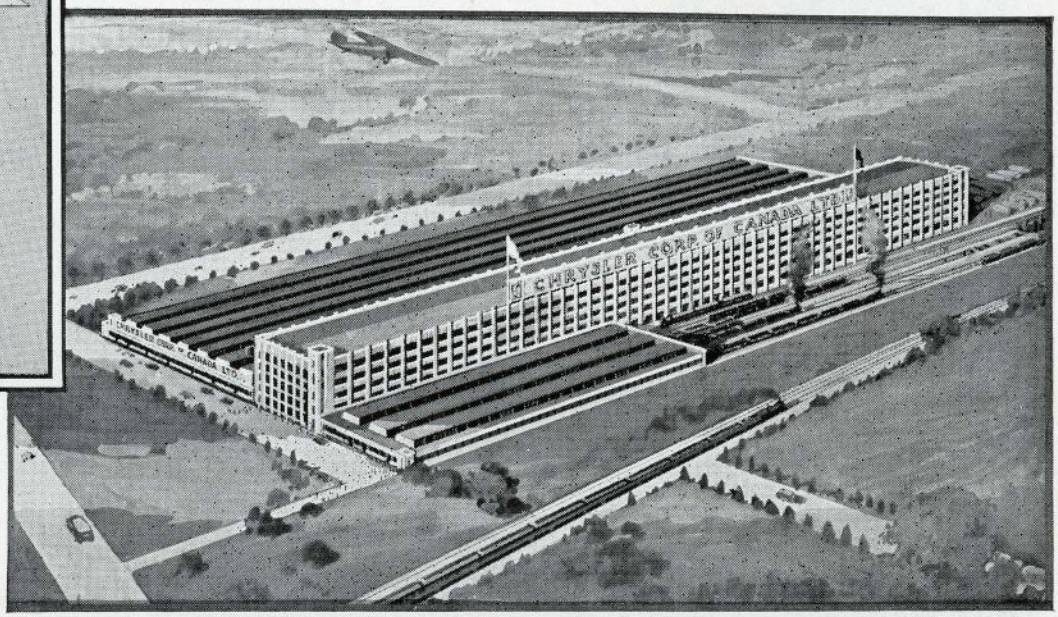


Barrett Holt Roof Connection: Type 1-LS. There's a Barrett Holt Leader Connection for all flat roofs, as well as saw-tooth roofs having interior drainage.



Windsor, Ontario, plant of the CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD. More than 200 Barrett Holt Roof Connections (Type 1-LS) installed by White Plumbing and Heating Co., Windsor, Ont. *Architects:* Hutton & Souter, Hamilton, Ont. *General Contractor:* Wallbridge Aldinger, Detroit, Mich.

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THE JOURNAL

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Serial No. 47 TORONTO, JULY, 1929 Vol. VI. No 7

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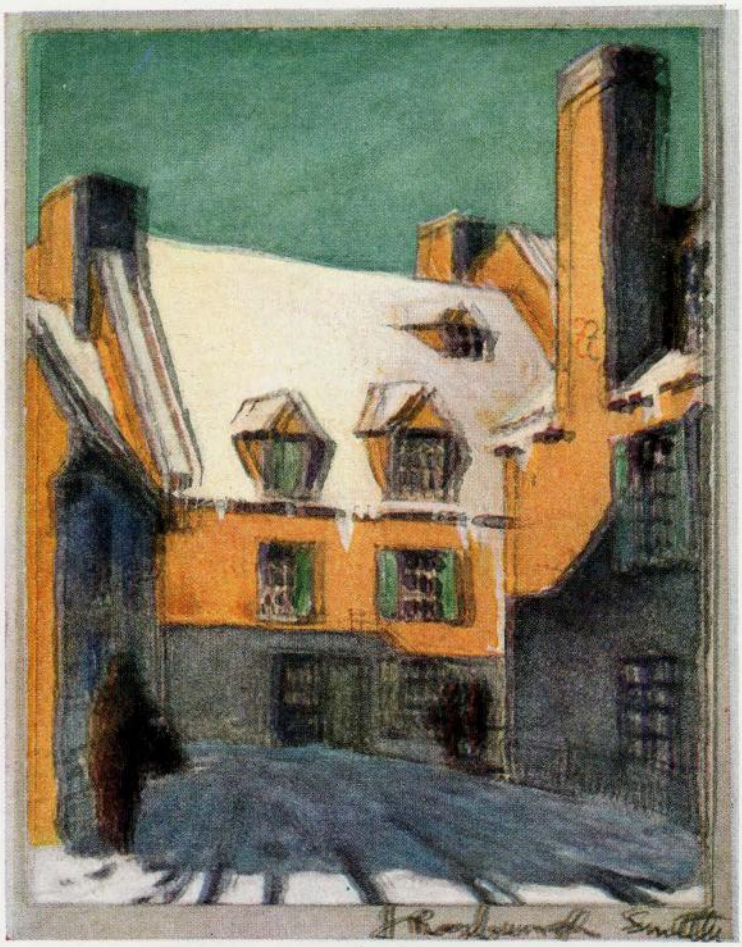

AN ALLEY IN QUEBEC
From a Water Colour Sketch
By J. ROXBURGH SMITH

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Serial No. 47 TORONTO, JULY, 1929 Vol. VI. No. 7

EDITOR'S NOTE—In our last issue we published the amendments to the Institute Charter, as approved by the Senate. We are now able to print herewith the complete Revised Charter, including the amendments, as passed by the House of Commons on the tenth of June, 1929

CHARTER

OF

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

FOUNDED AS THE "INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF CANADA," 19th AUGUST, 1907.

As incorporated by Chapter 82 of the Statutes of 1908 and as amended by Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1912 and by Chapter 96 of the Statutes of 1929.

An act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada and to change its name to "The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada."

(Assented to 1st April, 1912.)

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the Architectural Institute of Canada, hereinafter called "the Institute", was incorporated by chapter 82 of the statutes of 1908; and whereas, by special permission of His Excellency the Governor General, dated the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nine his late Majesty, King Edward VII, was graciously pleased to grant permission to the Institute to adopt the prefix "Royal": and whereas the Institute has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

INCORPORATION. CORPORATE NAME.

1. A. F. Dunlop, Maurice Perrault, Alcide Chaussé and Jos. Venne, of Montreal, Quebec; Edmund Burke, H. B. Gordon and Eden Smith, of Toronto, Ontario; S. Frank Peters, and R. B. Pratt, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; J. W. H. Watts and David Ewart, of Ottawa, Ontario; Wm. H. Archer, of Vancouver, British Columbia; C. B. Chappell, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; F. Deggendorfer, of Edmonton, Alberta; G. E. Fairweather, of St. John, New Brunswick; H. E. Gates, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. W. Hilton, of Regina, Saskatchewan; R. P. Lemay, of Quebec, Quebec; H. C. McBride, of London, and L. Munro, of Hamilton, both in Ontario; W. Alban Marsden and A. Pirie, of Calgary, A. M. Calderon, E. C. Hopkins, P. L. James, Rowland W. Lines, Jas. E. Wise and R. Percy Barnes, of Edmonton, and W. A. Whiddington, of Strathcona, all in Alberta; W. T. Dalton, S. M. Eveleigh, G. W. Grant, E. E. Mitton and C. O. Wickenden, of Vancouver, C. H. Clow, of New Westminster, and A. Maxwell Muir, of Victoria, all in British Columbia; A. Maxwell, of Holland, W. A. Elliott, W. H. Shillinglaw, Thos. Sinclair and W. C. Taylor, of Brandon, W. W. Blair, C. W. U. Chivers, Wm. Fingland, Jas. Chisholm, Jos. Greenfield, Sam Hooper, G. W. Northwood, J. H. G. Russell and Dan Smith, of Winnipeg, all in Manitoba; W. E. Reid, of Riverside, R. A. Fréchet, C. Brousseau, Melville McKean and Albert Sincennes, of Moncton, R. W. Gilbert, of Sheffield, and A. E. Anderson and F. Neil Brodie, of St. John, all in New Brunswick; F. W. Spencer, of Glace Bay, L. R. Fairn, of Aylesford, W. S. Busch, S. P. Dumaresq and R. A. Johnson, of Halifax, and R. B. Whitten, of Sydney, all in Nova Scotia; N. G. Beggs and Thomas Kennedy, of Barrie, B. Dillon, of Brockville, A. J. C. McLean, of Chapleau, Jno. Wilson and F. T. Hodgson, of Collingwood, H. R. Halton and F. H. Eley, of Fort William, Frank Lent, of Gananoque, C. F. Burden, of Massey, E. D. Pitt, of Niagara Falls, S. K. Burt, of North Bay, F. J. Alexander, C. J. Burrit, E. L. Horwood, Robt. Massie, C. P. Meredith, W. E. Noffke and A. LeB. Weeks, of Ottawa, M. B. Aylesworth, of Port Arthur, Edward Demar, and R. Murdock, of Sault Ste. Marie, F. S. Baker, Chs. P. Bond, F. Ford Howland, W. C. Hunt, J. P. Hynes, W. Fry Scott, W. L. Symons, Jos. Weckselberger and A. F. Wickson, of Toronto, T. L. Nichols, of Welland, and Jno. M. Watt, of Windsor, all in Ontario; Chas. A. Reeves, of Maisonneuve, Chs. Brodeur, of Hull, L. A. Amos, U. J. Asselin, R. A. Brassard, C. J. Crighton, E. J. P. Courval, A. Arthur Cox, J. E. C. Daoust, Théo. Daoust, J. A. Godin, Michel Helbronner, G. A. Monette, Jos. Perrault, Alph. Piché, J. Z. Resther, Jos. Sawyer, J. Emile Vanier and Arthur Vincent, of Montreal, L. A. Auger, F. X. Berlinguet, Albert R. Décary, A. T. Dionne, David Ouellet, J. P. Ouellet, Thos. Raymond and E. M. Talbot, of Quebec, and Alp. Venne, of St. Lambert, all in Quebec; H. M. Fraser, of Indian Head, F. C. Clemesha, Geo. E. Hutchison, Ernest MacGlashen, W. R. Reilly, E. M. Storey and W. B. Van Egmond, of Regina, Sholto Smith, of Moose Jaw, K. G. Anderson and G. E. Nobles, of Prince Albert and W. W. Lachance and Norman L. Thompson, of Saskatoon, all in Saskatchewan; W. F. Butler and W. H. Greene, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and such other persons as hereafter associated with them, are incorporated under the name of "The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," or "L'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada," hereinafter called "the Institute."

HEAD OFFICE.

2. The head office of the Institute shall be in the city of Ottawa or in such other place as is from time

to time determined by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Institute.

OBJECTS.

3. The objects of the Institute shall be to facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among its members, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which has special reference to the profession of architecture, and further to encourage investigation in connection with all branches and departments of knowledge connected with that profession.

MEMBERSHIP.

4. (1) The membership of the Institute shall consist of such persons as are members or honorary members thereof when this section comes into force and such other persons as become, under the provisions of this Act, members, fellows or honorary fellows of the Institute.

CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

(2) The membership may comprise the following classes:—

(a) Members of The Royal Architectural Institue of Canada;
(b) Fellows of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada;
(c) Honorary Fellows of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada;

and the class of membership to which a person belongs may be designated by appending to his name the abbreviation M.R.A.I.C. or F.R.A.I.C., or Hon. F.R.A.I.C., as the case may be.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS AND FELLOWS.

(3) A person shall not be qualified to become a member or a fellow of the Institute who is not a member in good standing of an association of architects, whether being a corporate body or not, which is recognized by the Institute as properly representative, in Canada, of the profession of architecture.

QUALIFICATION OF HONORARY FELLOWS.

(4) A person shall not be qualified to become an honorary fellow of the Institute unless he has contributed by research, scholarship, public service or professional standing to the good of architecture in Canada or elsewhere.

BY-LAWS AND RULES.

5. The Council of the Institute may, from time to time, make, repeal, amend or re-enact by-laws and rules, not contrary to law nor inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for:—

(a) defining the terms and conditions of membership of the Institute, and the qualification, admission, expulsion, rights, duties and privileges of all classes of members;
(b) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other affairs of the Institute;
(c) the appointment, designation, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Institute;
(d) the appointment of committees and the designation of their duties;
(e) the calling of meetings, annual or special, of the Institute, and of meetings, periodical or special, of the Council and of committees;
(f) the fixing of the quorum necessary at, the precedure in all respects at or concerning, and all other requirements of, any meeting of the Institute, or of its Council or committees;
(g) generally, for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Institute and the various classes of members thereof, and for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

COUNCIL.

6. The Council of the Institute shall be composed of members of recognized provincial associations. Associations of forty (40) members or less shall each be entitled to appoint two (2) members to the Council. Associations of over forty (40) members shall each be entitled to appoint one (1) member of the Council for each additional forty (40) members, or fraction thereof. The Council shall elect the officers of the Institute.

REAL PROPERTY.

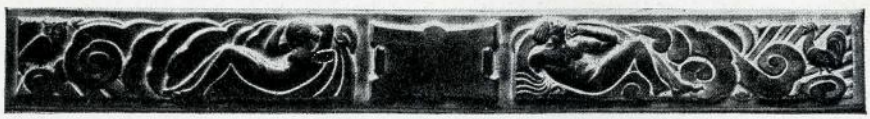
7. The Institute may acquire and hold such real property as is necessary to carry out its objects; provided that the total value of such property held at any time for actual use of the Institute shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

AFFILIATION WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

8. The Institute may affiliate with any society or association of architects having objects similar to those of the Institute.

ASSOCIATIONS HAVING PROVINCIAL CHARTERS NOT AFFECTED.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to encroach upon the rights and privileges conferred upon any association of architects having a charter or which may hereafter have a charter from the legislature of any province of Canada.



EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XLIII

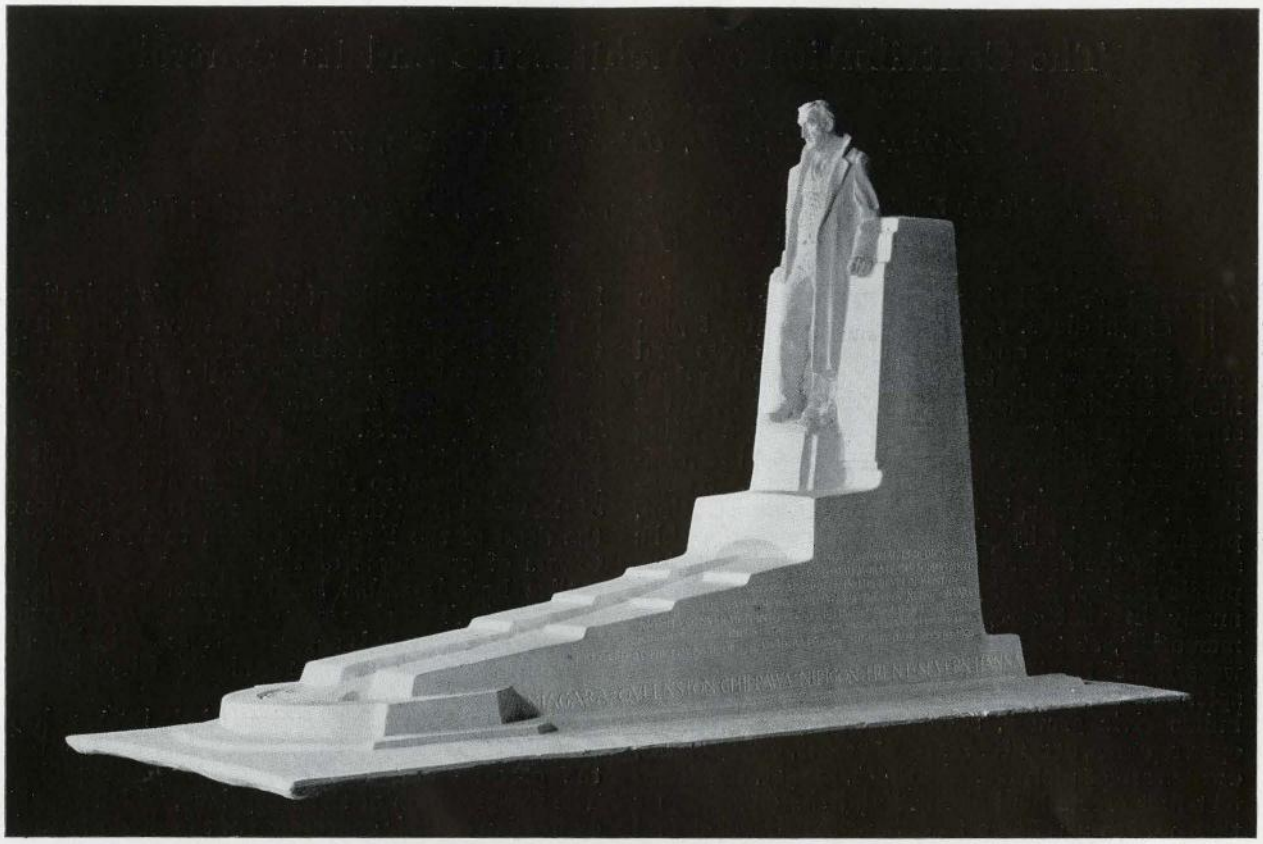
DETAIL, VILLA DI PAPA, GIULIO

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XLIV

DETAIL, VILLA DI PAPA, GIULIO



FIRST AWARD, SIR ADAM BECK MEMORIAL COMPETITION.
Emanuel Hahn, Sculptor.

Awards in the Competition for Memorial to the Late Sir Adam Beck

THE City of Toronto, early in May, invited Canadian architects, artists and sculptors to submit designs in an open competition for a memorial to the late Sir Adam Beck to be erected on University Avenue, Toronto, on a site immediately opposite the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Building.

The conditions provided that the memorial should be constructed entirely of Canadian materials, and the work executed by British subjects resident in Canada. The cost of the memorial, including its erection and the fees to be paid to the winner, was fixed at $25,000. Three awards were to be made, as follows:

First—To have supervision of erection and to receive a fee of 10% of the cost of the memorial.
Second—$250.00.
Third—$100.00.

The competition closed on Monday, June 10th, and on June 26th it was announced that the first prize had been awarded to Mr. Emanuel Hahn, sculptor, of Toronto.

The board of assessors consisting of G. A. Reid, O.S.A., R.C.A.; W. W. Pearse, M.R.A.I.C.; and K. S. Gilles, representing the city architect, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the City Council:

"We have given careful consideration to the designs submitted for the proposed memorial to the late Sir Adam Beck, and we beg to recommend to your committee that the following awards be made subject to the consideration of suggestions set out in this communication in connection with the design awarded First Prize:

"*First Prize*—To Mr. Emanuel Hahn, O.S.A., A.R.C.A., sculptor.

"*Second Prize*—To Mr. Alfred Howell, O.S.A., A.R.C.A., sculptor.

"*Third Prize*—To Mr. G. A. Bachman.

"We respectfully request that careful consideration be given to the following suggestions in respect to the design awarded First Prize.

"*1st*—That granite or Queenstone limestone be used for the monotholic portion of the memorial in lieu of concrete as proposed by the designer, and that the figure of Sir Adam Beck be of stone or granite in lieu of bronze.

"*2nd*—That a concrete landing be constructed completely around the base of memorial.

"*3rd*—That the figure of Sir Adam Beck face west towards the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Building, in lieu of facing south, as shown in the design."

Mr. Hahn's design calls for a monument approximately 30 feet long, 11 feet wide and 24 feet high. The monument will bear the following inscription:

This memorial is dedicated to commemorate the achievement of Sir Adam Beck in the development of the natural water power in the Province of Ontario and its conversion into electricity for the use of its citizens for industrial and domestic purposes under government ownership. Erected by the council of the corporation of the City of Toronto.

The Contribution of Architecture and its Control

ARTHUR A. STOUGHTON
Professor of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

Paper read at the Conference held in Winnipeg, June 17-19, of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

THE physical city is essentially a collection of buildings, regularized by the street plan and made orderly by building codes and zoning schemes. After the city planner has done his best with the lay-out, the architect lines the streets with his product. He houses in a fitting manner the utilities of living in its varied requirements—dwelling, educational, religious, recreational; of business, in its aspects of administration, production, distribution and exchange—of public affairs in the departments of government, justice, public service, health, charity and correction, and finally in that sphere of monumental works—memorials, statuary, fountains, bridges, viaducts, waterfront treatment and cooperation in conspicuous engineering structures. The architect builds civic groups, surrounds public parks and open squares, accentuates focal points, closes vistas, creates street pictures. At times, in fact, the architect first erects his buildings and the city planner then makes a scheme to enhance their effect and give them value, as in such cases as the Opera House in Paris and the Capitol Approach in Winnipeg, and many a civic centre. Throughout the age-long activity of man to build nobly and his tendency to congregate in cities there have constantly occurred examples of monumental or picturesque combinations of good planning and building in city or town. There are many cases in the ancient world of cities completely planned, and the classic architects especially have known how to make their buildings count in such schemes.

PICTURESQUE AND MONUMENTAL

Cities and towns of the past divide themselves into the two classes—the informal or picturesque and the formal or monumental. The former which usually owe their irregularity to their casual growth from an uneugenic birth, present pleasing curved streets, varying in width and adjusted roughly to the accidents of topography, water front, etc. They generally have some wide thoroughfare, market place, open square or quai, decorated or the vista ending in some church, guild hall, fountain, fortress or the like. Of the other class, in whole or in part planned, wide, straight avenues, public squares, axes, focal points and vistas, abound and the mind recalls the effect of Priene Alexandria, Paris, Washington, Canberra, Port Sunlight. In all, architecture plays the chief role of decorator, furnishing the informal village picture with its casual charm of simple naturalness, and in the other sort doing the dignified monumental act, toeing the street line, rising to the height limit and running through the gamut of period style.

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY

Buildings have a peculiarly intimate connection with man in all his life interests. Their forms have in past time been developed, not by freak or fashion, but under the impulse of his needs, his aspirations, his idealism and his love of beauty. They have taken the impress of his character and personality and they speak to us eloquently of the history and complexion of the periods to which they belong. They are the most reliable historical document of peoples and times. It is a fascinating pursuit to follow step by step the architectural development of the world from the pyramids and other houses of the dead of the Egyptians down to the 80-storey towers of commerce of this present time and to realize how it walks hand-in-hand with written history. Building has ever been a major occupation of man and now it is second only to agriculture in the number of people engaged in it. City planning is its handmaid.

Various distinctive types of buildings have signalized certain epochs, which types have been the product and reflection of controlling ideas: The temple tomb of the Egyptians, which was the expression of their conception of the shadowy afterlife; the Greek temple, the essence of religion, culture and art of that exquisite age; baths and basilicas, triumphal arches, and arenas embodying the civic pride and luxuriousness of imperial Rome; the awe-inspiring marvel of the Gothic cathedral, that supreme product of the Age of Faith; the palaces of the renaissance with their testimony to individualism; and now the monuments to industry and commerce. Thus has the architectural aspect of cities changed from period to period with the varying emphasis of civilization on one or another feature or interest.

THE HIGH BUILDING

In Europe, the height of buildings has always been moderate and this has been true on this continent till recently, but a radical change has followed the development of utterly new constructive systems and devices by which steel and concrete and the vertical transporter have enabled us to emulate the builders of the Tower of Babel, and even if the tops of our buildings do not reach unto heaven, as indeed theirs did not, they do scrape the sky. In this type of towering building, mostly erected in the service of commerce, we see America's great contribution to architecture and the mightiest constructive achievement of man. With the transformation of our cities by these towering structures with their buttress-piers and pinnacles leaping upward, their set-back upper stories and their pointed tops, our cities have taken on a tremendously impressive aspect. Their variety of mass and height and treatment give a peculiar picturesqueness to a generally monumental ensemble. At first the skyscraper was only for commerce, now apartment blocks and even churches, universities and clubs are reducing the area of their standing room and increasing their uplift. The highest office building thus far projected—the

newest Book Building in Detroit—is to be 837 feet high, with 81 stories. An office building in Chicago, besides having a street pass through it, is to include an opera house, a club and gymnasium, and to have a garage in which the autos will be shot up many stories on a number of individual elevators. There are not a few buildings so huge and so varied in their accommodation as to afford all the amenities for the population of a town.

Control

With the increasing size of the city, and the concentration of population in it, there has come the realization of the many problems thus created, and the principles of city planning have been developed and applied to the planning, direction of growth and control of conditions. The fundamental fact is recognized that if many people crowded in such numbers in a city are to enjoy even the minimum of proper living conditions, they must submit to a control in many matters for their own good and that of all. A large sphere of such control includes the use of land and the construction of buildings.

The control of buildings may be divided into three classes—construction, health and amenity, aesthetics. The first type of control of a building has to do with the materials and methods of its construction, its fire resistance condition and its fire escape facilities, its sanitary equipment, in order to ensure its stability and the safety and convenience of its inmates. This control is embodied in building codes. The second type, now usually under zoning ordinances or schemes, prescribes the permitted occupation or use of land, the area of the lot to be covered, and the nature and height of buildings, all these differing in the various districts of the city. In addition, the materials of buildings with reference to the fire hazard are fixed for a set of fire zones.

Of most of the provisions of building codes and zoning schemes I need not speak as they are all in line with good construction, better health, more abundant light and air and space, the maintenance of the character of occupation of a district and the stabilization of real estate values.

Excessive Height

Doubtless all city planners are agreed that it is a mistake to erect very tall buildings and thus concentrate business and people in relatively small districts. The general welfare would be better subserved by a distribution over wider areas. All those problems of the city planner—traffic and transportation, light and air, the equalization of real estate values, congestion of population, etc.—are rendered more acute and the human, sociological and economic situation aggravated thereby. The tendency toward height and the effort to equal or overtop one's neighbor, however, seems to be too strong to be resisted or to be curbed by law. The only comfort the situation affords is the fact that a height for the wall on the street line is fixed in some ratio to the width of the street, above which those set-backs and reduced areas must be observed, to the great gain in the beauty of the upper masses. On a small plot these reductions reduce the upper construction to a small tower but by assembling large plots sufficient ground areas are created to make possible very large ascending masses.

In Europe the tradition of a building limit of about five stories, acquired before elevators were invented, and the steel frame introduced, has been adhered to but there are signs that the Americanization of English and Continental cities will carry with it the skyscraper as a by-product. For a while still, however, we may, I hope, be permitted to enjoy those orderly rows of Paris houses, for instance, of uniform material and architecture with an even cornice line and a curved mansard roof inscribed in a quarter circle of a certain radius.

The propriety of the sorts of control here mentioned are no longer matters of discussion. All are evidently in the public interest. They are merely questions of how much, but it is interesting to note how recently such considerations have been mooted and how quickly they have been generally accepted and incorporated in our codes.

Aesthetic Control

When we undertake control of architecture on aesthetic grounds we assume a function not generally recognized as valid in this country. There occur to us the splendid architectural effects created in Paris in the uniform treatment of the Rue de Rivoli with its half-mile arcade over the sidewalk, or the circular Place de l'Etoile with its 12 radiating avenues and the houses between these several avenues all alike, or the architectural uniformity imposed on the private buildings surrounding the Place Vendôme. These were results of royal or imperial fiats but republican France also secured a quiet dignity and effect by its height limitations before-mentioned, and by requiring in some streets limestone as the material and that all house fronts be cleaned at stated intervals. Many similar beautiful and dignified effects have been created elsewhere by public control or by the instinctive feeling for beauty.

What we in this country should begin to realize is that beauty of appearance or the exclusion of the ugly and uncouth is a matter of public concern which should in conspicuous places be publicly controlled. The individual should be required in certain cases to build in conformity with prearranged plans for a general effect. Such a scheme is being followed in the Ottawa public group.

Charles H. Cheney, the American City Planner, in an admirable paper on "The Aesthetic Considerations in a City Plan," read at the National Conference on City Planning at Dallas, Texas, a year ago, makes a powerful plea that no city plan be made in which beauty is not built into its fabric. He shows that beauty is rapidly gaining a standing in industry and life and in the making of cities, being recognized by the courts as something to be secured to a community by every means, including the police power, as a right.

This should include the aesthetic control of buildings, since they are by far the most important element in the effect of a city, making or marring it. In small villages and towns this may readily be done, and where it is done the measure of its benefit is shown by the very increase of the real estate values. In cities the submission of every building plan to an art jury is hardly feasible, but somehow there ought to be imposed minimum requirements of appearance, by which the crude and unsightly building would be excluded from our streets as an offense not to be tolerated. This might be accomplished measurably by a stricter architects' licens-

ing law and by drastic prohibition of buildings not designed by licensed architects. A further step might be the cancellation of the license for a term proportioned to the heinousness of the offence, of the architect who perpetrated a monstrosity.

In certain parts of Europe they go much further than this. Under Swedish law, local building boards must see, among other things, that the buildings "satisfy reasonable requirements with regard to tastefulness and good architecture." The Advisory Committee of Stockholm advises on "the beautification of streets, squares, public places and of municipally-owned buildings." In Prussia the model building ordinance for use of towns provides that "the outward form of any construction must be so designed in regard to the nature of the building, the material, the form and the color, that it shall not disturb the harmonious character of the street picture. In particular, roofs which are out of harmony with the rest of the street picture in color, design or material, shall not be allowed." Berlin has a by-law "for the protection of Berlin against disfigurement." Many other instances of such advanced architectural control might be cited.

The fact of beauty both as an asset of value and as an inalienable right of the public, is being recognized more and more widely and it is to be hoped that a way may be found to secure it and to prevent its opposite in the architecture of our cities.

An American writer, Carol Aronici, reminds us that a statute of Saskatchewan gives Municipal Councils the power, in establishing civic centres, to prescribe the height, structural character and architectural features of all buildings on adjoining lands, and the uses to which such buildings may be put, and prohibiting advertising boardings or any other use deemed aesthetically offensive or obnoxious.

This type of legislation is far-reaching in its provisions. It represents a growing civic-mindedness which recognizes the propriety of protecting the community investment in groups of public buildings by preventing untoward neighboring buildings. It is only reasonable that when a city or province expends public monies on worthy buildings or in creating special features like public squares or avenues of approach, it should secure their full effect by the artistic control of all the private constructions which face them. Otherwise the public effort to do the fine thing is likely to be thwarted and discounted by the failure of the private owner to follow suit.

Winnipeg's Opportunity

In this city of Winnipeg a great opportunity is offered to create a notable group of public buildings. The Parliament Building stands in a 30-acre plot, approached by a 132-feet-wide avenue about a half a mile long. The surrounding property is free of buildings of any value except the new Law Courts and Land Titles Office. It was suggested either that the Province or City procure all this land for public or semi-public buildings or at least that they should through a commission, or otherwise, control the architecture of any private buildings which might be erected on it. By means of the former there would in time come into existence a congruous group of official monumental buildings. It is possible that the long-perambulating University may finally come to a permanent rest on the city site as part, and a dominant element of this group. A local example of official control is afforded by the action of the Municipality of St. James which adjoins Winnipeg on the west. The Municipal Council and the Town Planning Commission, working hand-in-hand, largely through moral suasion but in part also by a town planning scheme under the provincial town-planning act, have improved the appearance of buildings and have eliminated advertising on billboards and buildings on public and private property, having obtained provincial legislation for the latter good end.

The greatest offence against seemliness and good appearance of our streets and the countryside is that of the billboard and the electric sign. The projection of publicity on to the passers-by is an unwarranted private use of the public street for gain and it should not be allowed. In view of the vested interests in the advertising business and its alertness and resource in blocking any curb on its activities, over against unorganized public opposition, the increase rather than the decrease of this evil may be expected. What profit is there, however, in creating beauties of architecture or of nature if our efforts are to be nullified by the intrusion of billboards? It is to be hoped that the achievement of St. James may be duplicated in other municipalities as well as in cities and towns as Winnipeg is exclusing billboards from residential districts under an enabling zoning act.

Actual artistic control of private buildings is rare except, perhaps, in highly restricted developments laid out by private corporations. In the beautifully laid-out town of Palos Verdes in Southern California, for instance, all building plans must be passed upon by an art jury. Such control of the art quality of structures and works of art to be erected or acquired by cities, towns or states is, however, becoming common. The cities of New York and Philadelphia furnish notable examples of such control of public buildings through non-political art commissions created by municipal authority, the personnel of which is nominated by the artistic societies of the cities.

Another way of accomplishing the purpose is through emulation or rewards. In some cities the architectural societies or other bodies annually premiate the authors of the buildings in several classes, including alteration works, deemed most worthy. The Fifth Avenue Association in New York, composed of many of the owners of property along that famous street, makes such awards and it uses its influence on its own members and others to maintain a high standard in appearance and character. Such moral suasion has limits, as when Mr. Woolworth started the five and ten habit on that stately avenue the Fifth Avenue Association was faced with a categoric "no" when it pleaded with Mr. Woolworth to omit his characteristic red paint from the exterior. Another example of the failure of emulation to secure good appearance is presented in the "chimney corner" now happily to be replaced, which has stood for a score of years at No. 1 Wall Street. It gains its name from the fact that it resembles a chimney in form and material and lack of architectural treatment, although it occupies the most costly piece of ground in the world. These are outrages against public decency. There should be means to prevent such vandalism.

For conclusion of this article see page 271

AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
Davis, Dunlap & Barney, Architects
Awarded the Gold Medal of Honour by the Architectural League of New York

THE FISHER BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Albert Hahn, Incorporated, Architects

Awarded the Silver Medal of Honour by the Architectural League of New York

MARINE BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B. C.
McCarter & Nairne, Architects and Structural Engineers

CEMETERY CHAPEL, OMEMEE, ONTARIO
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect
(Shown at the 1929 Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts)

TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE
Sir Christopher Wren, Architect

Library Buildings

(Their Planning and Equipment)

By Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A.
(*Special Lecturer, Department of Architecture and Library School, McGill University*)

II.—College and University Libraries

THE college or university library is primarily the private library of an institution, and as such, it is the most expensive type, catering as it does to a comparatively small number of readers. It has to serve students and faculty in every department of the university's work and to provide generally for three classes of readers, namely (a) professors and the teaching staff (b) graduates or advanced students and (c) undergraduates.

CLOISTER LIBRARY, GLOUCESTER ABBEY
(*From a drawing by M. and C. H. B. Quennell*)

The outstanding examples of modern university libraries, so far as efficiency and up-to-date equipment are concerned, are to be found in the United States. During the last ten or twenty years notable buildings have been erected, costing vast sums of money.

That many of these libraries have been so successful is due to the fact that no important building has been erected without careful consideration being given first of all to the plans by the librarian in charge.

In England, on the other hand, the erection of modern academic libraries has, as a rule, been marred by two serious defects—first, that of inadequate resources and the consequent makeshift arrangements; and secondly, to trouble arising in the administration of the building, after erection, due to the fact that the librarian in the first place had not been consulted in drawing up a programme of requirements.

The American type, as a rule, is a far more elaborate one in its plan arrangement than that to be found in the Old Country, largely on account of the fact that British universities have distinct and sometimes very different characteristics to those on this continent.

The English libraries also serve generally much smaller communities than those found in Canada or the United States.

Apart from the fact that universities in the older country have not had the money to spend on costly buildings, the two countries have their own academic traditions which influence the design of their buildings, although it must be said that the library in England has not had the attention that it merits in the academic scheme of things.

When studying such a subject as this, one quickly realises that from the English and American standpoints there exists a wide difference of opinion amongst educationists as to what is the ideal type of building, and also what its purpose in the university life should be.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

One of the principal problems that arises with any university in planning its central library is to decide how far the main building is to provide accommodation within its walls for the many department libraries of the different faculties that together go to form the university. Another equally important matter is that of providing the many studies and seminar rooms for the professors, teachers, graduates and others using the library. To make proper provision for these various requirements is a vital problem that has to be worked out.

UPPER HALL—THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, EDINBURGH
A finely proportioned interior of early 19th-century date.

An English authority lecturing on the subject recently said, "We dislike display and elaboration. There is a feeling that 'seminar' and 'seminary' have resulted in making research a fetish and in confining learning within too narrow bounds." With such an expression in mind one can appreciate better the point of view, as well as the differences, that govern the study of typical library buildings in the two countries.

Oxford and Cambridge have libraries that may be considered almost as national libraries and these are run on their own particular lines.

The Scottish university libraries also have long traditions peculiar to themselves, and the University of London in its library is unique and different to any other institution in the many private libraries it possesses.

Such old institutions with their history go back many centuries. They have their own special problems of organization and co-ordination and are, in consequence, often a law to themselves.

In some respects the university library, with its many departmental libraries, is analogous to that of branches to a public library, but it is far more complicated.

It is quite usual for law and medicine to have their libraries in separate buildings and under separate administration, but as to other departments, systems vary.

Many authorities advocate the inclusion of all departments in one main building, providing wings or galleries on various floors for the different divisions of books to be found in a large university. This is considered to be far more advantageous than having many small libraries scattered around the grounds of an institution.

It will be realised that where a large number of study rooms and departments have to be provided, there is to be found one of the most perplexing puzzles in library planning. As the correct and most convenient administration of such a multiplicity of rooms, together with their proper relation

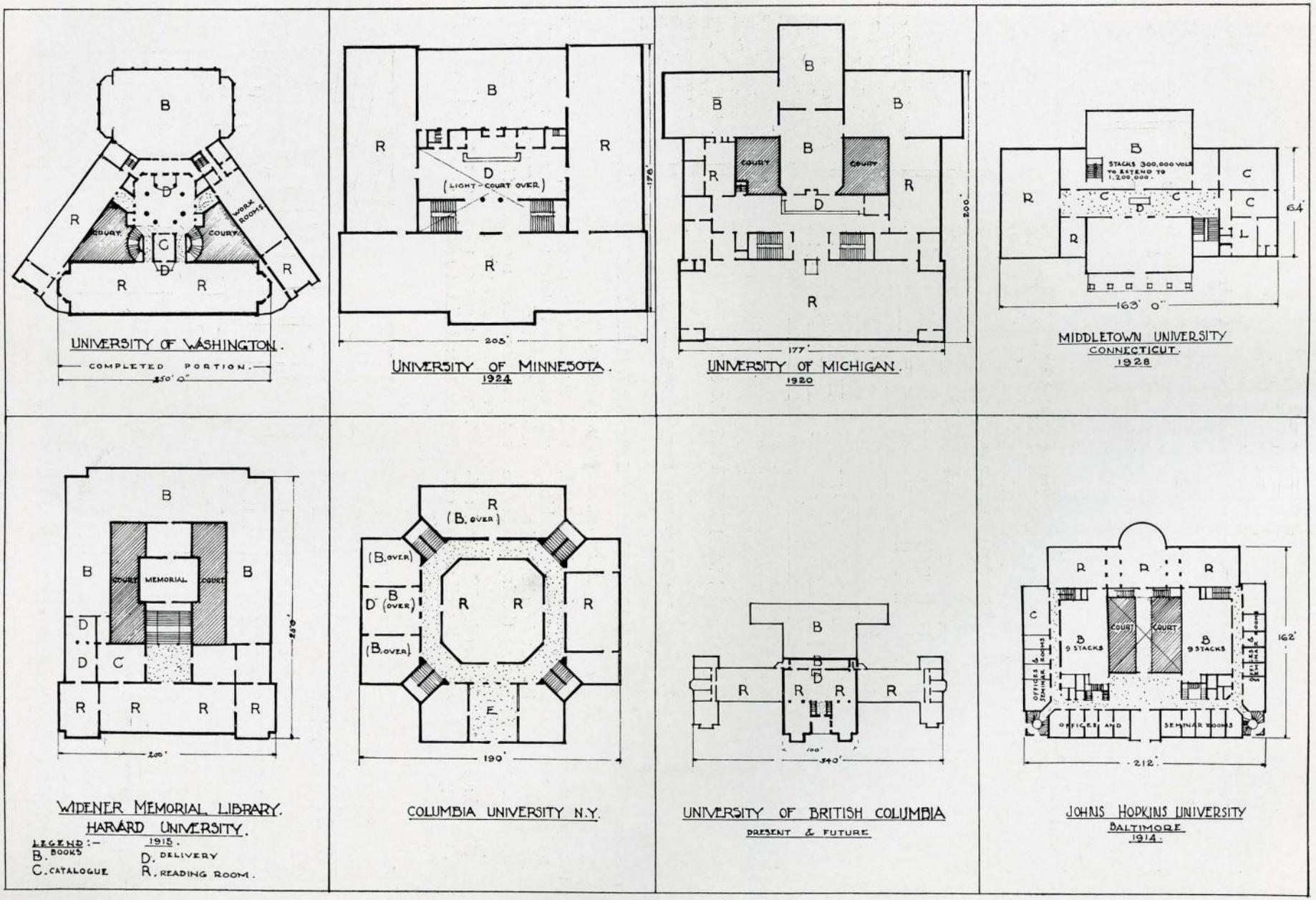
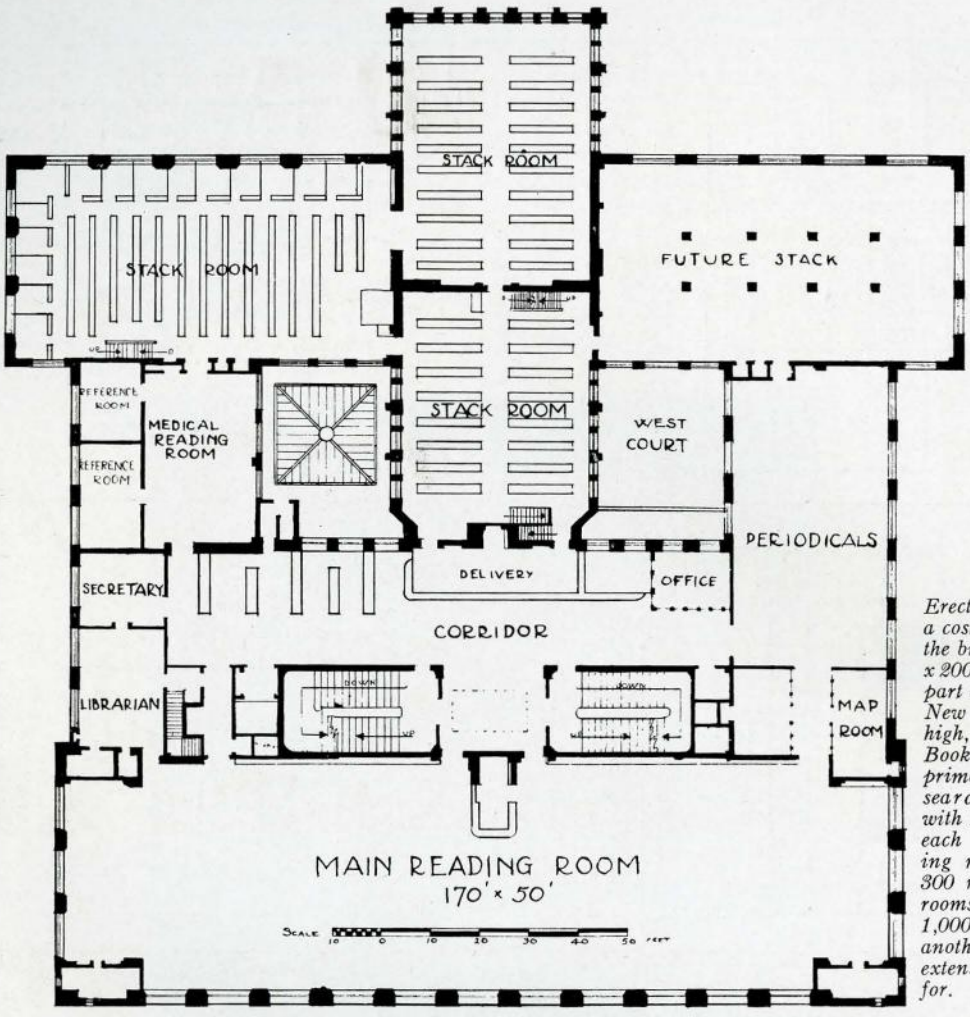


DIAGRAM PLANS—UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

P. J. Turner, del.



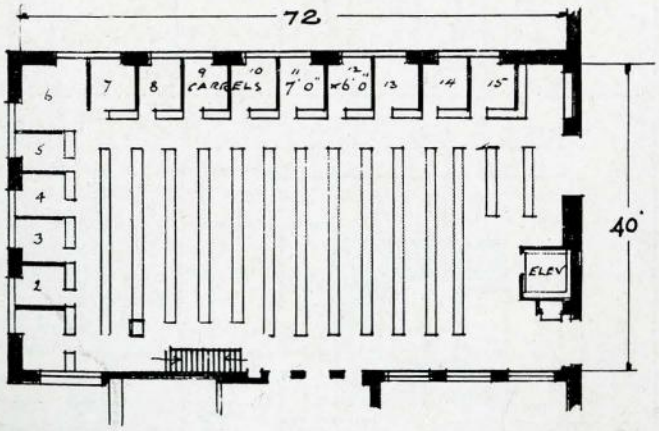
Erected in 1920 at a cost of $615,000 the building is 177' x 200'. Centre stacks part of old building. New stacks 8 floors high, to extend to 15 Book stacks designed primarily as research workrooms with 102 carrells in each stack. Reading room will seat 300 readers. Stack rooms accommodate 1,000,000 vols. with another million in extension planned for.

PLAN—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

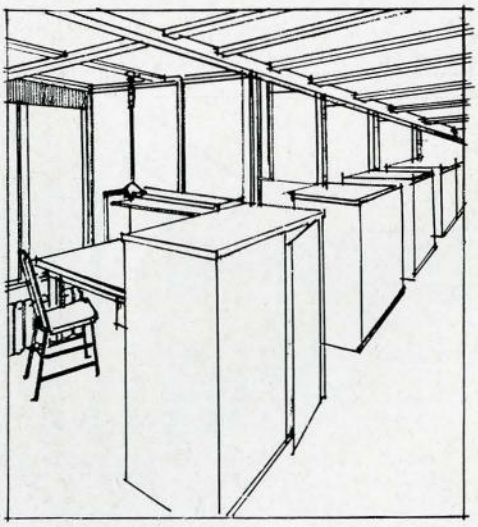
to the stack room and work rooms is so important, and seriously affects the future work of the librarian, it is very desirable that he should be consulted on all details affecting the layout of the plans.

In the John Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, the department system is well worked out. The building has on each side of a court sixty feet wide, four large reading rooms, one over the other with eight floors (two to each reading room), containing the stacks and study rooms. At the rear is the large reading room, 160 x 34 feet, connecting the ends of the two wings.

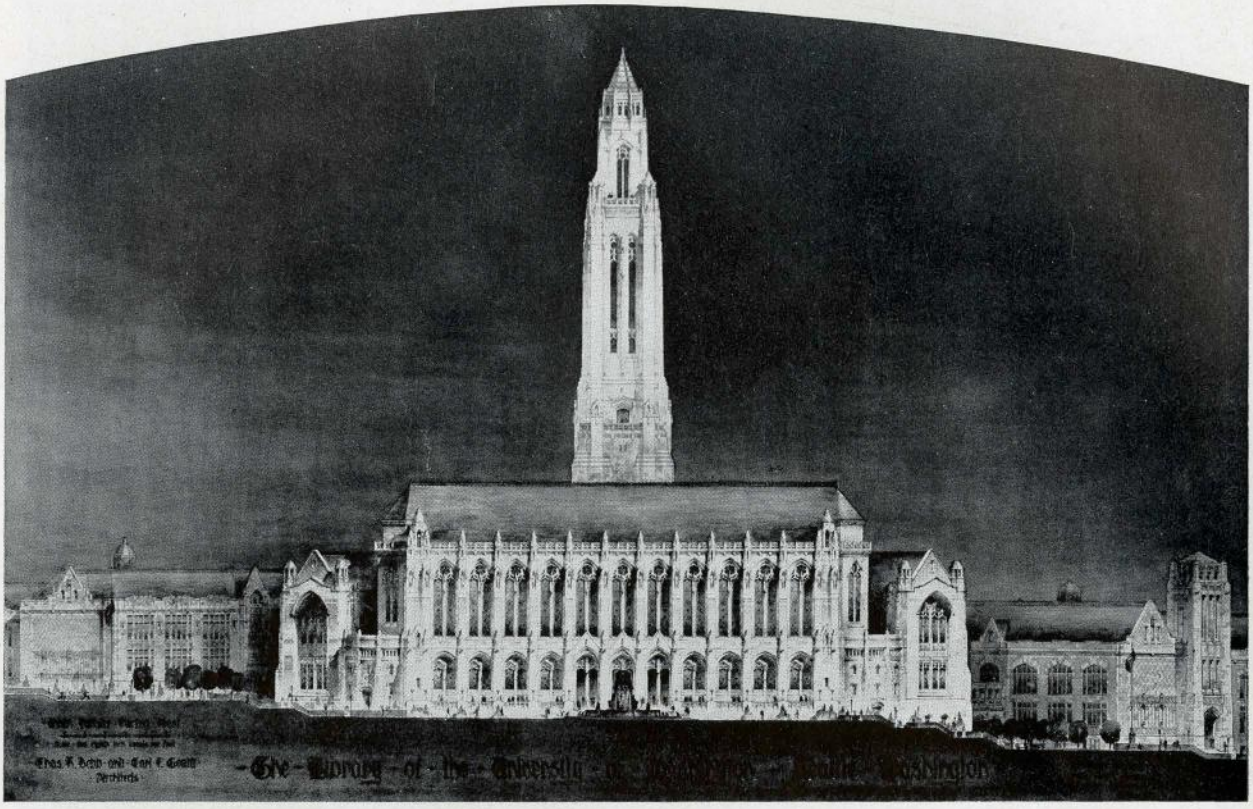
Though not one of the most recent, the layout is simple and direct and is one of the best of its kind.



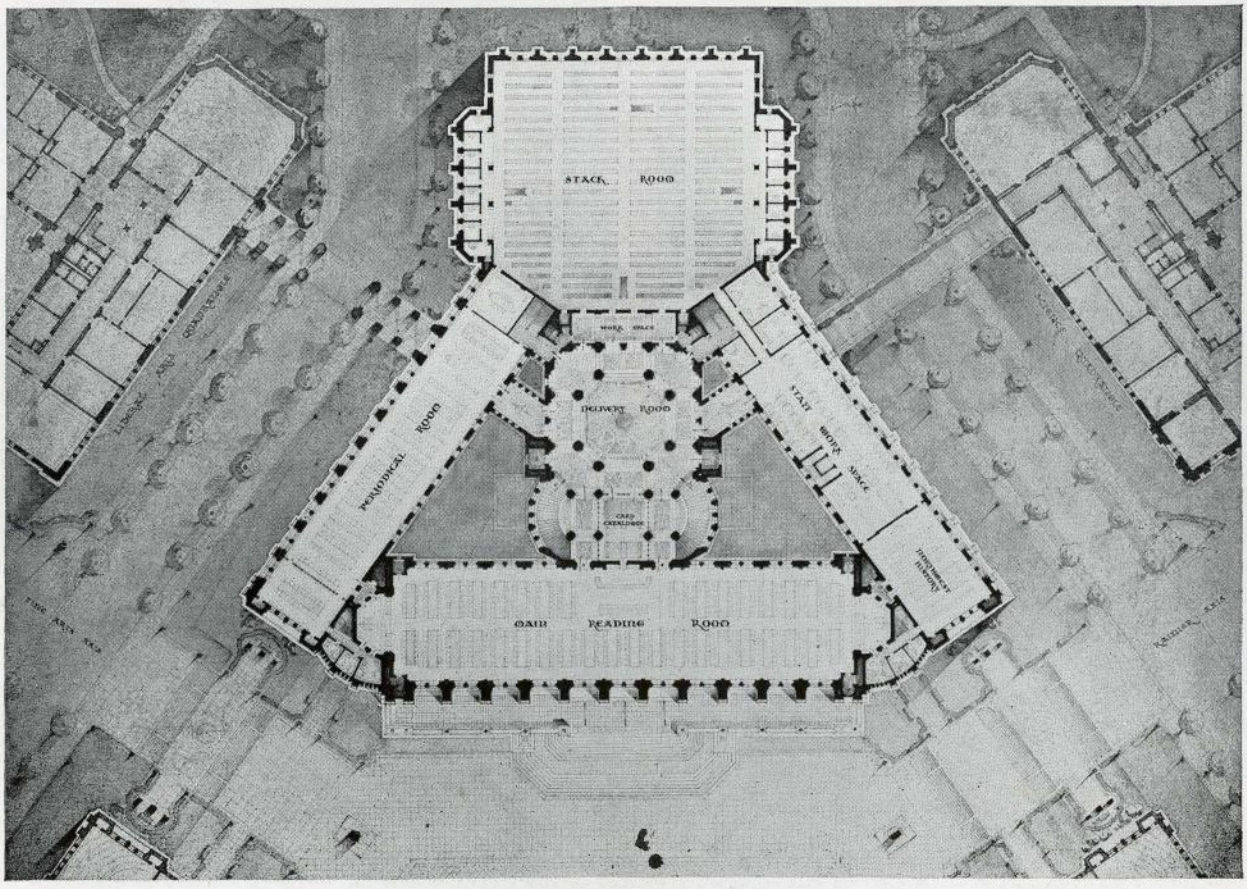
Wide spacing between centres of stacks admits of free movement in the aisles. Every other floor is closed tightly, the staircases are enclosed in glass and steel. In this manner each pair of stack levels is treated as a single unit for ventilation.



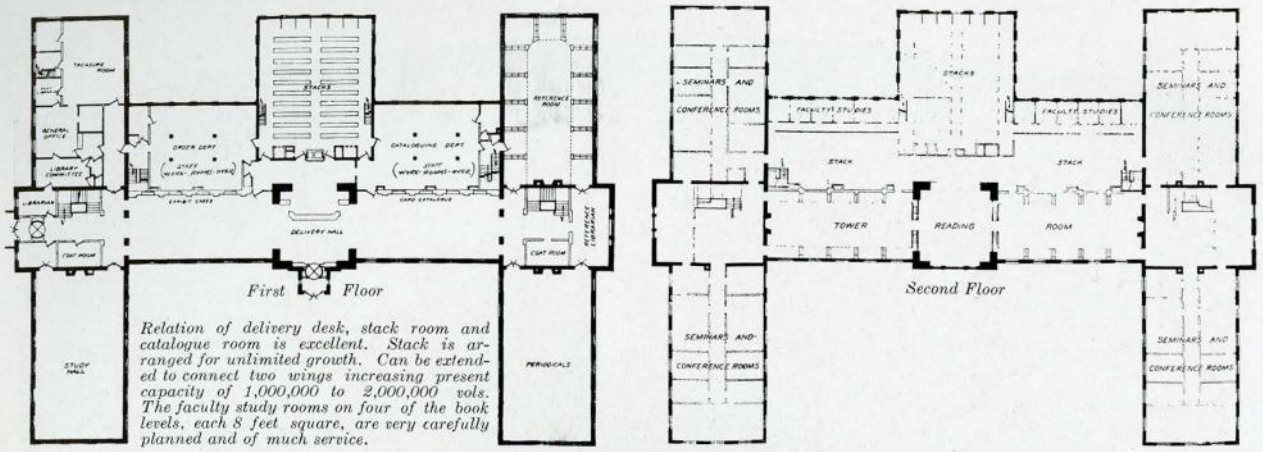
THE STACK ROOM AND CARRELLS IN THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (*See page 266*)



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—ELEVATION



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—PLAN
Bebb & Gould, Architects



Relation of delivery desk, stack room and catalogue room is excellent. Stack is arranged for unlimited growth. Can be extended to connect two wings increasing present capacity of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 vols. The faculty study rooms on four of the book levels, each 8 feet square, are very carefully planned and of much service.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N.H.—PLAN
J. F. Larson, Architect

STYLE

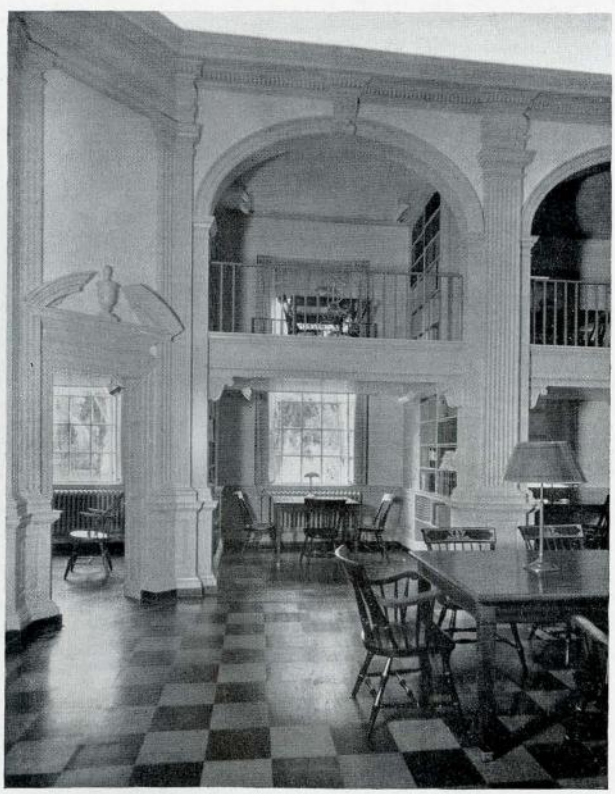
The design of a library should naturally be governed by and harmonize with other buildings forming the college group.

To many it would seem that the correct style for a library is Gothic. This idea has probably arisen from the inspiration that comes from the older Oxford and Cambridge buildings.

The general adoption of such a style is not to be encouraged however on the score of expense, and for the reason that it is difficult to obtain the proper lighting required. The many projecting mouldings and enrichments connected with this type of design harbour dust and dirt, which is another objection to this style. A building, Gothic in design, is on this account especially unsuitable in industrial centres. In the sumptuous John Rylands library, a type of building resembling an Oxford college chapel has been imitated and erected on a narrow Manchester thoroughfare, a hopeless task to work out successfully, owing to its surroundings. The University of Bristol in England has adopted Gothic, and the palatial Sterling Memorial Library at Yale now being erected is designed in a modern collegiate Gothic style. At Yale, however, the cost has not been any determining factor, and with its cathedral-

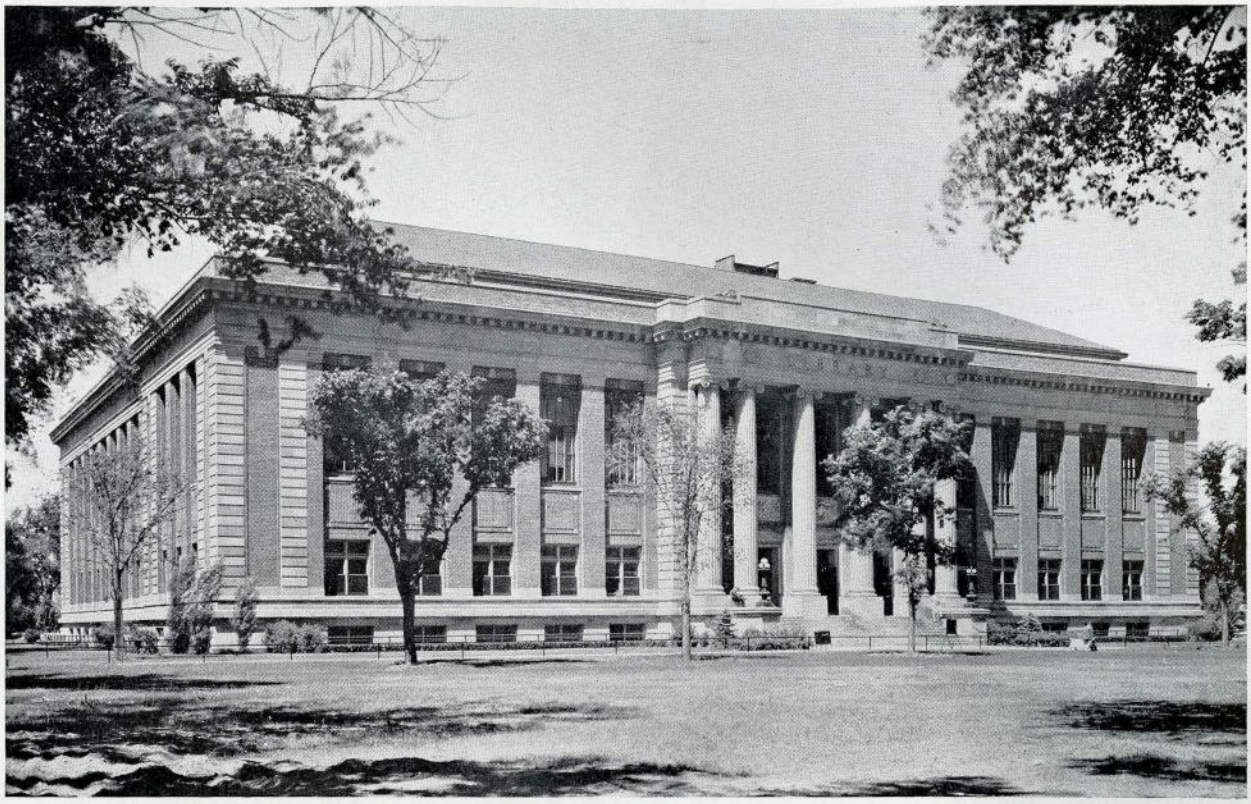
"TOWER" READING ROOM—BAKER MEMORIAL LIBRARY
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N.H.

An interesting feature of this room architecturally is the entrance through doors underneath the gallery —the effect of the small doors tends to make the room very much quieter.



REFERENCE ROOM
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

Alcoves as shown are used all round this room.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—EXTERIOR
C. H. Johnston, Architect

A well-equipped library with a simple and straightforward exterior in Bedford limestone and face bricks, designed to take care of the 10,000 students that attend the university.

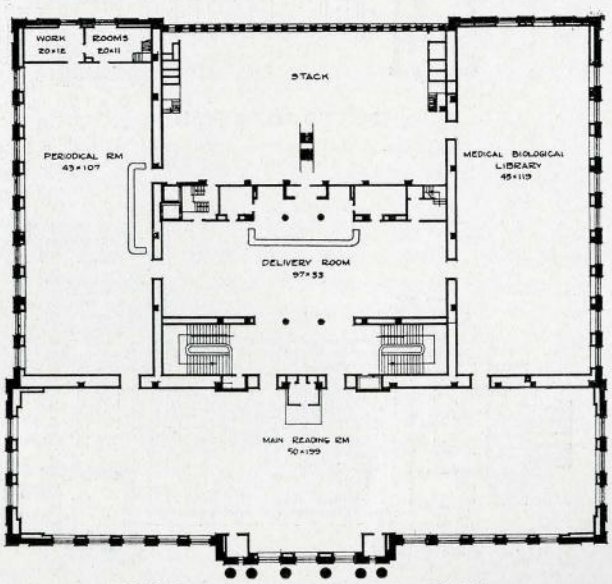
like vestibule the Sterling Library laudably endeavours to perpetuate an English atmosphere.

The library at Yale, when completed, will be one of the largest libraries in the world and without a doubt, one of the most well thought out plans. Its colossal size is difficult to grasp with its book-stack of sixteen stories designed to accommodate three and a half million volumes.

SITE

A central site is at all times desirable, but a library need not necessarily be in the geographic

6

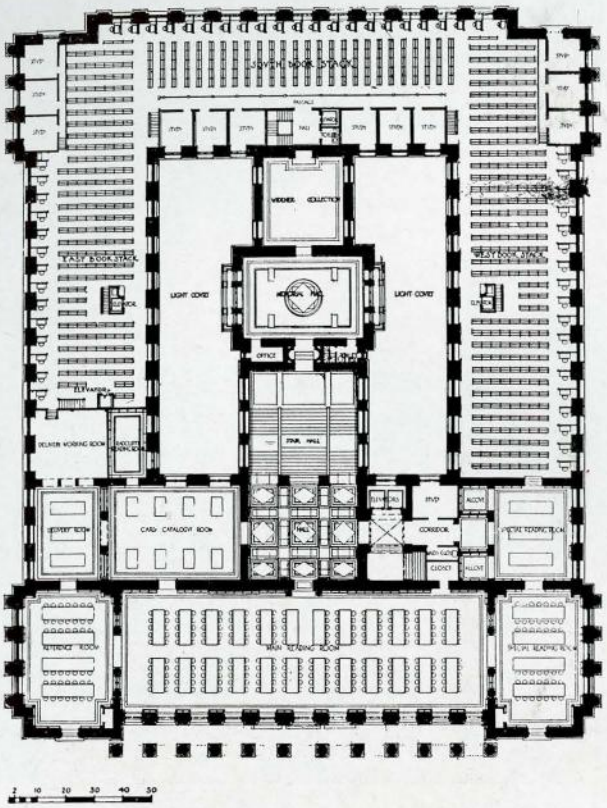


UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—PLAN

Built in 1924; cost $1,200,000. Stack room 97 x 60 feet, 95 feet high and of 12 tiers; 5th, 7th and 11th floors level with 1st, 2nd and roof house floors of main building. Has capacity of 750,000 vols. to be extended to 1,500,000.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—READING ROOM

Reading room is 199 x 50 feet, with seating accommodation for 420 readers and contains 8,000 reference books. The windows are controlled in groups by motor from electric switch at delivery desk.



PLAN—WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HARVARD
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Horace Trumbauer, Architect

One of the largest libraries in the United States; 250 x 200 feet in width. Rear and two sides occupied mainly by book stacks. Stacks eight stories high and two others in basement. Capacity at present 1,900,000 vols. Private studies for professors and 300 reading stalls located among the stacks.

centre of any particular group of buildings, in fact, it is wise to relegate the library to some modest position, central where possible, but not forming part of the general scheme. In this way, it can be so placed that additions as needed can be made to the original building from time to time without disturbing in any way the general contour and design of the whole group of college buildings.

To show effectively how provision has been made for such growth is seen in the plan of the University of British Columbia at Victoria, which allows for extensions on both sides and to the rear.

At Leeds, England, the new library will be a circular building in the centre of a quadrangle.

In this connection it might be pointed out that in the Old Country, as a rule, space does not allow for buildings to be scattered over as large an area as prevails here.

GROWTH

How to deal with the growth of a university library is always a live and real problem, and nearly all academic institutions built during the last thirty years have outgrown their capacity far too soon.

In the newer universities the great difficulty is to keep pace with the increasing enrolment of students as well as with the books. The University of Washington, Seattle, for example, had enrolled in 1900 fewer than 500 students, whereas now it is over 8,000! How the authorities are meeting this problem is shown in the plans illustrated.

The building is monumental in its conception, and although only one side of the triangle is built at present, it allows for adequate expansion.

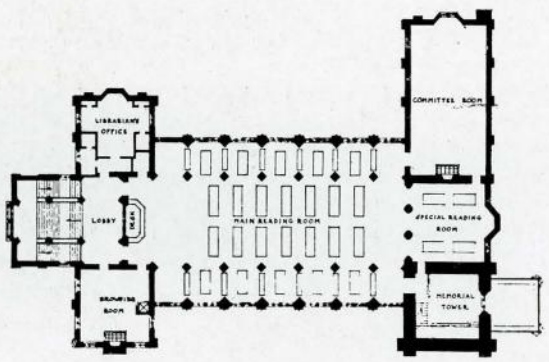
READING ROOM

In recent years the main reading room appears to have become in many institutions a relatively unimportant part of the library.

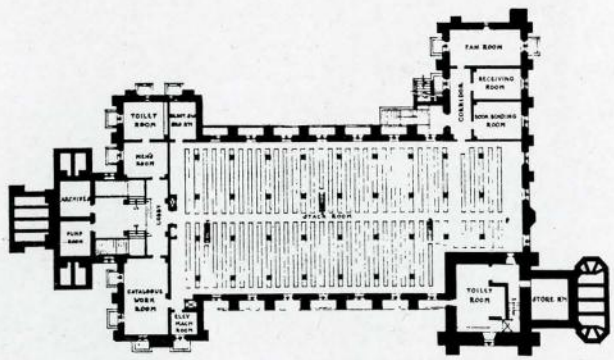
That at Yale will seat 270 readers and house 15,000 books, but such figures are small fractions of the total ultimate accommodation of 2,000 readers and 6,000,000 books.

At Leeds, however, which is an interesting example of a modern English library, opinion adheres mainly to the determination of making one large room the substantial part of the whole library. Here in this fine circular room, which follows somewhat the lines of the British Museum, will be placed on open access shelves some 200,000 volumes.

At Washington again, the feature of large reading rooms is retained. At this institution they appear to form great study halls for the students between classes, who in many cases bring their own material with them, thus eliminating some of the work at the delivery desk.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



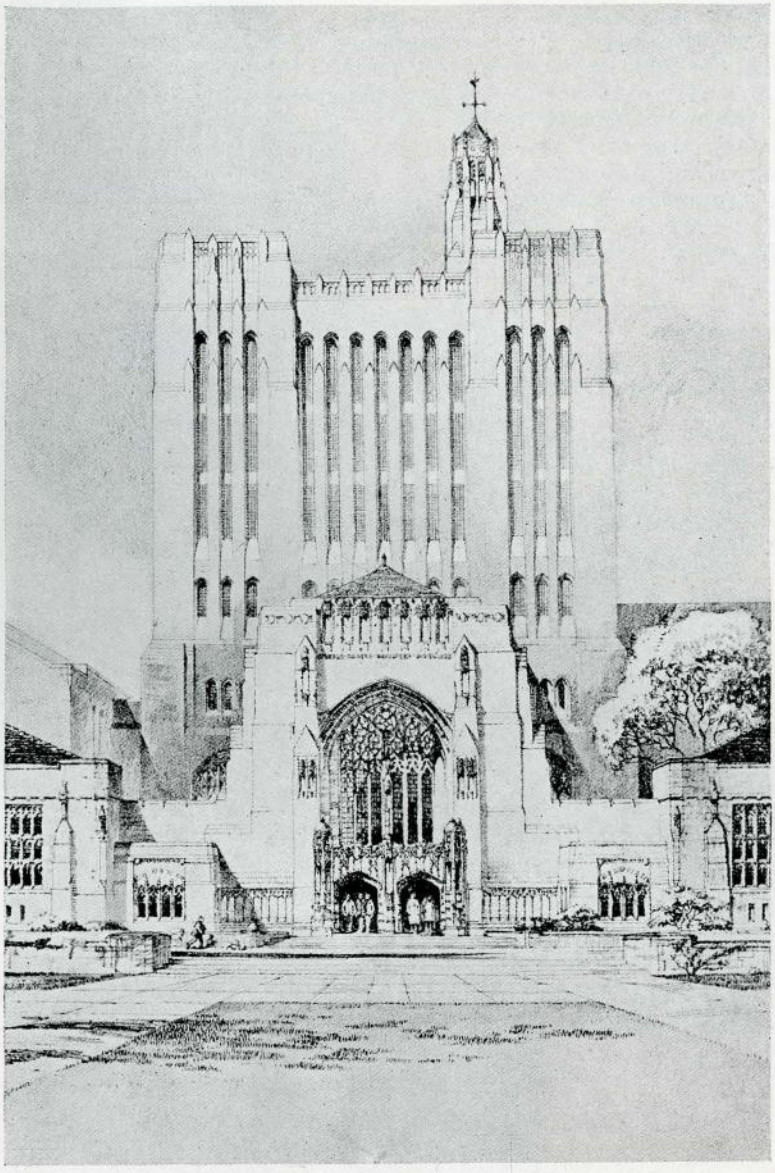
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN—BOSTON COLLEGE, MASS.
Maginnis & Walsh, Architects

A modern Gothic college library in harmony with its setting; 231 feet long x 147 feet. Stack room in 2 tiers will provide for 680,000 vols. Reading room 65 x 106 feet (260 readers).

The main reading room is a magnificent room 238 feet long by 42 feet wide and giving seating accommodation to 520 students. It will be seen that the importance and size of the reading room, in proportion to the rest of the building, will be governed by the particular work that is to be done in the library, the kind of students using the same, and its close position or otherwise to the principal buildings on the campus.

The plan at Washington, designed on monumental lines, is unusual and well worthy of study. Particular attention should be called to the clever way in which the wings of the building converge to the delivery desk, and are in close contact with the stacks.

The delivery desks, again, are close to the centre of gravity of the entire building, and the work rooms of the library staff are also well and centrally placed.



STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY—YALE UNIVERSITY
Jas. G. Rogers, Architect

ATMOSPHERE

While so many of the American libraries in their reading rooms and elsewhere are the last word in efficiency, it is also true that they do lack very often what is so desirable in the libraries of our seats of learning, namely, "book atmosphere."

Too often the buildings are bleak and smack more of the office and laboratory than the library. A university library certainly should be efficient, but it should also be appropriate, enticing and attractive as the making of readers is one of the prime duties of the library.

This feature has been well taken care of in the new Baker Memorial Library at Dartmouth College (see illustrations). In the Tower reading room on the second floor is a comfortable, attractive room, which is more like a reading room of a large club, with fireplaces, very comfortable chairs and beautiful furniture.

Atmosphere at its densest is to be found among the libraries of English universities. With the centre aisle serving as a passage way for exhibition purposes, and the side aisles converted into a series of alcoves by means of transverse cases, we have the old traditional English plan. In these alcoves are placed the readers tables, and both readers and books enjoy good light. In the new University of Bristol library the alcove is retained, and at Dartmouth College also we find this system is made a very special feature in the reference rooms.

In spite of the attractiveness of such rooms, however, the alcove system with some librarians is anathema, for the reason that it is impossible to supervise them efficiently.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Mr. J. L. Wyer summarises the conditions governing the plan of a university library under the following heads:

(a) Character of the institution;
(b) Number of students and probable growth;
(c) Curriculum of institution, and the amount of space required for reserved books;
(d) Policy as to departmental libraries;
(e) Present and prospective book collection;
(f) Other libraries in the same town or vicinity.

No standardized plan can be worked out, however, as every university has its own conditions, traditions, library policy, income, etc., which must govern the particular plan under study.

CARRELS

It is a far cry from the cloistered carrel of the monastery church of the middle ages to the modern university library, and yet certain features of those early days in a modern form are to be found in our institutions of the present day. There are many beautiful examples of ancient carrels still existing but without doubt the magnificent cloisters at Gloucester provide the best.

All authorities of the present day realize the importance of providing ample accommodation for small groups of students and individuals. A number of seminar or class rooms for fifteen to twenty-five persons are usually to be found in the present-day library, as well as a number of individual study rooms.

The latter are called by various names, cubicle, carrel, study or stall, according to taste.

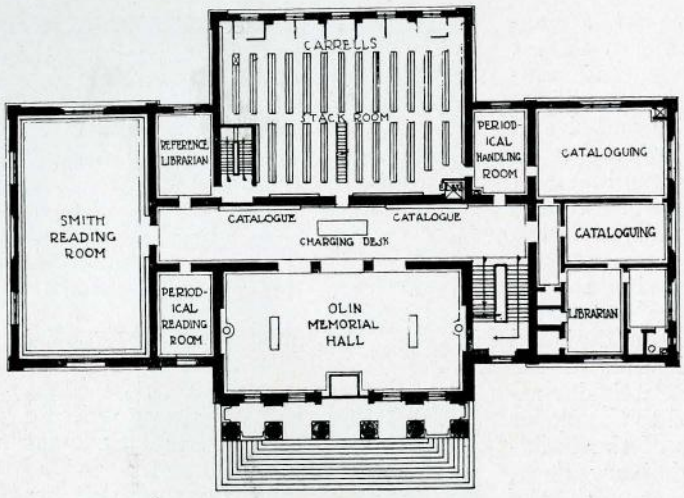
Even the smallest library will find a few such rooms useful, and in the larger buildings they run up into the hundreds.

From the point of view of economy of space and cost there is no question but what they can be most advantageously placed in the stack, owing to the fact that the height of a floor here is only 7 to 7½ feet.

In the Widener Memorial Library at Havard these cubicles are one of the most popular features of the library, which has three hundred of such rooms for research. Yale will have four hundred. Minnesota cares for three hundred and fifty in the carrels and seminars of their library building, and Michigan specializes in a similar way. As will be seen from the plan of one of the stacks, these cubicles are separated from the aisles in such a way as to secure greater privacy to investigators using the carrels. At the same time they furnish a very satisfactory solution of the problem of housing folios in the immediate neighbourhood of other books in the same class. Each student using one of these carrels has a fixed shelf for his books and table, control of his heat, and of the light in his stall and at the same time, comparative privacy.

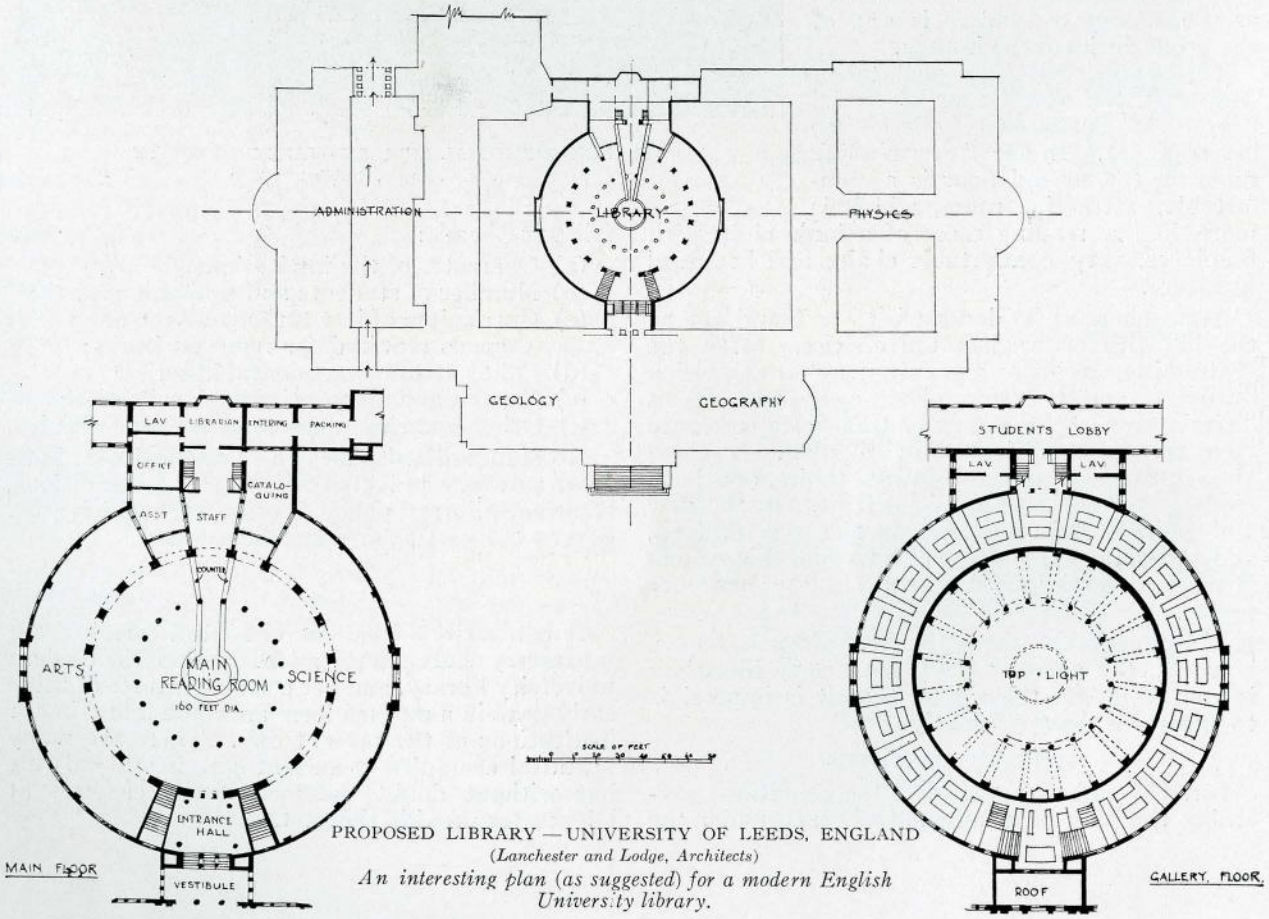
Mr. D. B. Gilchrist gives the following interesting table as illustrating this point, and showing the space taken up by readers in the stacks and reading rooms at Harvard University Library.

IN THE STACK		
	PER READER	
Individual studies	120 sq. ft.	1,440 cu. ft.
Individual cubicles	30 "	220 "
IN THE READING ROOMS		
Single tables with aisles on all sides	35 sq. ft.	



PLAN—OLIN MEMORIAL HALL, MIDDLETON, CONN.
McKim, Mead & White, Architects

A modern conception of a successful and convenient university library 163 x 40 feet. Stack rooms project another 23 feet, Reading Room and Memorial Hall 60 x 32 feet; 7-storey stack of 300,000 vols. to extend to 1,200,000.

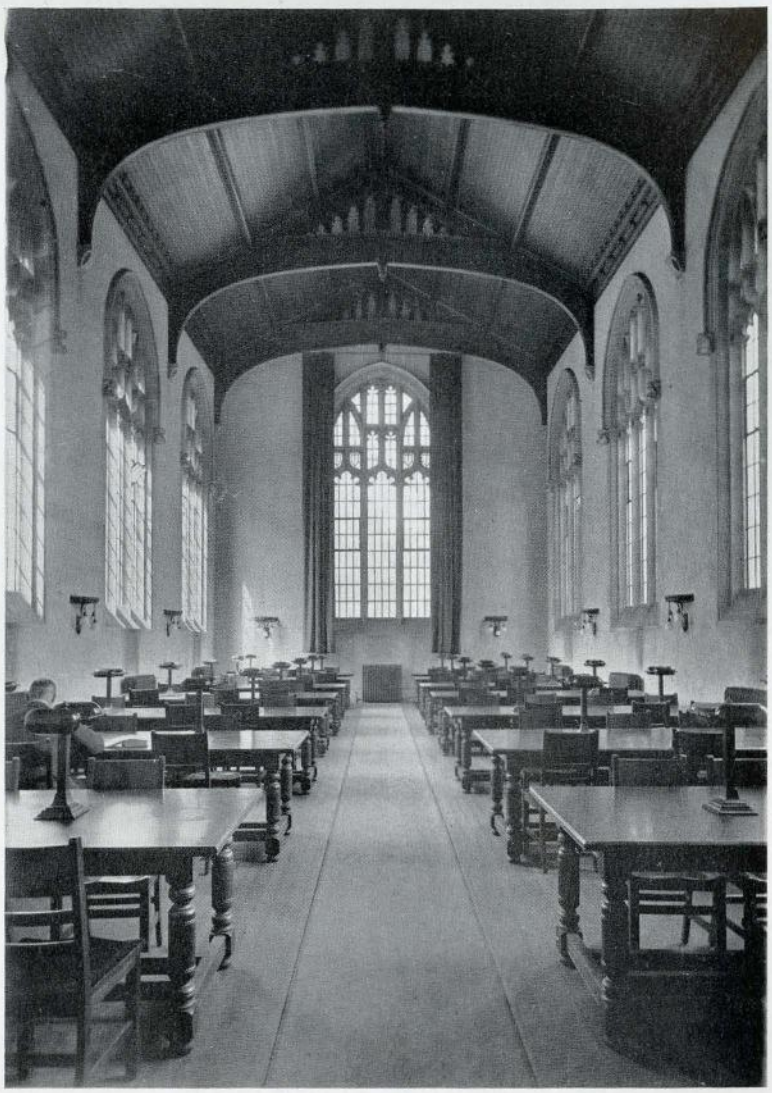


PROPOSED LIBRARY — UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, ENGLAND
(Lanchester and Lodge, Architects)
An interesting plan (as suggested) for a modern English University library.

Single tables grouped in double rows . . . . 24 sq. ft.
Long tables seating 5 on one side only . . . 20 "
Double tables seating 10 on one side only . 16 "

Where the reading rooms are 15 feet high, the most extravagant of these methods of seating requires 525 cubic feet, and the most economical 240 cubic feet, whereas an individual carrel takes only 220.

It will be realized that in order that a proper control of these cubicles may be obtained, it is all-important that the only entrance or exit to the stack should be by way of the loan desk.



VICTORIA LIBRARY, TORONTO, READING ROOM
Sproatt & Rolph, Architects

A charming small college library. Men's reading room of excellent proportions 28 x 60 feet. Ground floor also contains women's reading room 42 x 20½ feet, faculty room, magazine room, catalogue room, librarian's office with stack wing of 64,000 vols.

STACK ROOM

In the modern American library the majority of books are cared for in a central stack. The construction of these stacks has become more or less standardized. The steel framework of the book shelves not only carries the books and shelving on each floor but the floor itself. The type of construction is the work of specialists, and the sections of steel used are all kept small, as anything in the nature of large structural columns should be avoided in a stack room as interfering with the spacing of the shelves.

The floors carrying the stacks, each 7 feet 6 inches high (floor to floor), can be built up to practically any height. The stack at Yale, when completed, will be the largest of its kind, of 16 storeys and 150 feet high.

As a standard bookcase of seven shelves, with its complement of books, may be computed to weigh 125 lbs. per square foot, the foundation for carrying such loads is an important factor in the construction of these buildings.

Where a stack is centrally placed as at the John Hopkins University and California, there is no room for expansion in the immediate vicinity when once it becomes full. From the experience of certain libraries that have suffered in this respect, the central enclosed stack should be avoided in all new library plans.

At Leeds, England, the stack as suggested is to be distinctly a store, and will be used almost entirely for "less wanted" books. On the shelves in the large central reading room provision is

made here for 200,000 volumes, these books coming under the heading of the "much wanted" books.

Mr. J. L. Wyer says: "For compact book storage the stack principle can never be abandoned nor much improved upon. The rapid growth of book collections makes its use imperative. The problem of the librarian and architect, therefore, is to effect this concentrated storage where it will be least in the way and yet not too remote."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Most university libraries provide separate rooms for special collections and for particularly rare books, a strong room would be in order.

Where bequests of valuable private collections are received, and which usually have bindings of a certain uniformity of character, it is only reasonable that such collections should be housed in rooms apart from the general reading room.

These should have specially designed bookcases, and be of a dignified, architectural character, with busts, pictures and other personal memorials of the donor. Yale University and Reading have both made provisions of this sort, whilst the King's Library at the British Museum is one of the outstanding examples of such a feature.

The advantages of such rooms is that visitors and the general public can inspect these rare books without disturbing readers in the regular reading rooms of the library.

ROOMS FOR THE STAFF, ETC.

Proper accommodation for the staff has in many university libraries been neglected. It is poor policy to sacrifice too much to ultra-economical administration and to try to take care of the reading rooms and entire building in all its ramifications with a small and over-worked staff in uncomfortable workrooms.

The staff quarters should as far as possible be ensuite, and the chief librarian should be in such a position that he can readily exercise effective control. Provision must be made for cataloguing rooms, work rooms, bindery and storage rooms, which should be ample in size and in close juxtaposition to one another. The office should be central and the work rooms quiet, care being taken that such quarters do not become cramped as additions to the staff are made. Every worker requires on an average, 100 superficial feet.

Work rooms deserve as much attention and study as the reading rooms. Not only should there be no cramping of space but the maximum amount of light and ventilation are of the first importance. They should have the fewest possible permanent partitions, in order to allow for rearrangement as the staff increases.

In many modern university libraries provision has also to be made for quarters for the library school, exhibition rooms, etc.

All such special requirements must be considered by the librarian in making out his building programme.

Provided the librarian can clearly define what his requirements are, visualizing to some extent the growth of his library in the future, the architect will then, but not before, be able to lay out the plans to the best advantage, meeting the conditions laid down, and "to express the objects for which the building exists in good taste and garbed in a habit of distinct individuality."

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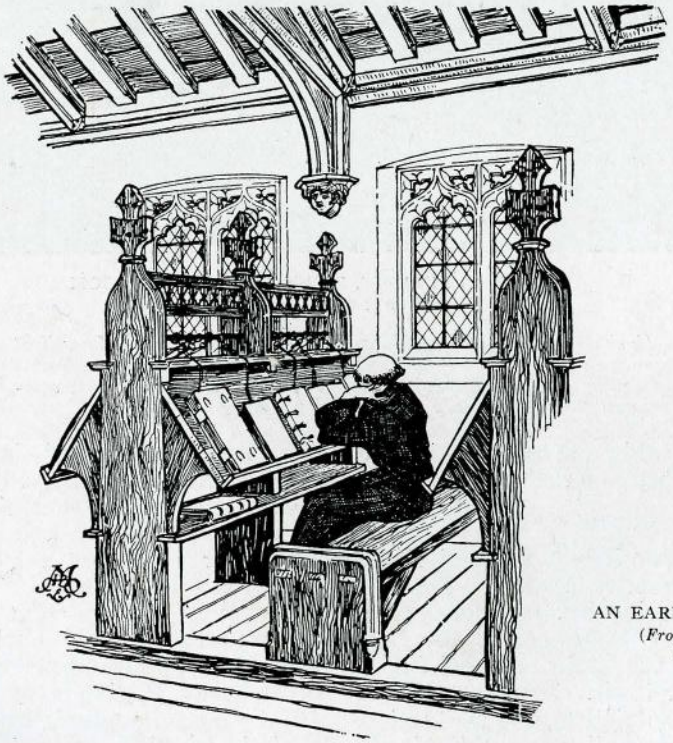
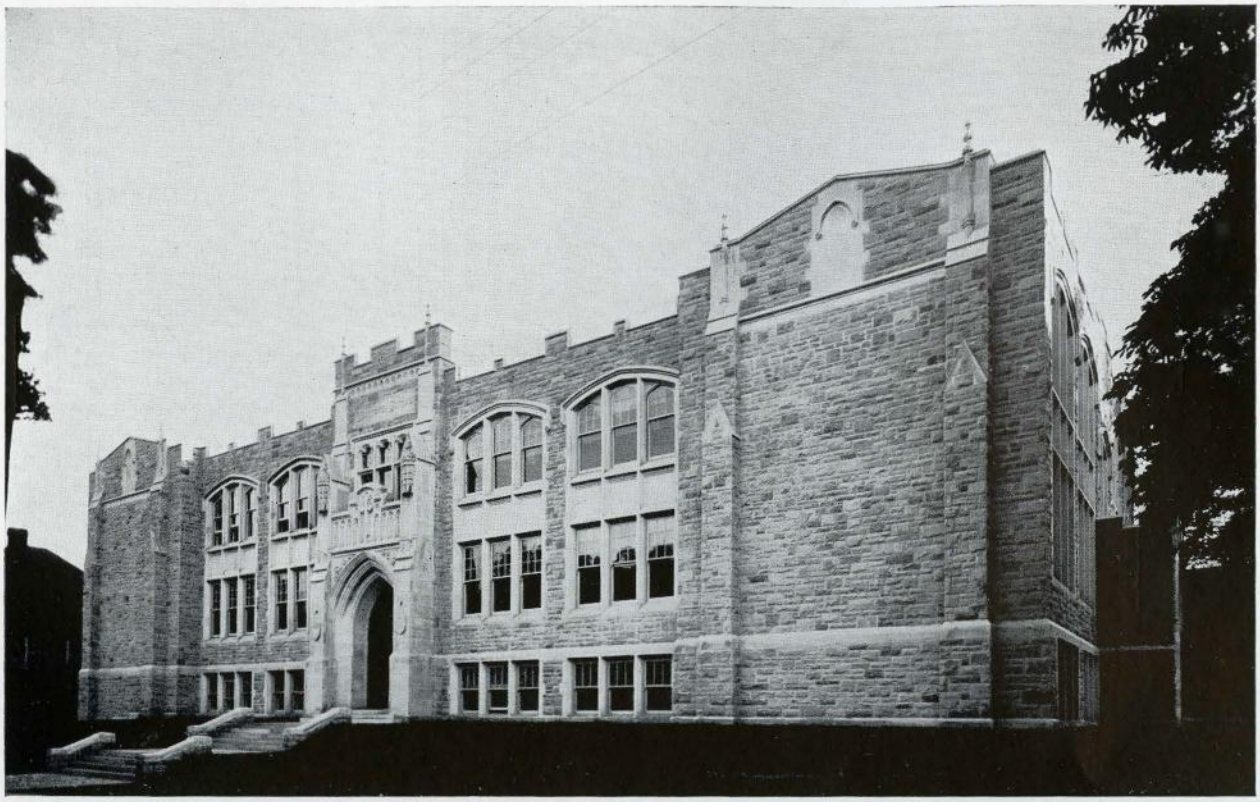
The Planning of University Library Buildings"—(R. Offer, B.A., Library Association Record, March, 1929).
"Some Fundamentals in Library Planning"—(D. B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester, Library Journal, June 1927).

NOTE—Articles or illustrations have appeared in The Journal on McGill University Library, Montreal (March-April 1925); the Library of the University of British Columbia (September-October, 1925), and Queens University Library, Kingston (November-December, 1925).

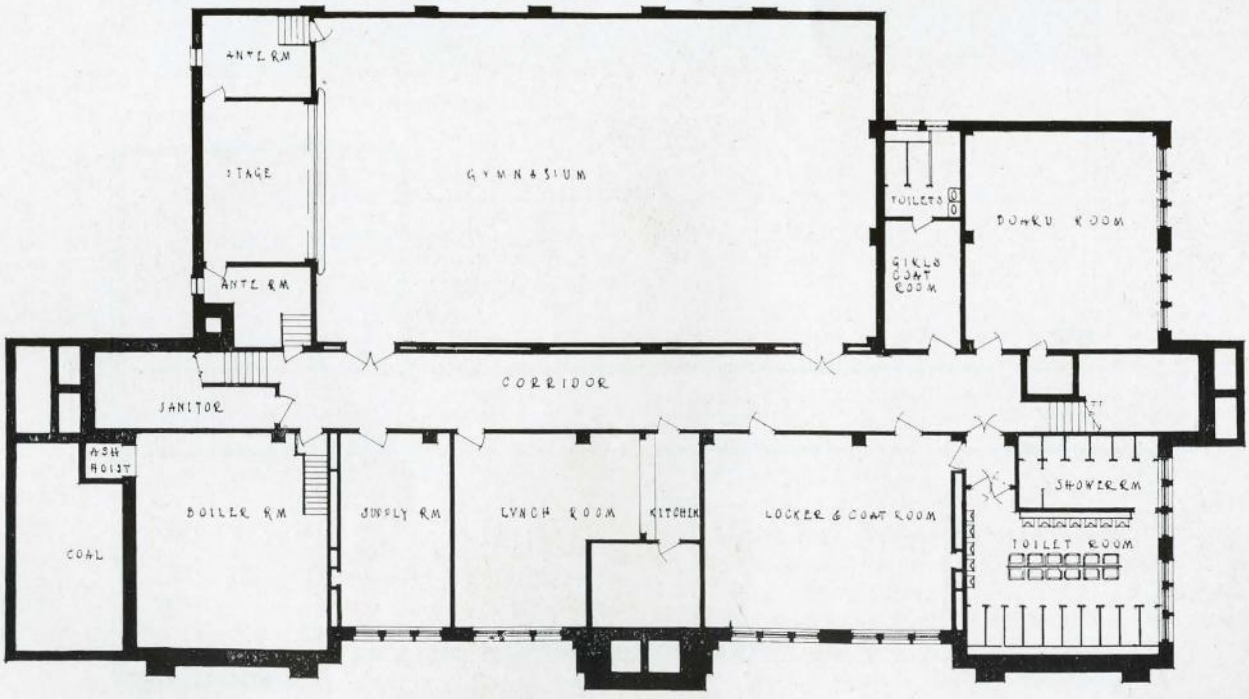


AN EARLY CHAINED LIBRARY
(From a drawing by M. and C. H. B. Quennell)

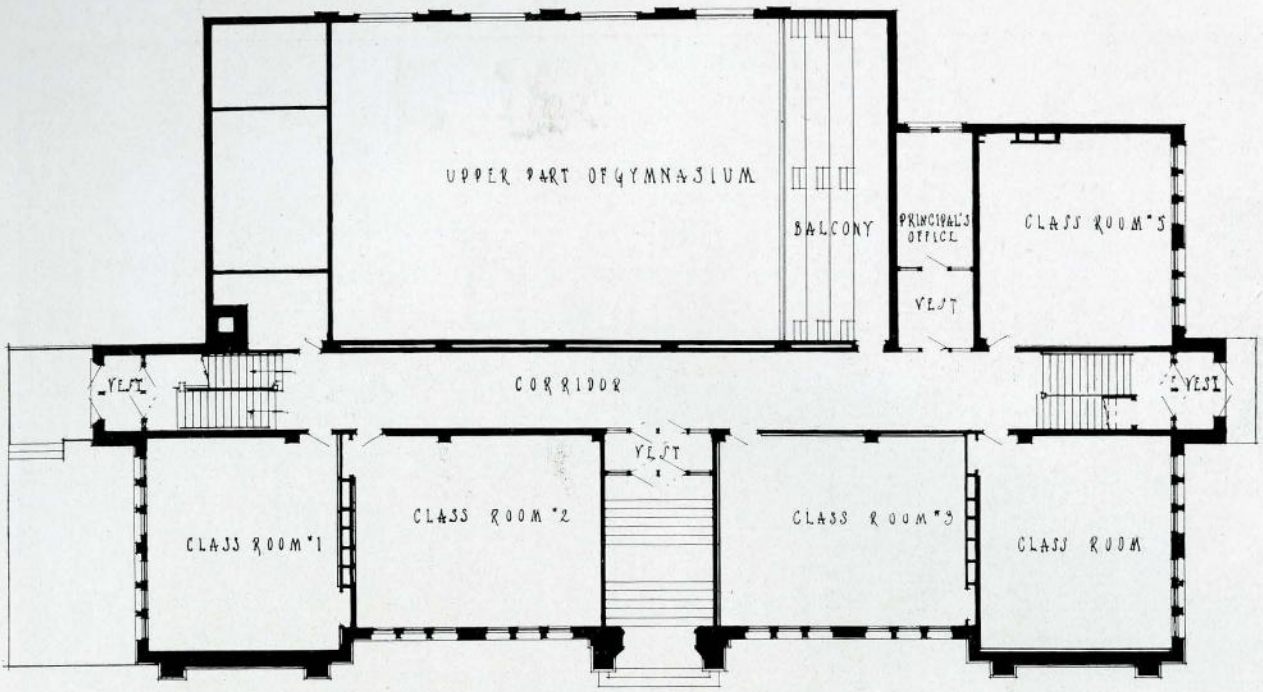


The Cathedral Separate School, Hamilton, Ontario

THE new Cathedral Separate School in Hamilton, Ontario, was opened early in September, 1928. It is located at the south-west corner of Main and Emerald Streets, and was erected at the cost of approximately $250,000.00. The building comprises a basement and two floors, and is 120 feet long and 75 feet deep. There is a large gymnasium in the basement, which is also



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
CATHEDRAL SEPARATE SCHOOL, HAMILTON
Hutton & Souter, Architects

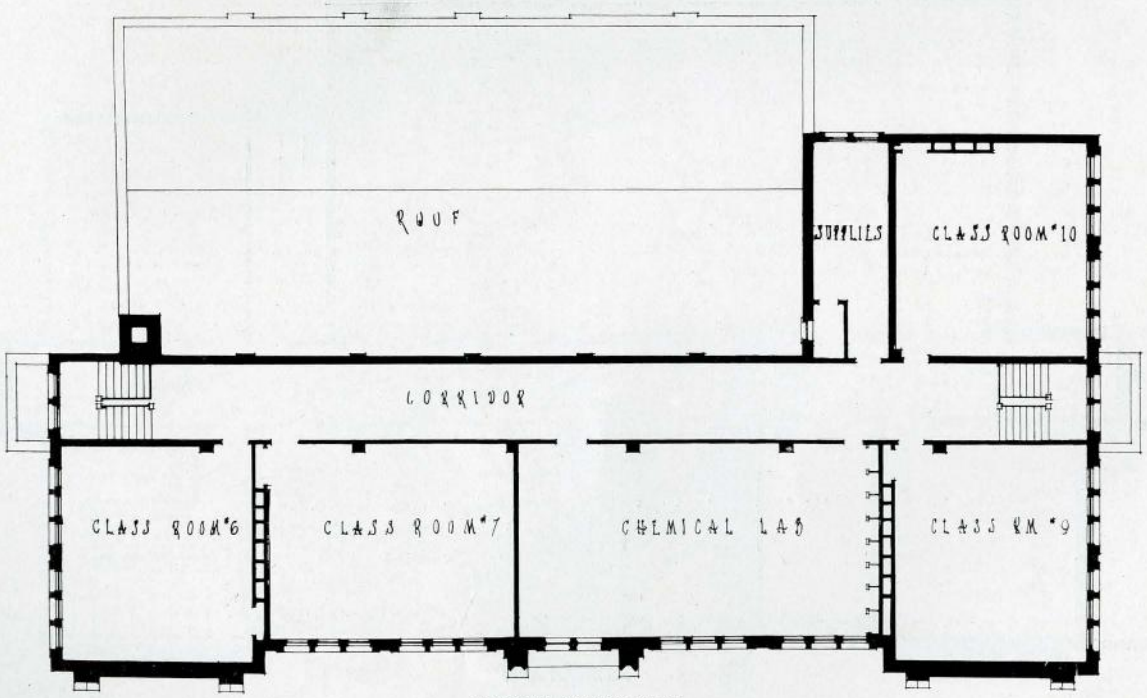


GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATHEDRAL SEPARATE SCHOOL, HAMILTON
Hutton & Souter, Architects

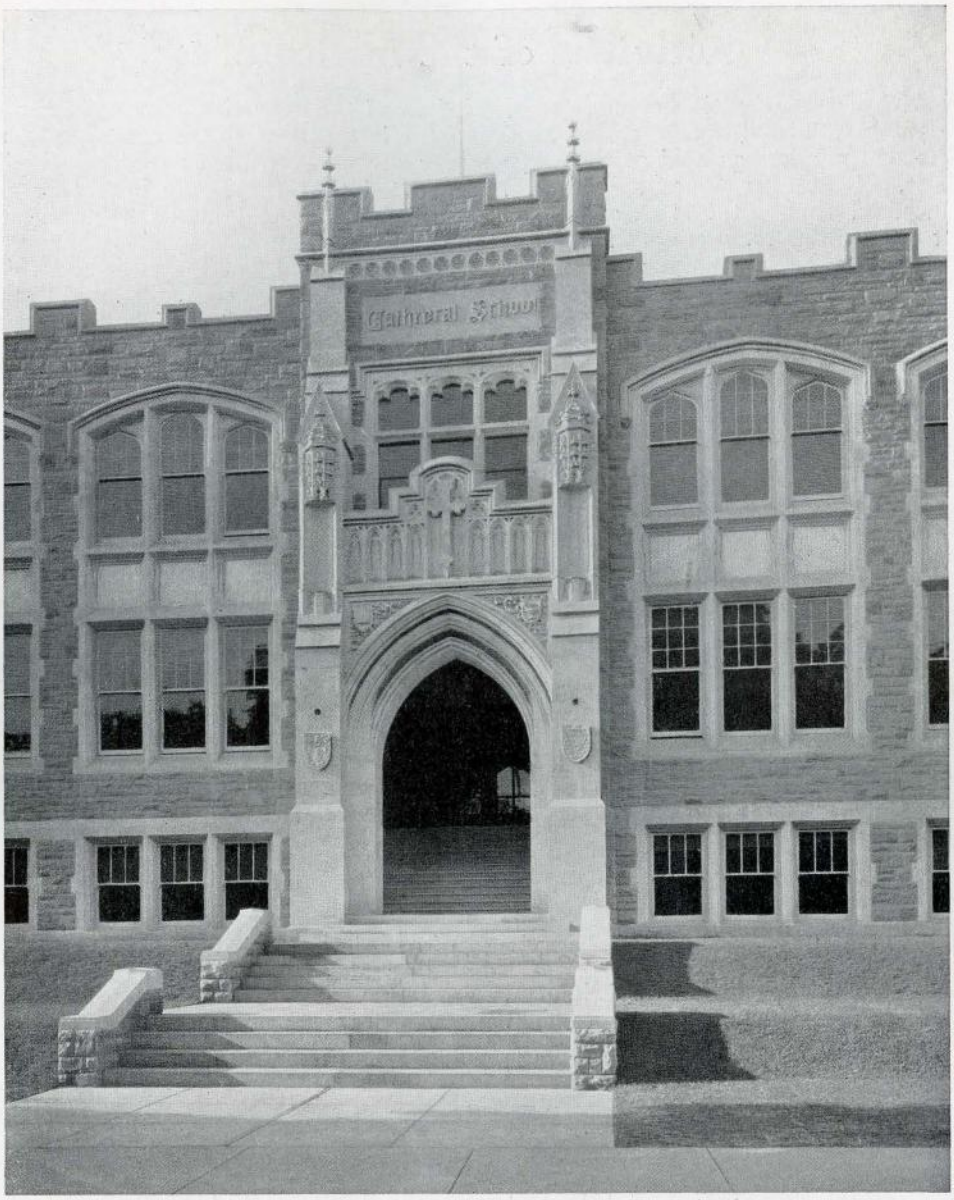
used as an auditorium, with a seating capacity for nearly 1000 people. A lunch room, board room, locker and coat rooms, also toilet and shower rooms have been provided on this floor. The ground floor contains the principal's office, and five class rooms, while the second floor includes a chemical laboratory and four class rooms.

The building is of reinforced concrete and steel frame construction, and is faced with Credit Valley Sandstone trimmed with a light buff Indiana Limestone. The interior trim is of quarter-cut oak, and the floors are of maple and terrazzo.

The school was erected for the Separate School Board, and was designed by Messrs. Hutton & Souter, architects of Hamilton. The Pigott Construction Company, Hamilton, were the general contractors.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
CATHEDRAL SEPARATE SCHOOL, HAMILTON
Hutton & Souter, Architects



DETAIL OF FACADE—CATHEDRAL SEPARATE SCHOOL, HAMILTON
Hutton & Souter, Architects

The Contribution of Architecture and its Control—Concluded

As far as congruity of architectural effect is concerned it seems to be that instead of the dignified sobriety and measurably uniform frontages of many old-world streets which will occur to all, we must expect in this modern age to have streets of buildings of every historic style and of many forms too new to have found their names, of every material and color, of every height and variety of sky-line within the local limits. From the sky, and sky pictures are now the thing, some of our cities out-tower Bologna and San Gimignano in a picturesque magnificance; and along our streets huge buildings rise into the air well-nigh crushing us puny men with their height and mass as with the bulk of a cliff but at the same time exalting us to their sublime character, inasmuch as men like ourselves have conceived and reared them. No one can foresee how far this building development may go. It is wise, perhaps, that, except for mechanical limitations, the creators of these mighty structures should be left free to embody their architectural conceptions in their own way in forms which express the character of this marvellous new age.

The conclusion of the matter seems to be that, while conformity of the buildings of a city to a set standard of style or taste is not possible nor, perhaps, desirable, their architectural excellence is of prime importance and it should be secured as a right of the community. It is not feasible at present to subject all buildings to artistic control. The improvement in architectural quality must come from the rising tide of taste and pride of the owners and the higher level of training and ability of the architects. All buildings, however, erected with public funds should be so controlled and all private constructions neighboring such public buildings or groups and those facing important squares or avenues should be made to comply with certain conditions and to meet certain tests in order to ensure harmony of effect and quality.

Activities of the Institute

A MEETING of the executive committee of the Council of The Royal Architectural Insti ute of Canada was held at the office of the president, 14 Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q., on Wednesday, June 19th, 1929, at 4 p.m. Those present were Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, President; Alcide Chausée, Honorary Secretary, and Philip J. Turner. The president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, was in the chair and Mr. I. Markus, executive secretary, acted as secretary at the meeting.

Reading of the Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee, held on April 18th, 1929, at Montreal, were read and adopted.

Objectionable Forms of Advertising: The executive secretary reported that letters had been sent to the Provincial associations in connection with a certain type of objectionable advertising. Replies were read from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and the Maritime Association of Architects. The executive secretary further advised that the trade responsible for this type of advertising had assured him that it would be discontinued.

A letter from the honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia was read asking for the opinion of the Institute regarding a certain advertisement which appeared recently in a Vancouver newspaper, exploiting a new building and containing an advertisement inserted by the architects. The president was requested to reply to Mr. Eveleigh.

Official and Salaried Architects: Mr. D. R. Brown, convenor of this committee, reported progress. A letter received from Mr. S. M. Eveleigh, honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, referring to architects employed by public bodies, was read and referred to Mr. D. R. Brown for the consideration of his committee.

Lectures on Hospital Planning: The president advised that he intended to take up this matter with Dr. Bazin of Montreal, the newly-elected president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The appointment of Messrs. Pond and Pond, as the architects of the new hospital at St. John, N.B., will also be discussed with Dr. Bazin by Mr. Nobbs.

Collection of Duty on Foreign Plans: Letters from the district chief of the customs, Excise Preventive Service, dated May 13th and 17th, containing certain confidential information, were read by the secretary, and he was instructed to send copies of the letters marked "confidential" to the secretary of the Ontario Association of Architects, also copies of the last paragraphs of the same letters to the secretaries of all Provincial associations.

The president read a letter, dated June 7th, 1929, from the Trade Commissioner for Canada at New York, asking for information in connection with architects in the United States doing work in Canada. The executive secretary was instructed to reply, giving him the information desired.

Standard Forms of Contract: Mr. Moore's report, dated June 18th, 1929, was read, in which he informed the executive committee that, as a result of the letters sent to the members of the Council, over seventy-five per cent of the replies received indicated that they were in favour of the architects' decision being final as it applies to the interpretation of plans and specifications, and that such decisions should not be subjected to arbitration. This view had been communicated to the Canadian Construction Association, but up to the present time no reply had been received.

R.A.I.C. Committee on Examinations: A letter was read from Professor Wright, dated June 12th, 1929, advising that his committee had agreed on a draft schedule of examinations, a copy of which he was enclosing, and asking the executive committee to give it some consideration, and take whatever action they deemed necessary. The executive secretary was instructed to send a copy of the draft to the members of the executive committee for further study and consideration.

Amendments to Charter: The president reported that the amendments to the charter had been passed by the House of Commons on June 10th, 1929, and had been printed on page 209 of the June issue of THE JOURNAL.

The executive secretary was requested to write to the clerk of the House of Commons for a number of official copies of the Act so that they could be distributed to the Provincial associations; also to have 1,000 revised copies of the charter printed and to send a sufficient quantity to each of the Provincial associations for distribution to their members, a copy also to be sent to each member of the council.

Amendments to By-Laws: The honorary secretary presented a draft of the proposed amendments to the by-laws, and the executive secretary was instructed to send copies to the members of the executive committee for their consideration, requesting that they come to the next executive meeting prepared to discuss them.

Pro-Rata Contribution: The executive secretary reported that statements based on a $5.00 pro-rata contribution had been sent to the Provincial associations, and that the honorary treasurer had received cheques on account from several of the associations.

A letter was read from the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, stating that they would find it very difficult to pay the $5.00 pro-rata contribution this year, and suggesting their willingness to pay the same pro-rata contribution as last year, but that it need not include the subscription to THE JOURNAL, which could be collected from their members by THE JOURNAL direct. The executive secretary was instructed to advise them that this would not be practical or in accordance with the agreement with THE JOURNAL and could not therefore be done. A letter was also read from the treasurer of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects advising that they will endeavour to pay the $5.00 pro-rata contribution requested by the Institute in due course.

Increasing the Membership of the Maritime Association of Architects: The president reported that,

(*Concluded on page xxviii*).

Activities of the Institute—Continued

while on a recent visit to Halifax, N.S., he had spoken to several architects, and learned that a move had been made by Nova Scotia architects to secure legislation, but the bill, as drafted, was not acceptable to their legislature. It is to be presented again next year in amended form.

The architects in Nova Scotia had acted together in this matter but quite independently of the Maritime Association of Architects, as was probably natural where legislation was concerned.

Representation from each of the Provinces at Annual Meetings: The executive committee felt that, now that greater responsibility for administration was in the hands of the Council, it would be desirable for the members of the Council from each of the Provinces to meet together at least once a year. This matter is to be given serious consideration.

To Request the Government to Establish Scholarships: As a result of a suggestion made by the president, it was agreed that a Dominion Architectural Scholarship, in connection with the British school at Rome, would be a suitable form of action to take in this direction and the president was asked to take the matter up with the federal government.

Miscellaneous Matters: The president reported that, as a result of some correspondence with the R.I.B.A., all communications with reference to recommendations for the election of fellows and associates from Canada in the R.I.B.A. will, in future, be dealt with through the R.A.I.C.

The executive secretary was requested to write to the Civil Service Commission, suggesting that when appointments of Government architects are made, they should be made from the body of members of the various Provincial associations, and not—as is frequently done—from retired tradesmen. It should be understood that the designation of "architect" now carries with it throughout the country the implication of a professional education.

A letter from Mr. S. M. Eveleigh, member of the Council, criticising the cover of THE JOURNAL. It was decided to ask Mr. S. H. Maw for further assistance in the matter.

A letter from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce requesting that we associate ourselves with other associations, in the formation of a Canadian Fire Waste Council. The executive secretary was instructed to advise them that the Institute consists of a federation of Provincial associations, and greater co-operation could be received by them if they would communicate direct with each Provincial association.

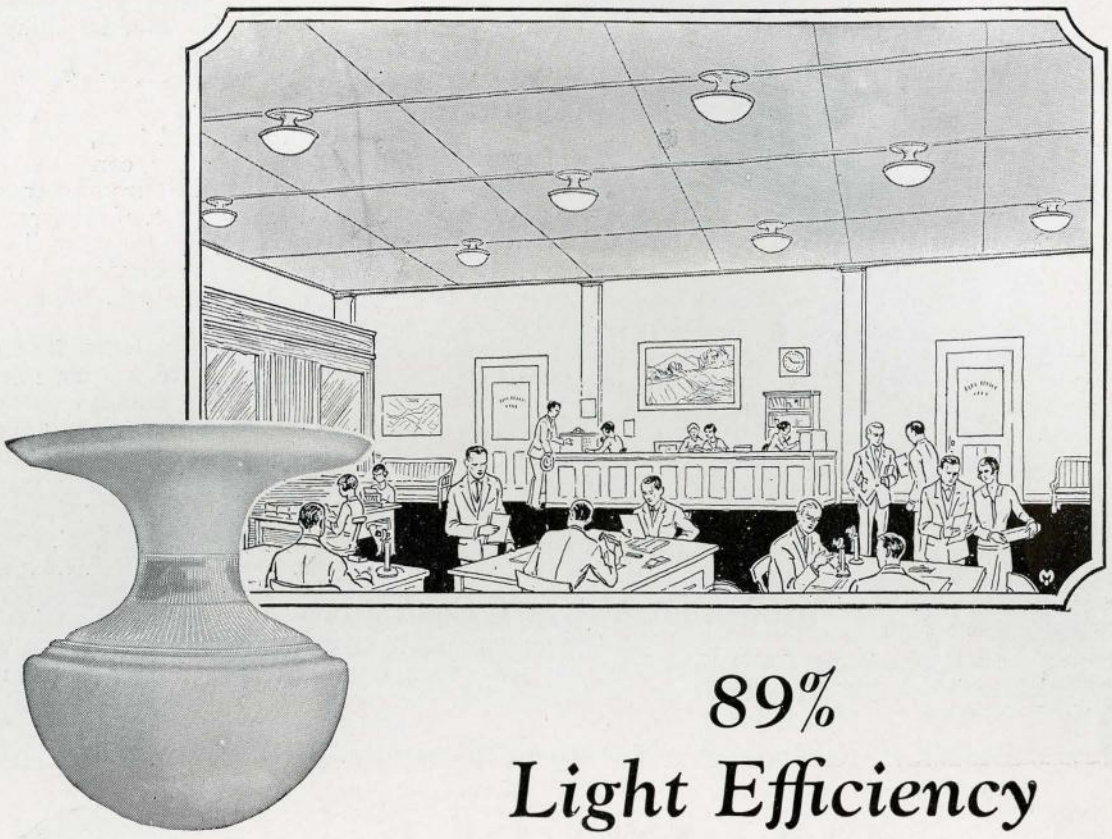
The executive secretary read a letter from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, stating that as no provision had been made for grants for exhibition purposes under the direction of any other organization, that they would be unable to accede to our request for a grant of $1,000.00 to arrange an exhibition of Canadian architecture at the International Congress to be held in Budapest in 1930. The proposal to participate in this exhibition was therefore dropped.

Letters were also received from—

The R.I.B.A. re Prizes and Studentships.

Members of Allied Societies.

(Concluded on page xxx).



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Activities of the Institute—Concluded

The Preservation of Rural England.

Sociedad Central De Arquitectos, Argentine Republic, re interchange of Lists of Officers.

Association des Elèves et Anciens Elèves de L'Ecole du Louvre, re travelling facilities.

The Executive Committee of the International Congress of Architects.

Sociedad De Arquitectos Mexicance, Mexico.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting in Montreal, during the third week of August.

Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

NOTES

The frontispiece in this issue is from a water-colour sketch by J. Roxburgh Smith, architect of Montreal — This sketch entitled, "An Alley in Quebec, was shown at the Forty-Sixth Spring Exhibition of the Montreal Art Association.

* * * *

A meeting of the executive committee of the council was held in Montreal, on June 19th.

* * * *

Mr. David R. Brown, architect, of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 285 Beaver Hall Hill to 980 St. Catherine Street, West.

* * * *

Jean Julien Perrault, architect, of Montreal, was elected president of the Builders Exchange of Montreal, in succession to the late Mr. K. D. Church, who died recently.

Mr. Perrault was vice-president of the Exchange until his election to the presidency, and is connected with the firm of Robertson and Janin, contractors and engineers.

Mr. Noulan Cauchon, chairman of the Town-Planning Commission of Ottawa, has returned recently from a visit to Europe.

Mr. Cauchon delivered a number of addresses in England and Germany on Hexagonal Planning.

* * * *

At the Ninth Annual Conference of the Town-Planning Institute of Canada, which was held in Winnipeg on June 17th, 18th, and 19th, Mr. A. G. Dalzell, A.M.E.I., town-planning consultant, of Toronto, was elected president to succeed Percy E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Montreal.

Among the architects elected to the council were J. P. Hynes, Toronto; B. Evan Parry and J. M. Kitchen, Ottawa; and Professor A. A. Stoughton, Winnipeg.

Chicoutini, Quebec, has been suggested as the place for the next annual meeting of the Institute.

* * * *

Among the British architects who are leaving England this month on a short visit to the United States and Canada are Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. Brocklehurst, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Victor Wilkins, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. S. W. Davis, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. D. M. Laird.

It is expected that the party will arrive in Toronto on July 29th, and will leave for Montreal on July 30th, arriving there on the afternoon of July 31st.

(*Concluded on page xxxii*).

Notes—Concluded

Work has just started on the erection of New York's highest building. The building will be 65 storeys high, and will rise 840 feet above the sidewalk level. It is being built for the Bank of Manhattan and will occupy a complete block bounded by Wall, Nassau, Pine and William Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Out of the midst of those terrible war years came a very beautiful poem by Laurence Binyon to our young soldiers who had died in the path of duty, one verse of which is as follows:

"They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."

Mark the lyric beauty, then compare it with the stilted mutilation carved in the centre panel of the screen at south end of chancel in the new Canadian Memorial Chapel, Vancouver, B.C., reviewed in the May issue of THE JOURNAL.

Here is the wording as given in THE JOURNAL:

"They shall not grow old as we who are left grow old.
Age shall not wither them nor the year contemn.
With the going down of the sun and in the morning
We shall remember them."

Architects are supposed to be artists, to have the fine perceptions of the artist. It seems to me the least we can do is to be truthful and gentle when using the work of another artist, a great artist as Binyon surely is.

Why, and by what right, is all the beauty and music taken out of such a fine verse and a bastard deformity carved in its place.

Did those responsible think they could improve what was perfect—or was it just sheer ignorance?

S. T. J. FRYER.

COMPETITIONS

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A NEW CHURCH BUILDING FOR ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL

A limited competition for a new church building, to replace the present church located at the corner of Dorchester and St. Monique Streets for the congregation of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul has recently been announced, and the following Montreal architects have been invited to submit designs:

Cecil McDougall	Shorey & Ritchie
Maxwell & Pitts	M. Miller
Nobbs & Hyde	H. W. Davis
Ross & MacDonald	Kenneth Rea
H. B. Fetherstonhaugh	E. I. Barott
Hugh Vallance	D. R. Brown

The competition will close on Monday, September 2nd, 1929.

The designs submitted in the competition are

(*Concluded on page xxxiv*).

Competitions—Concluded

to be judged by a board of assessors consisting of the chairman of the Board of Trustees; John S. Archibald of Montreal, past president, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; and an architect to be selected by the unanimous choice of the competitors.

The competitor whose design is placed first will be appointed architect of the building. The architect whose design is placed second will receive the sum of $600.00; the one placed third $400.00 and the fourth $200.00. All other competitors will receive a fee of $100.00.

The church is to cost approximately $500,000.00 and is to have accommodation for 1,200 seatings. A Sunday School, which is to be included, is to be provided with kitchen, pantries, etc. There is also to be a manse for the minister, rooms for the caretaker and the necessary lavatory accommodation.

BOOKS REVIEWED

PUBLISHERS' NOTE—We wish to remind our readers that any books reviewed in these columns, as well as any other architectural book, can be secured through "The Journal" of the R.A.I.C., at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

THE GOTHIC REVIVAL—By Kenneth Clark, published by The MacMillans in Canada. Price $6.00.

This is a most interesting and intriguing book. The Architectural profession owes Mr. Clark a great debt of gratitude for the thorough, concise and entertaining way in which he has handled his subject.

It is somewhat the fashion among the younger Architects of to-day, to pose as being intensely ignorant of anything Gothic. This book is particularly recommended to them, and also to all Church Committees, clergy, and others who return from summer vacations in England and quote Ruskin when addressing their local Rotary Clubs.

Contrary to what one might expect, this book does not advocate or criticise the use of the Gothic style. It is an extremely fair and impartial "Study in the History of Taste," as the author states.

The chapters most interesting to the Architect of to-day, whose conscience may trouble him when requested to design in the Gothic style, are possibly, "The Survival of Gothic" and "Romanticism and Archaeology." To the student, the chapter on "Literary Influences" is particularly interesting, stressing as it does the far reaching effects of the writings of such men as Gray, Warton and Walpole.

No book on the subject would be quite complete without reference to Pugin, Ruskin, and Sir Gilbert Scott. A chapter is devoted to each of these men, and contain interesting sidelights on their work and personal tastes, as gleaned from private letters and other sources. Ruskin's predicament in finding himself proclaimed the leader of a movement in which he no longer believed, is well presented. What more fitting punishment could be conceived for such a crime as his.

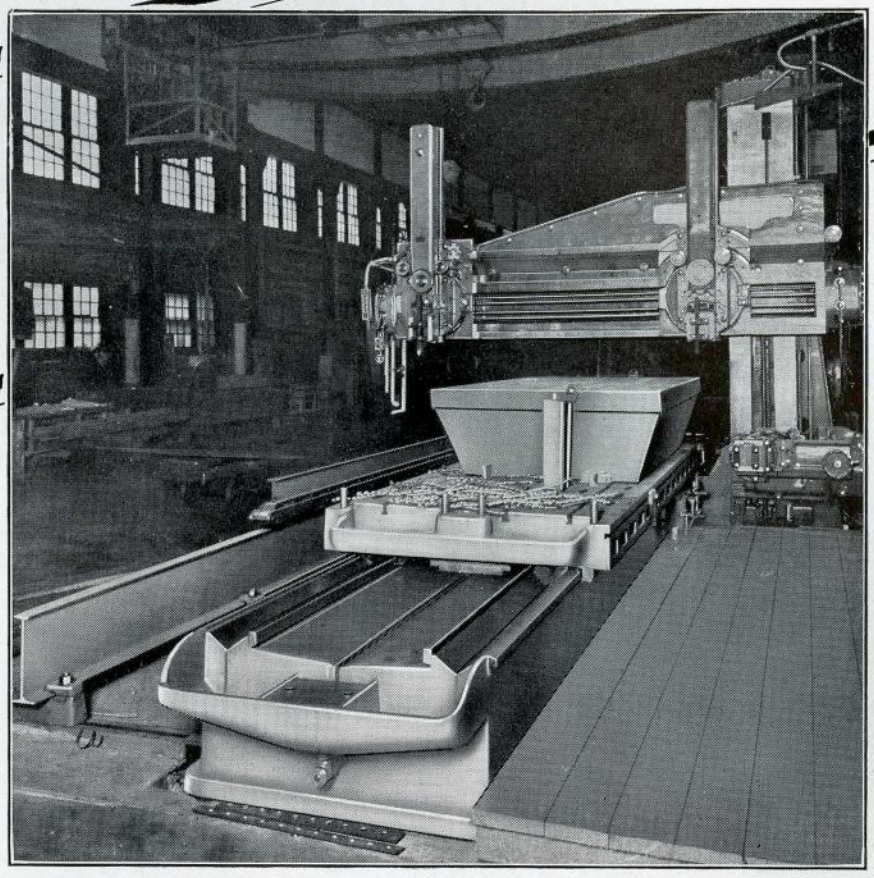
The dominating influences of the movement, which are still felt, must be understood in order to appreciate fully the situation to-day. These influences, such as the Church Building Act of 1818 and recommendations drawn up by the Architects of that day, are gradually losing their force. This also applies to that of the Camden Society. With this information and facts, the Architect of to-day, faced by a prejudiced Church Committee, will find himself in a much better position to defend his own conceptions whether it be Gothic, Classic or Art Moderne. —W. L. Somerville.

MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS—Published by the Architectural Press, London, England. Price $4.00.

The volume under review is in the form of a portfolio with board cover, containing eighty plates of Architectural details, 9¼ in. x 12⅛ in. in size. They cover a wide variety of subjects including: Shop fronts, fire-places, staircases, exterior and interior doors, etc., etc., many of which have been designed by such well-known English Architects as H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Clough Williams-Ellis, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Messrs. Easton and Robertson and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders.

The arrangement of the plates is particularly pleasing, each illustration containing a brief description of the subject together with a working drawing.

—I.M.



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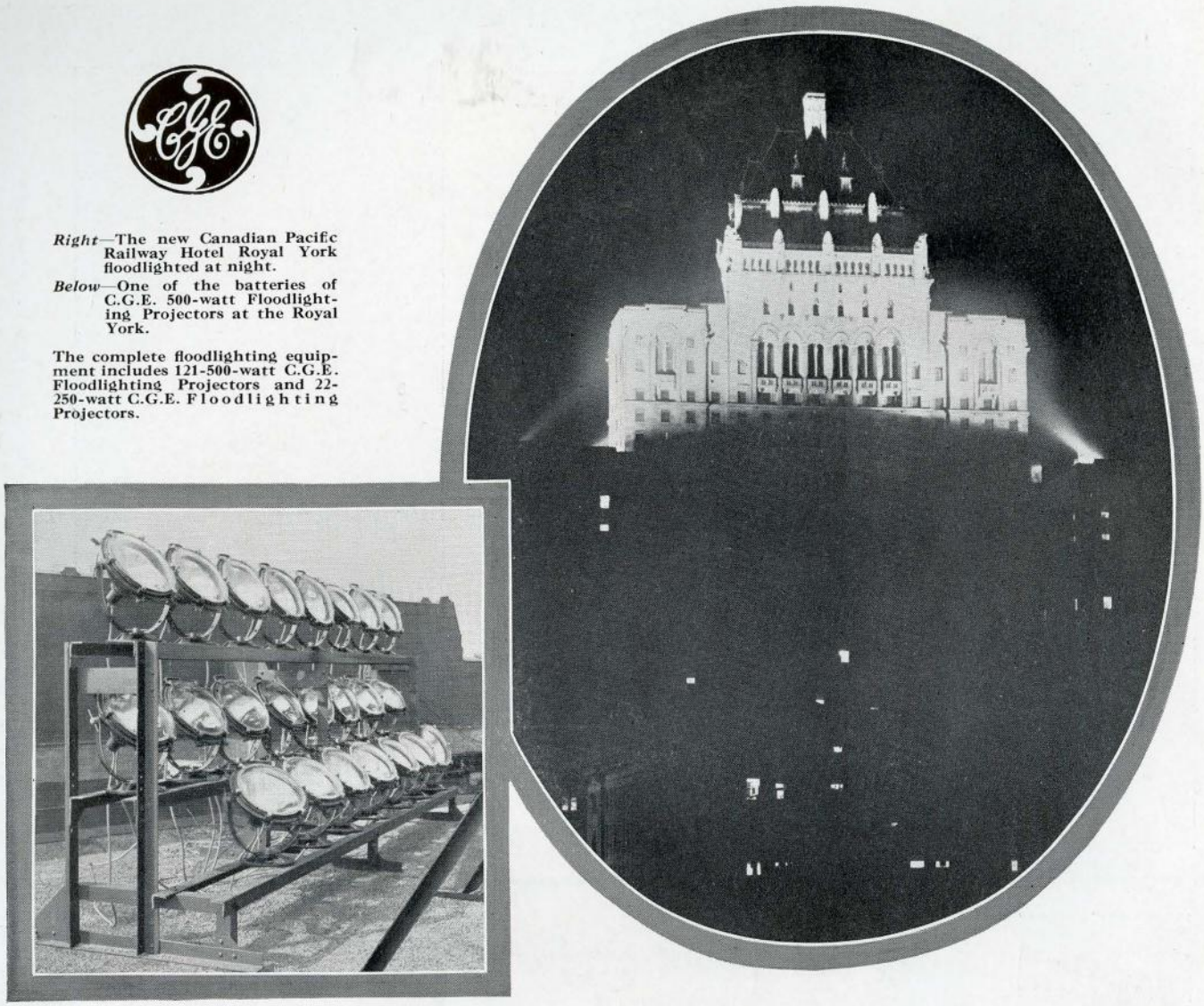

Right—The new Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel Royal York floodlighted at night.

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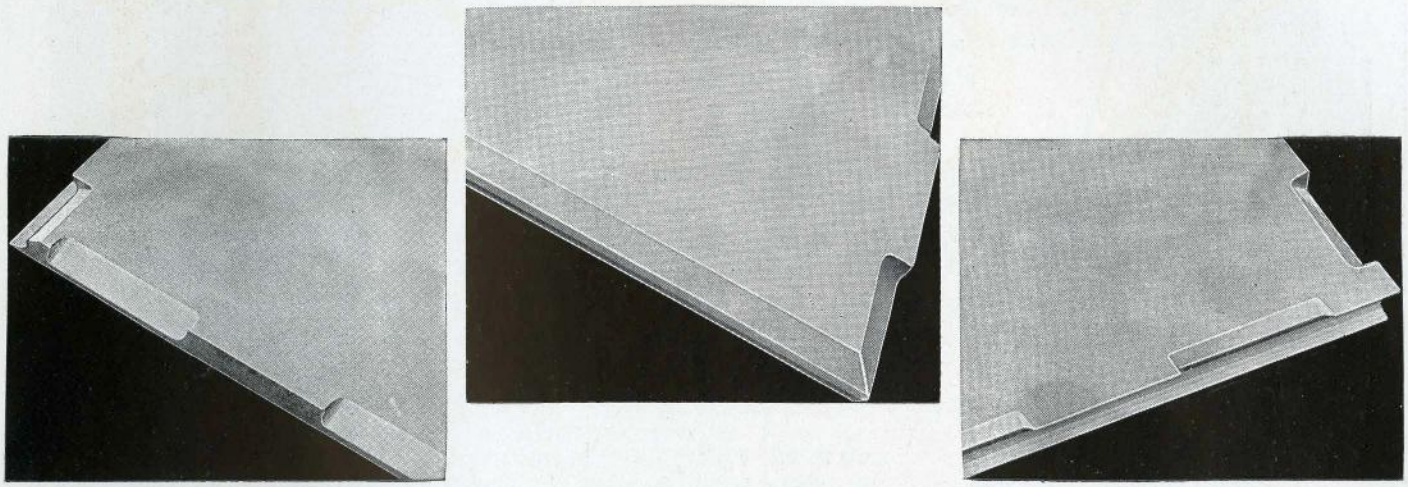

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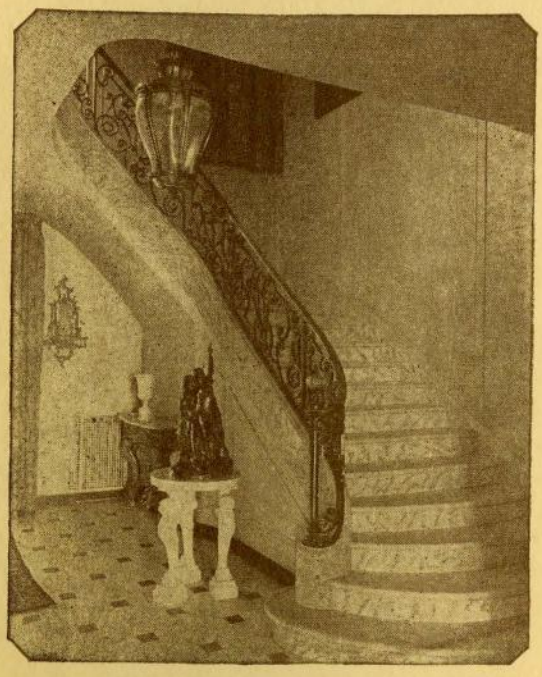

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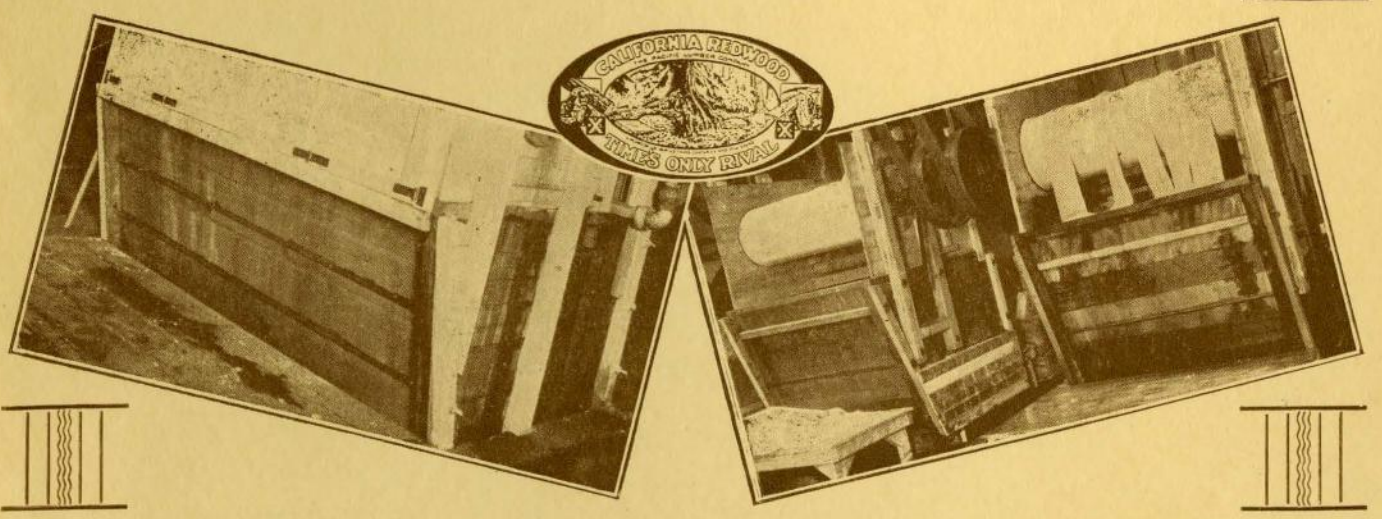

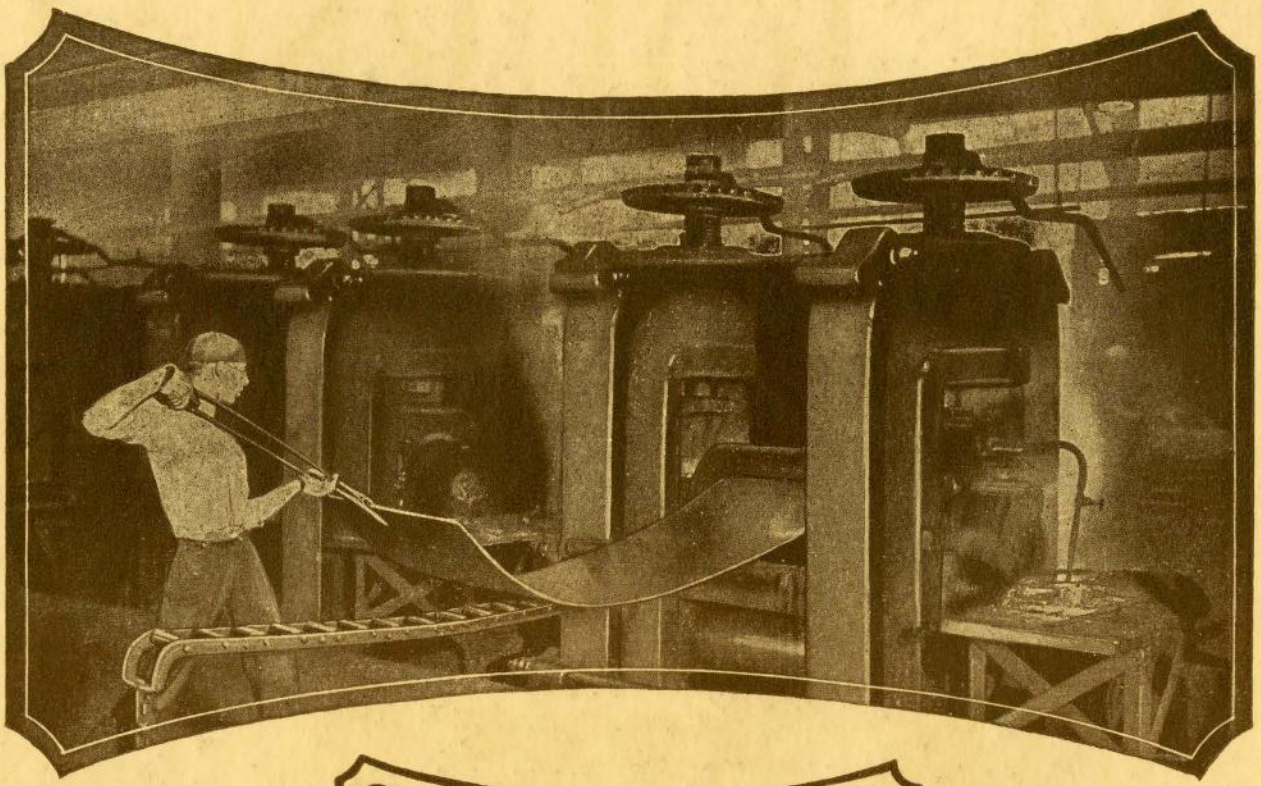

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