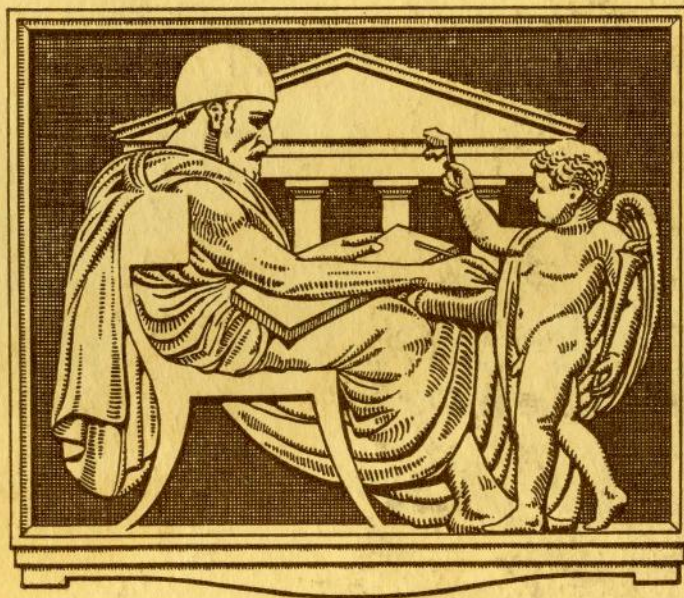


# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



AUGUST  
1929

VOL VI • No. 8

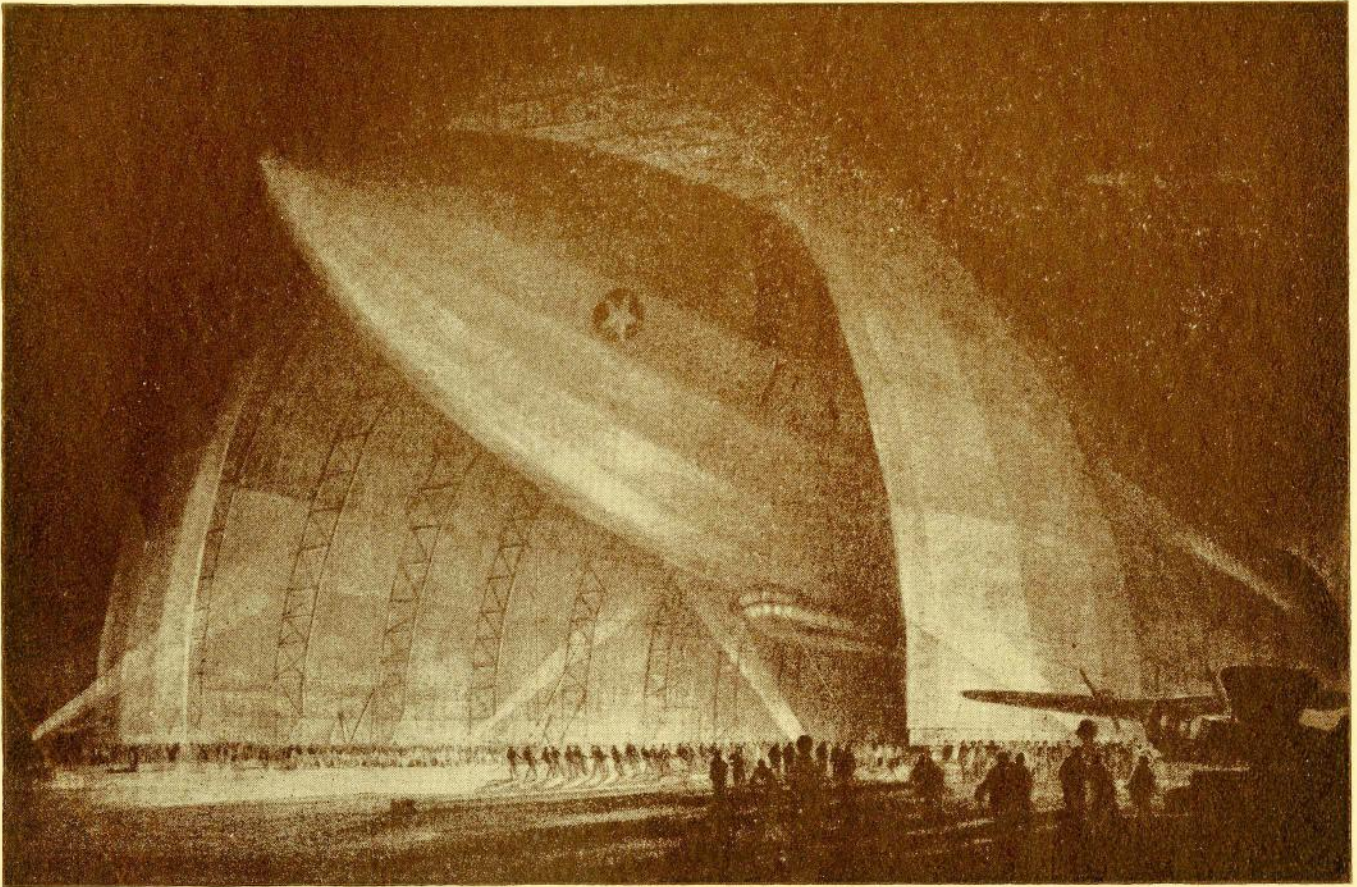
TORONTO • CANADA

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## STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

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*A reproduction of this rendering by Hugh Ferriss, suitable for framing, will be mailed free of cost to any architect*



### *In the modern spirit*



NO LONGER can a structure be merely a useful ungraceful mass of masonry. Today's architecture must be as expressive of good taste, as discerningly up to the minute, as discreetly handsome as today's motor-cars, today's furniture, today's art.

Steel is everywhere making possible a greater refinement in building design. Its immense strength and permanent security permit a wider scope of imagination in the search for means to express the modern spirit . . . not only in great airship docks, tall skyscrapers and huge bridges, but in small apartment houses and dwellings as well.

This is an era of *steel* construction . . . because no other building material is so adaptable . . . so durable . . . so suited to present needs and future possibilities. Steel has great strength without excessive bulk and weight. It permits lighter foundations and larger interiors with less conspicuous construction members. Steel provides the surest means of rapid building—the most certain saving of time and labor.

A Technical Service Bureau is at the disposal of architects, engineers, owners and others who have need of any information which can be supplied through the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.

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## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

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The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco. The Institute publishes twelve booklets,

**STEEL**  

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**INSURES STRENGTH**  

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**AND SECURITY**  

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one on practically every type of steel structure, and provides also in one volume, "The Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Buildings," "The Standard Specification for Fire-proofing Structural Steel Buildings," and "The Code of Standard Practice." Any or all of these may be had without charge, simply by addressing the Institute at any of its offices.



Architect, A. H. McPhail

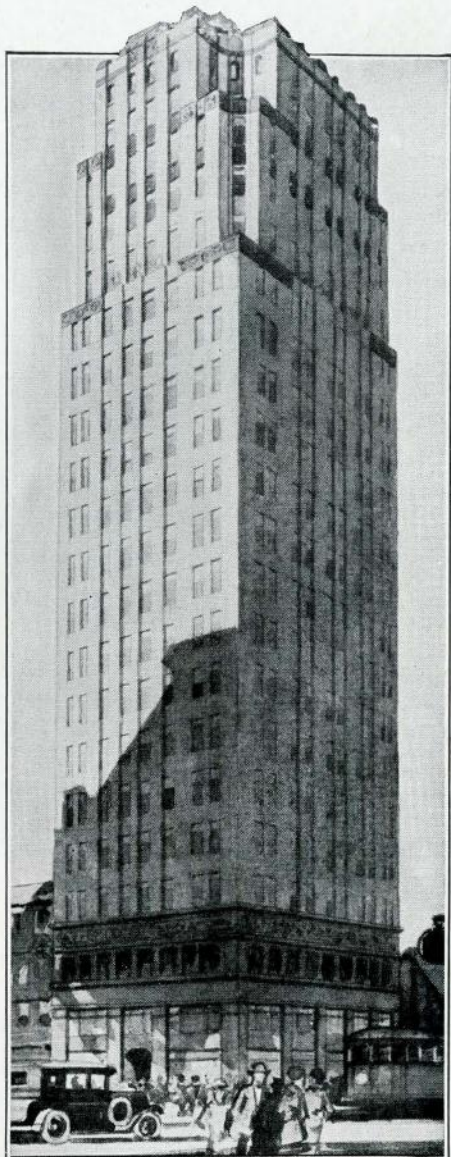
General Contractors, S. E. Dinsmore & Company Limited

**THE CANADA BUILDING, WINDSOR**

This new office building being erected by the enterprising Border Cities Star, is the largest in Western Ontario and distinguished by the high quality of its equipment. Three Otis-Fensom signal control high speed passenger elevators of the very latest and finest type will serve this building. Otis-Fensom Hollow Metal Elevator Doors as part of this equipment, due to their rigidity and beauty, will give trouble-free service indefinitely.

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OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



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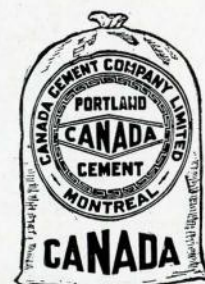
**CANADA CEMENT  
CONCRETE  
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## Sterling Towers, Toronto, is built with CONCRETE

**T**HIS impressive structure, towering 21 stories or 254 feet above the street level, is a notable example of the adaptability of concrete to modern office building design. It is the tallest reinforced concrete building in the British Empire.

Concrete assures permanence and fire-safety. It permits of rapid, and therefore economical, construction schedules, because its principal component, "Canada" Cement, is always available in any quantity.

*We maintain a Service Department to co-operate with you in all lines of work for which concrete is adapted. Our library is comprehensive and is at your disposal at all times, without charge. Write us.*

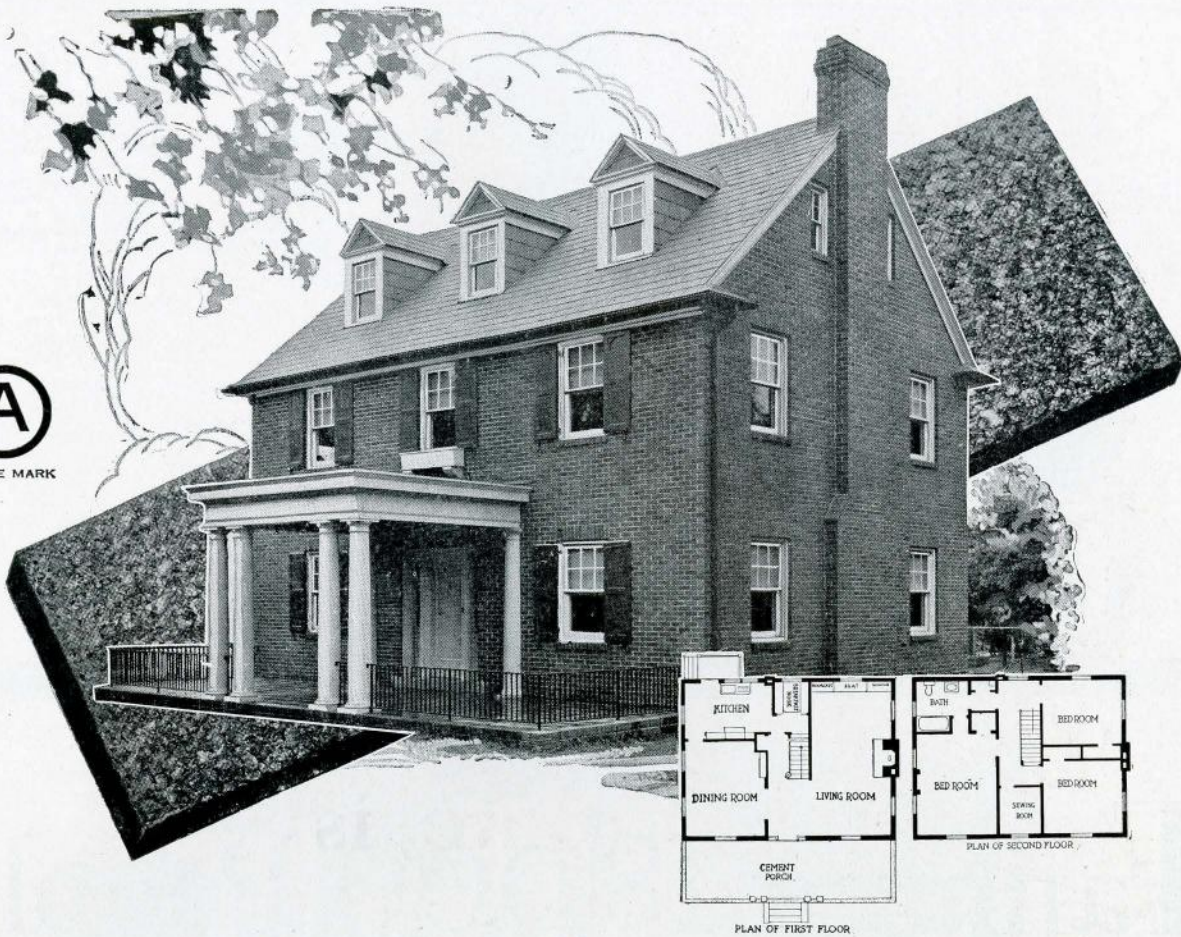


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## Why Cork Insulation is Not Expensive

**H**ERE is a medium-size, brick veneer house, 24 x 36 feet, with finished third floor. The gross cost of insulating it with 1½ inches of Armstrong's Corkboard on the exterior walls and 2 inches on the roof would be \$710.00.

But the cork insulation would so reduce the loss of heat through the walls and roof that 280 square feet less of hot water radiation would be required—a saving of \$420.00 figured at \$1.50 per square foot. Furthermore, since plaster is applied directly on Armstrong's Corkboard, there would be an additional saving of \$140.00 in lath, making the net cost of the insulation only \$150.00.

But even this is not the whole story, for the insulated house requires much less fuel—

approximately 5.4 tons less of anthracite per year in this case—sufficient to pay for the insulation in two seasons, and make a big return on the insulation investment each year after that. In addition, the insulated house is a comfortable house. It is evenly and quickly heated. It is freer from drafts. It is cooler in summer. The upstairs rooms are just as comfortable as those downstairs—the year round.

Full information, detailed specifications and estimates of cost will be supplied promptly on request.

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Limited, McGill Bldg., Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto, 2. Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.

**Armstrong's**  
Nonpareil  
**Corkboard Insulation**  
*for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Buildings*



Architects:—Funk and Wilcox, Boston, Mass.  
 Associate Architects:—Fellheimer and Wagner, New York City.  
 Engineers & Contractors:—Dwight P. Robinson Co. Heating & Ventilating Contractors:—R. H. Baker Co.

# Fanning 18,000 People in Boston's new "Madison Square Garden"

*and ventilating an important terminal at the same time!*

THE new North Station and Arena in Boston is an innovation in architecture. It houses the Boston & Maine R. R. with its network of connecting lines and has an arena seating capacity of 18,000. Here you can purchase tickets for a train journey, a hockey match, a flower show or a prize fight.

To keep this huge building healthful and comfortable, 24.5 tons of fresh, outdoor air must be circulated every minute. An unfailing and efficient

ventilating system is of the utmost importance.

Twenty-three Sturtevant fans keep the whole building air-pure at all times. They provide the same kind of dependable and economical services that made Sturtevant Ventilating Equipment the choice of the engineers of the great Holland Vehicular Tunnel connecting New York and New Jersey; the George A. Posey Tube between Alameda and Oakland, California; the New York Life Building and many other notable projects.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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 General Contractors:  
 Anglin-Norcross Limited  
 Roofing Contractor:  
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## PROTECTS EMPIRE'S LARGEST HOTEL

**G**REAT hotels, such as the Royal York, are selling living comfort. Therefore, TEN/TEST insulation is considered essential to preserve uniform indoor temperature in every weather. The fact that it conserves fuel and possesses great structural strength are also important factors in its selection by architects and contractors.

To insure thoroughly efficient roof insulation in the Royal York, TEN/TEST was used. Two thicknesses of 1" TEN/TEST were cemented to

the concrete and between the layers of the finished built-up roofing material. This means that the loss of heat through this vital spot is practically eliminated. It also prevents condensation and keeps the summer sun from penetrating to the rooms below, thus giving all-year round comfort to the guests of this hotel.

TEN/TEST is now manufactured in any desired thickness up to 2". This gives the architect an insulating board that meets all his requirements.

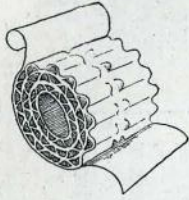
*Sample and detailed literature on request.*

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 Canada



Sold throughout  
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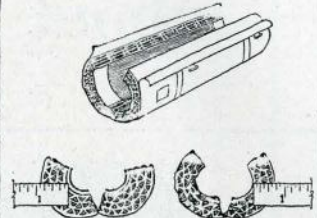
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CROSS CORRUGATED  
FOR  
STRENGTH & EFFICIENCY  
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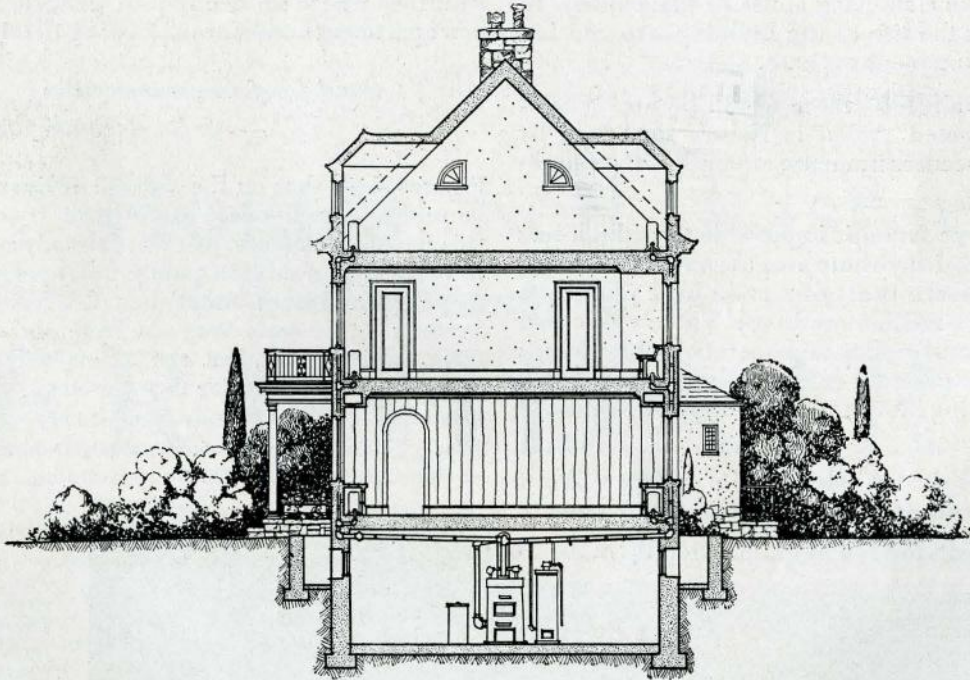


• INCREASED COMFORT •  
• PROVIDED BY EFFICIENT INSULATION •



3 PLY ASBESTOCEL    3 PLY AIRCELL  
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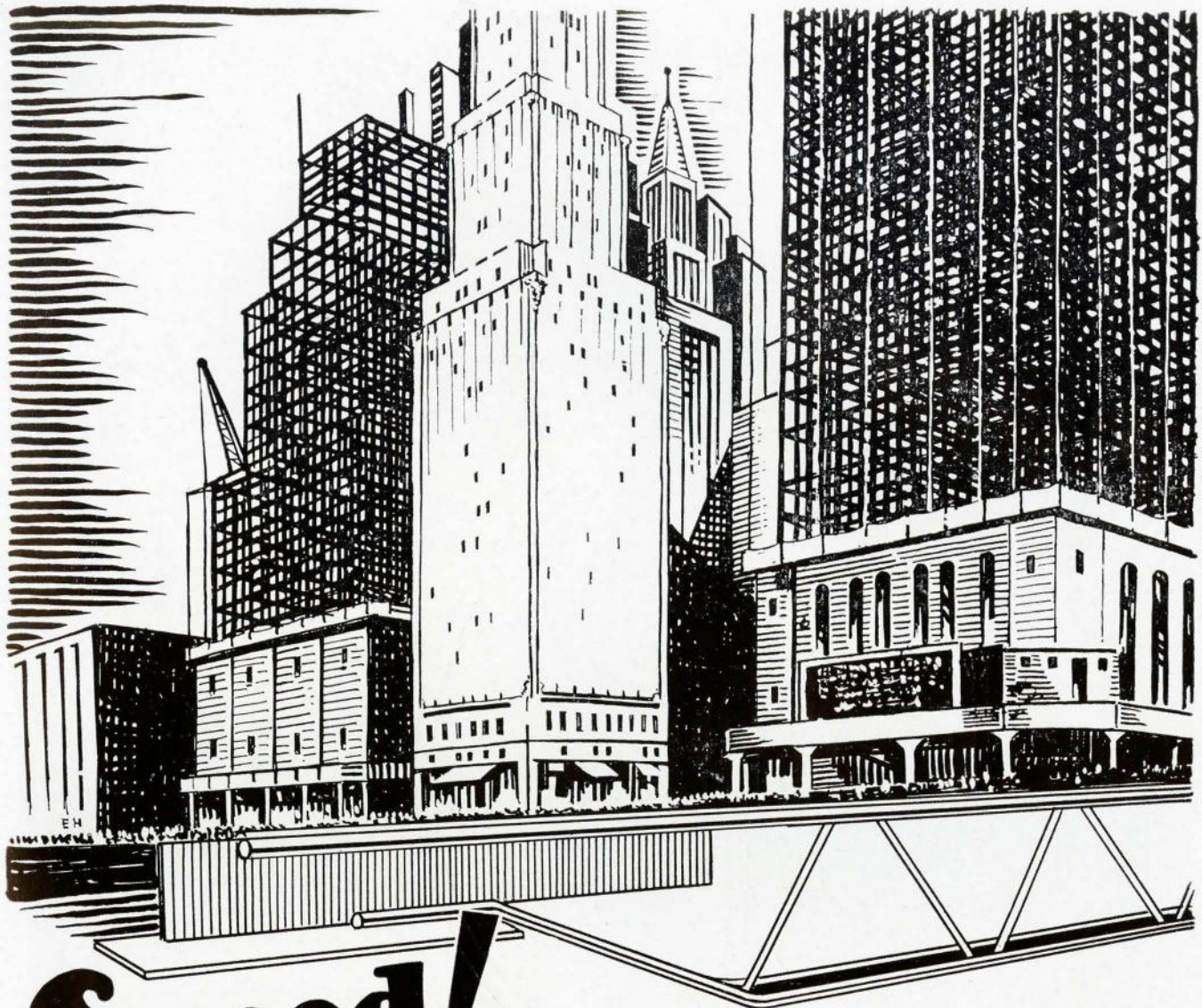
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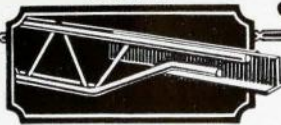
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makes Massillon Bar Joists—the pioneer of Canadian Steel Joists—the ideal type of modern fireproof floor construction.

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PATENTED 1925  
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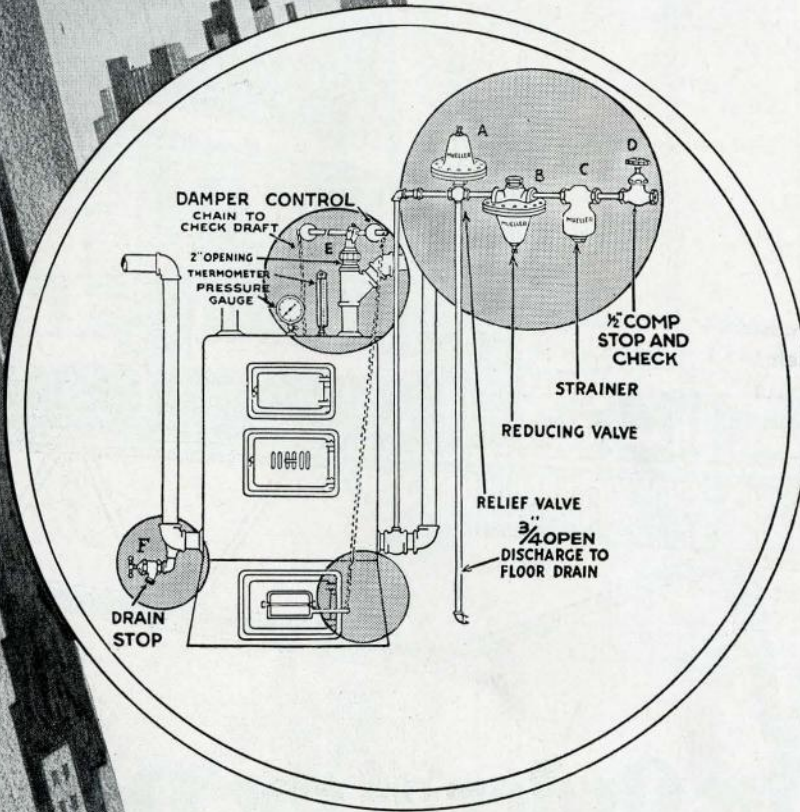
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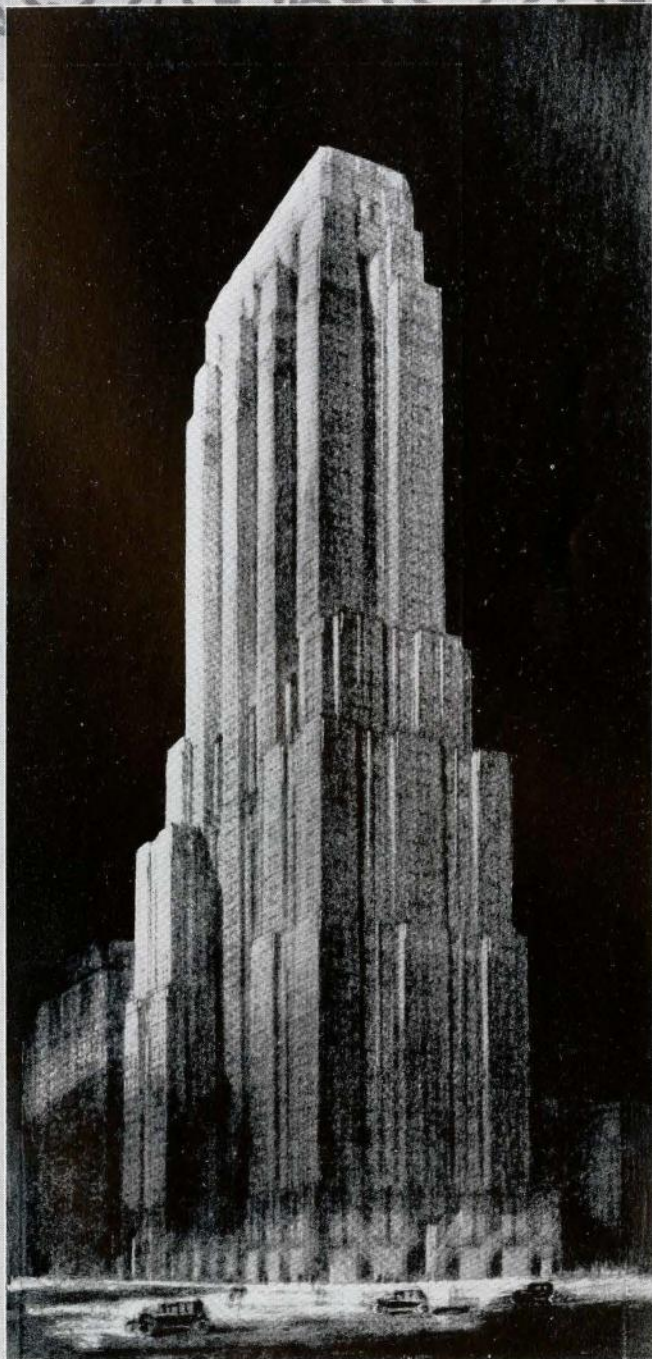
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## Preferred

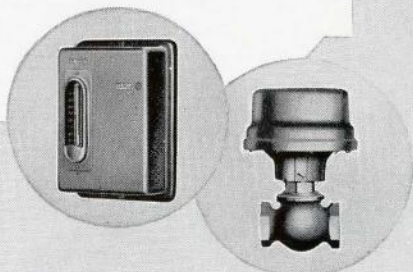
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# Building Products Limited Announce A New Insulating Board

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### *Insul-Board*



*The Layer-Built Structural Lumber.*

An efficient insulator, a fuel saver and a sound deadener. The sturdiest insulating board because, being layer-built, it has the greatest structural strength.

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*The Layer-Built Moisture Proof base for plaster.*

An insulating and sound deadening base with the structural strength characteristic of Insul-Board. Plaster dampness cannot pass the waterproof barrier in this layer-built lath. A waterproof coating on the back of Insul-Board Lath is a further preventive of dampness penetration.

### *Insul-Board Roof Insulator*



*The Layer-Built, Waterproof Roof Slab.*

A roof insulating board made positively waterproof by the waterproof layers used in its construction. Being layer-built, Insul-Board Roof Insulator possesses the greatest structural strength to be found in any roof insulating board.

Three distinct types of insulating board, each one specifically designed to meet a particular need in building construction.

Only one type of insulating board has hitherto been available for three different uses. Now, three are available, three Insul-Board offerings providing new convenience and new certainty in the matter of efficient insulation of Apartment Houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, Residences, etc.

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You will be interested in samples and full information concerning the new Insul-Board lines. A postcard request will bring them to you by return mail.

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**BIRD & SON DIVISION  
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*Manufacturers of quality roofings and other building materials known the continent over for 35 years under the names of Bird, Ruberoid and Vulcanite.*

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*Product of Canada's  
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Part of "Office Specialty" "NewSteel" Locker installation in the Women's Locker Room.

One of a number of batteries of "Hercules" Steel Files installed in various departments.

## The Royal York "Office Specialty" Equipped

### FILE CABINETS                      LOCKERS

### ACME-VISIBLE RECORDS

**E**QUIPPED with the most modern equipment possible to obtain to render a complete and satisfying service to its guests, the Royal York, Canada's finest hotel, chooses "Office Specialty" Filing Equipment and Lockers to meet their service requirements in this phase of the hotel's operation.

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An "Office Specialty" Acme-

Visible Card Record System was installed in the office of the Credit Manager where complete credit information must be instantly visible.

For Employees' comfort and convenience "Office Specialty" "New-Steel" Lockers were installed to provide for the proper accommodation of employees' wearing apparel.

The Royal York is the latest addition to the already long list of modern buildings "Office Specialty" equipped with all, or part of, equipment and systems from its complete line.

345

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Home Office and Factories: NEWMARKET, ONTARIO

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# Main Switchboard

and

## Power Switchboards

IN THE NEW ROYAL  
YORK HOTEL, TORONTO

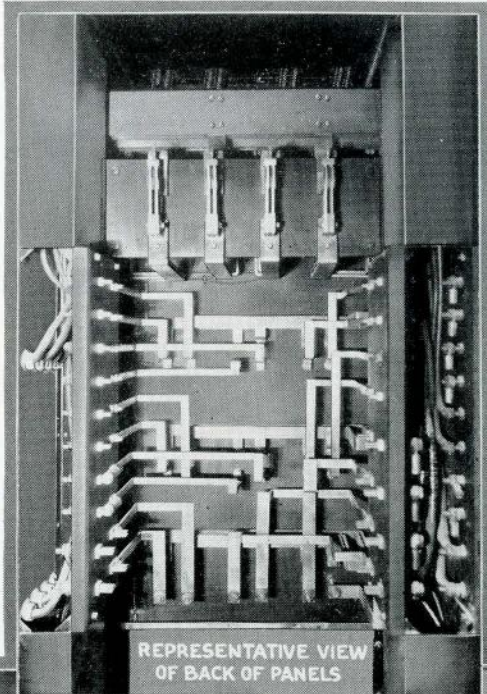
*The largest hotel main switch-  
board in Canada*

BUILT BY—

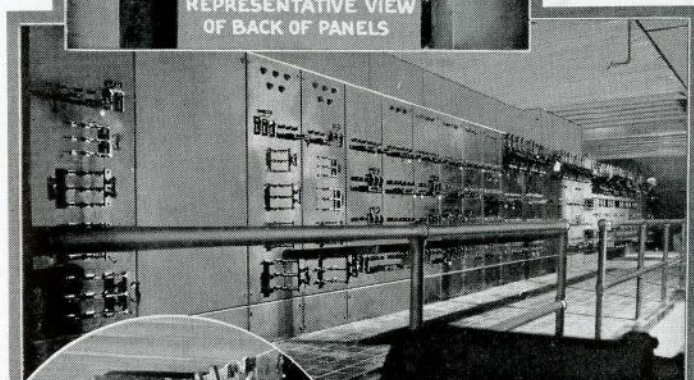
# Amalgamated Electric Corporation

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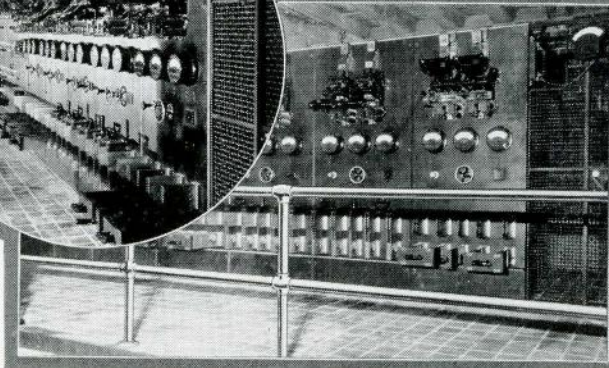
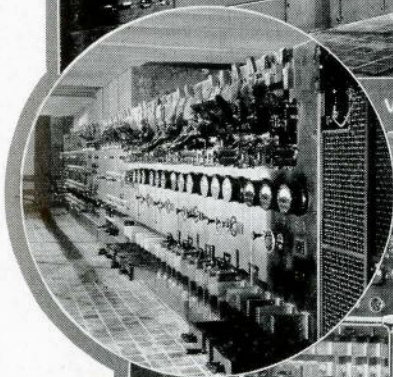
(BENJAMIN DIVISION)



REPRESENTATIVE VIEW  
OF BACK OF PANELS



VIEWS OF SWITCHBOARD GALLERY



**O**NLY the highest grade materials and finest workmanship were used in these switchboards. All panels are of Ebony Asbestos Wood and busbars of hard drawn copper. Busbar supports are made of soapstone, held in angle iron frames.

A departure was made from the usual method of mounting the fuseholders at the back of the switchboard, due to the high busbar capacity required. Working in collaboration with the architects and general and electrical contractors the fuse-holders were mounted on Ebony Asbestos Wood panels attached to vertical steel raceways which in turn were attached to the large pull-boxes mounted at the tops of the switchboards. By this means the wires and cables were run from the pullbox to the fuseholder studs without being exposed to view and at the same time the busbars and connections at the back of the boards were made more accessible. Although this raceway type of construction has been used before on various control switchboards it has never been used on boards of this scale.

Also on these boards are mounted the finest type of Air Circuit Breakers and Meters.

BENJAMIN DIVISION

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11 Charlotte Street, Toronto



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*another example of confidence in*

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## QUALITY

## SERVICE

The ashes of the disastrous fire of September 12th, 1928 were not cold before the Canada Steamship Lines were planning to replace the building destroyed with a new and more imposing structure.

Time was the vital factor. It was essential that the new hotel be ready for the 1929 season. Material had to be assembled and construction pushed to the point where the building would be enclosed before cold weather set in, to permit of work being continued during the rigorous Winter months.

This emergency presented a real test for STELCO SERVICE. In a matter of hours material was en route from our different plants for the new building.

We are proud of our share in the erection of this beautiful and unique building which is such a definite addition to the fine hotels of Canada.

We had the privilege of supplying large quantities of

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New Billet Reinforcing Steel  
Concrete Form Wire

Scale-Free, Cold Straightened Steel Pipe  
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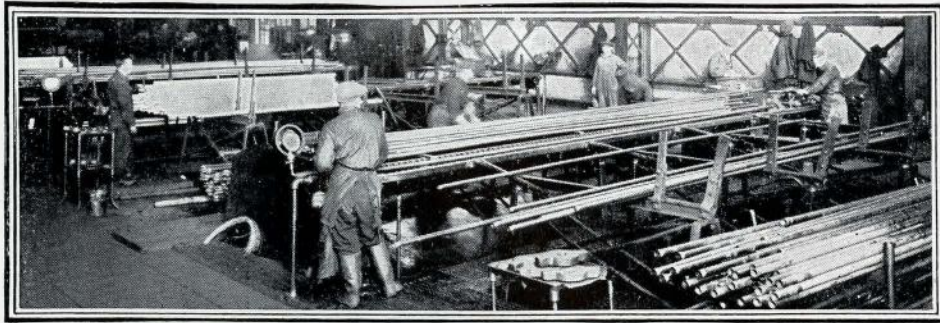
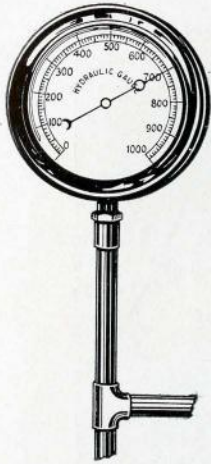
## THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

HAMILTON - EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL

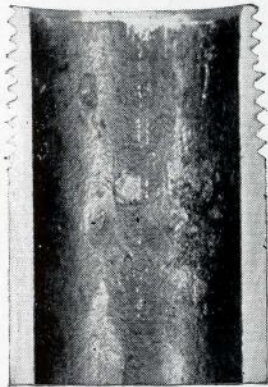
SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER  
WORKS: HAMILTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE



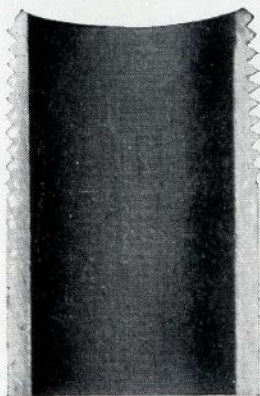
# EVERY LENGTH OF **STELCO** PIPE . . . . **MUST STAND THIS TEST!**



*Only then, proven sound,*  
**is it given the Stelco Tag**



*Interior view of pipe made  
 by the ordinary Butt Weld  
 Process*



*Interior view of pipe put  
 through the Scale Free  
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**S**TELCO scale free butt weld pipe is thoroughly tested before it is allowed to go out under the STELCO name. Above is illustrated one of the severe tests—water at a pressure of 700 lbs. per square inch is forced into each length. It shows leaks up instantly and is four to five times the load which the average pipe is called upon to carry—yet not an inch of pipe leaves this works until it has passed this rigid test.

STELCO is “scale free,” of course, and our exclusive cold straightening process ensures absolutely straight and true pipe.

Stelco improved couplings make the operators’ job easier and guarantee accurate fitting and tight joints.

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Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario  
Anglin-Norcross Limited, Gen. Contractors

Ross & MacDonald, Architects

Sproatt & Rolph, Assoc. Architects  
Truscon Reinforcing Steel and Floretyl used throughout

## *In the Finest Buildings of Canada*

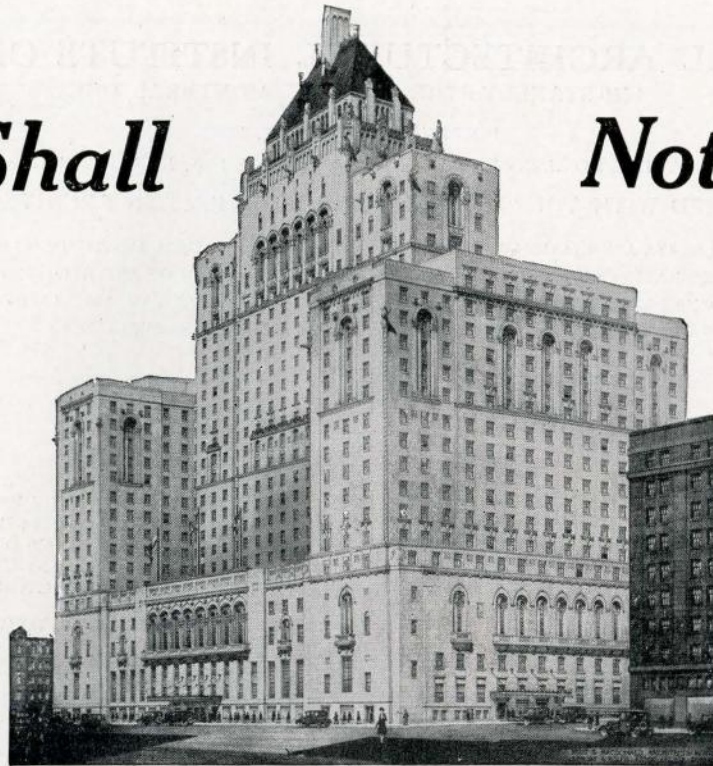
# TRUSCON FLORETYL

**For Concrete Floor Construction**

The great Royal York Hotel at Toronto, Ontario, is another example of the use of Truscon Steel Building Products in important Canadian buildings. The complete line of Truscon Products includes Steel Windows, Steel Doors and Frames, Reinforcing Steel, Steel Joists, Metal Lath, Steeldeck Roofs, Reinforcing Steel, Welded Mesh and Concrete specialties. Write for full information.

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*“They Shall Not Pass!”*



*Dust and Draughts—those enemies of  
Comfort—are forever barred from the  
Royal York Hotel by*

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## METAL WEATHER STRIP

Here, in the heart of Toronto's downtown section with its dust and lake winds, perfect insulation is an absolute necessity. Six and one-half miles of protection were provided for the patrons of this magnificent hostelry when the windows were all equipped with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip.

No modern structure—whether home or skyscraper—can afford to be without it. Not only does it assure cleanliness and comfort at all times but it means a reduction of heat loss and consequent saving in fuel.

It will be no trouble at all to send you full details. Write!

We will be glad to send our Detail Book, especially prepared for the use of Architects, upon request.

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FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, 1st APRIL, 1912, and 14th JUNE, 1929

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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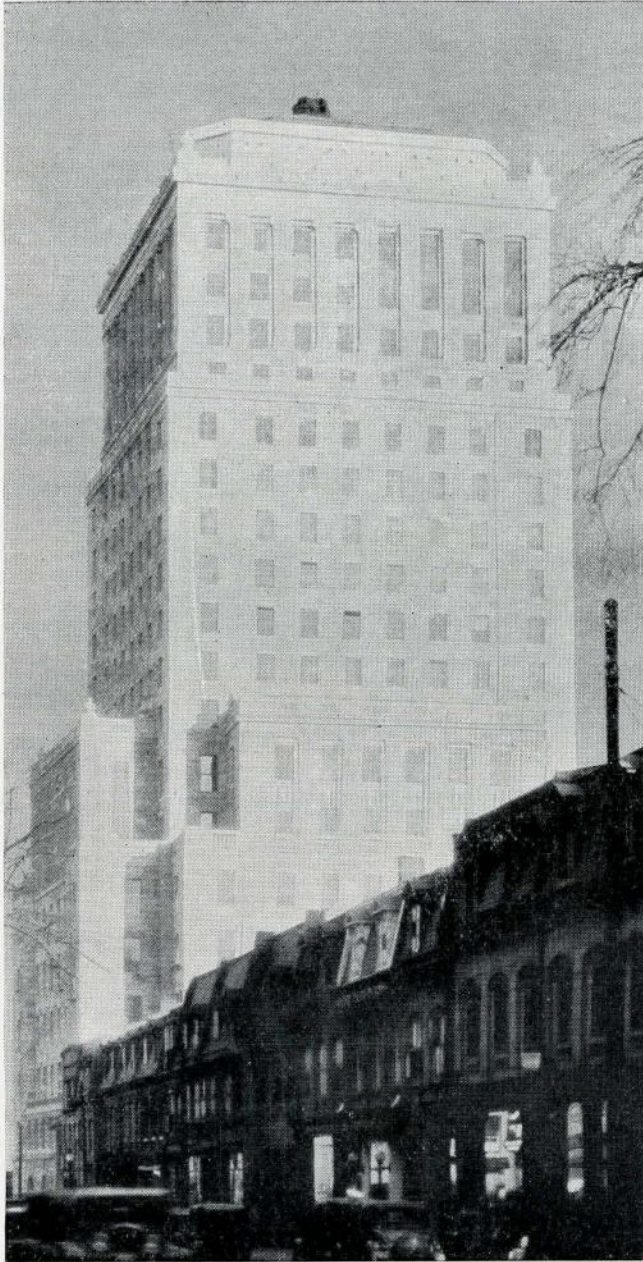
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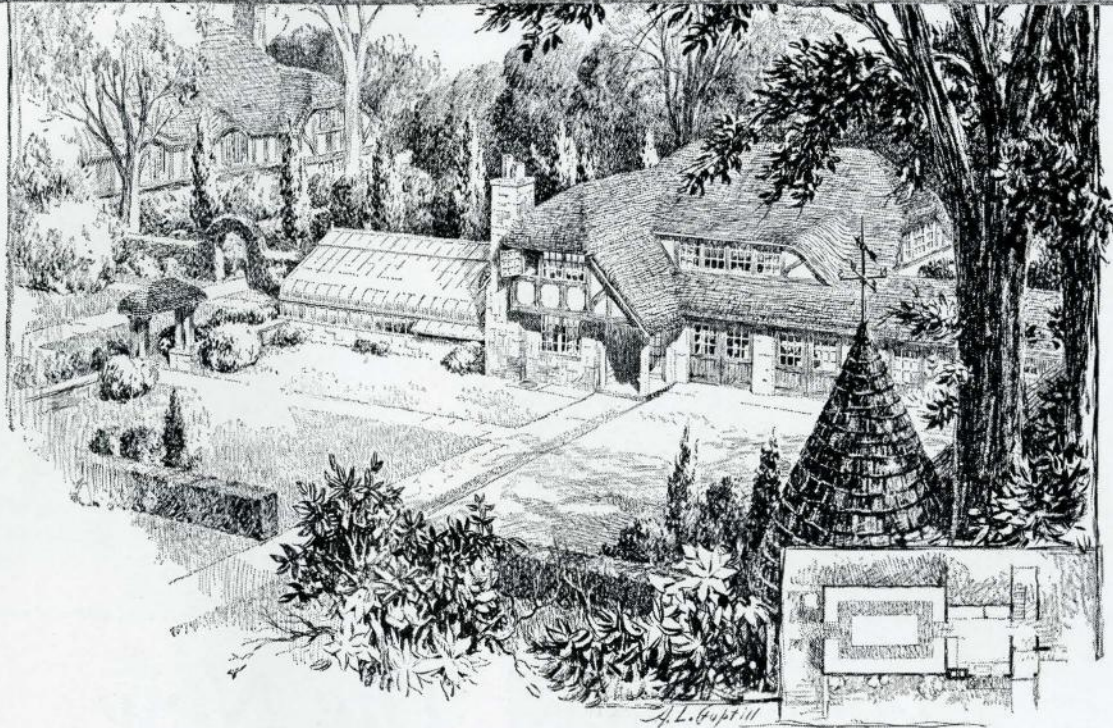
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# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 48

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1929

Vol. VI. No 8

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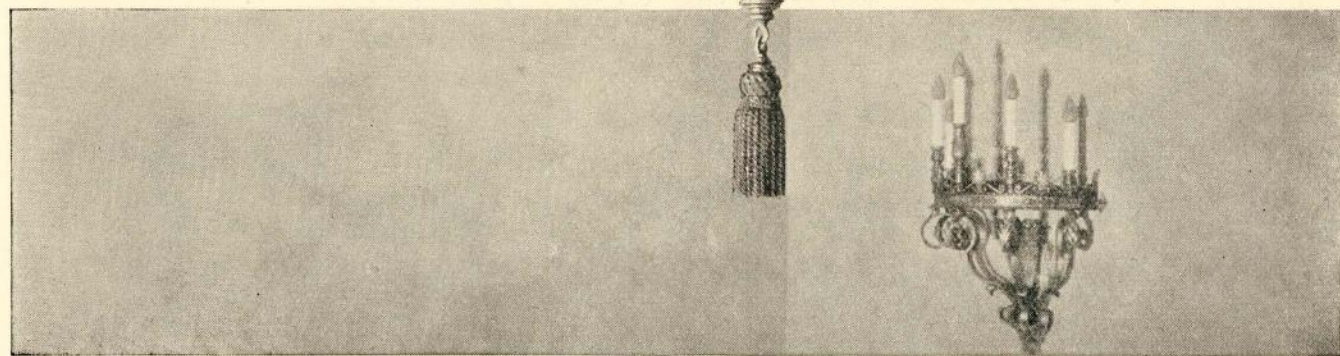
*THE* first of a series illustrating notable pieces of metal work created by The Robert Mitchell Company Limited for The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.

—Being one of five candelabras in the main dining room—of wrought iron, armour bright finish—and showing one of the wall brackets similarly executed.

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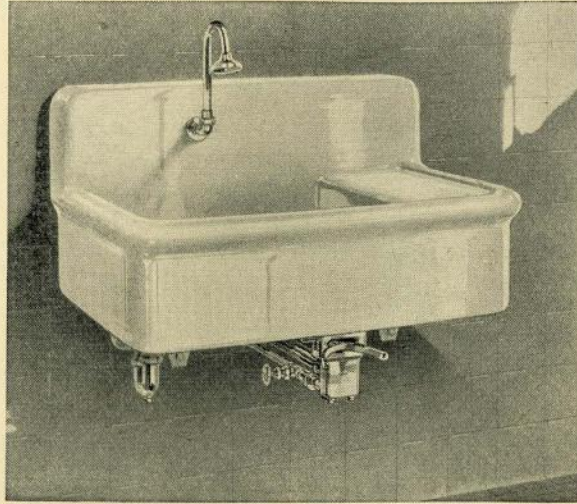
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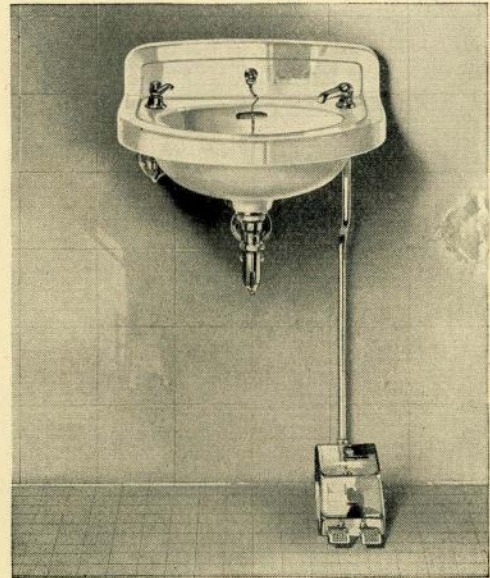


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*Samuel Chamberlain*

PERUGIA, ITALY  
From a Drypoint by  
SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN

# THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 48

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 8

## EDITORIAL

WE are privileged to publish as a frontispiece in this issue a reproduction of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain's drypoint of Perugia. Mr. Chamberlain, although a citizen of the United States, is well known to many members of the profession in this country. He has established for himself an enviable reputation as an etcher of architectural subjects, and we are pleased to have the opportunity of presenting to our readers another example of his art.

### THE FEATURE ARTICLE

Upon looking through this issue of THE JOURNAL, our readers will find that a large portion of it has been devoted to an illustrated article on the recently completed Royal York Hotel in Toronto. This building can, without question, be considered one of the most important structures erected in Canada during recent years. It is to the credit of the architects, Messrs. Ross & Macdonald, of Montreal, with whom were associated Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, of Toronto, that they have not only succeeded in designing a modern and complete hotel for that most enterprising of Canadian corporations—the Canadian Pacific Railway—but they have also provided the city of Toronto with a monument that its citizens may well be proud of. From the progressive studies, which are illustrated in the article, one realizes that a great deal of thought and effort has been put into the planning and designing of the building by everyone connected with it.

We congratulate the Canadian Pacific Railway and its president upon retaining Canadian architects to erect this important structure. Unlike several other large Canadian corporations, the Canadian Pacific Railway has followed a laudable course in availing itself of Canadian talent, which we are proud to say has not failed to live up to the high standard of its own organization.

### MORE CONTACT NEEDED BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION

In a vast country, such as ours, it is well-nigh impossible for citizens living in widely separated provinces to have close contact with each other. This applies also to architects. While it may be true that the profession throughout the Dominion is represented by a central body, the distances are so great as to make it practically impossible for the western members of the profession to have the

opportunity of registering their views in matters of common interest to the profession at the meetings of the Institute. We have on more than one occasion advocated the desirability of the Institute providing the necessary means to enable architects from the distant provinces to attend the annual conventions. We should go further than this, however, by creating a personal contact, and in this connection we quote from a letter written by Mr. S. M. Eveleigh, honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia:

"It seems to me that there is one thing, more than anything else, that leads to so much misunderstanding, and that is the lack of personal contact between the east and the west. Few of our members have an opportunity of making more than one or two trips to the east during their lifetime. I feel that a much larger percentage of the eastern architects have an opportunity of visiting the west, either for business or pleasure. My great regret is that architects in the east, who visit this part of the Dominion, never take the trouble to come into contact with any of us here, either personally or through the Institute.

"Our records show that among those who have paid us an official visit was an architect connected with an English university, and several of the officials of the American Institute of Architects. Not one Canadian architect, other than those living in the western provinces, has taken the trouble to have a chat with us on matters of benefit to the profession."

We feel that there is some justification for Mr. Eveleigh's complaint, and we are happy to note that a member of the executive committee of the Institute, in the person of Mr. Philip J. Turner, of Montreal, will be paying an official visit to the Architectural Institute of British Columbia during the month of September.

### THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ARCHITECTS' ACT

In order that members of the profession throughout the Dominion may be fully acquainted with the laws pertaining to the practice of architecture in the different provinces, the Provincial Architects' Acts now in force are being printed from time to time in THE JOURNAL. The first of these to be published was the Saskatchewan Architects' Act, which appeared in the May issue. The revised British Columbia Architects' Act, which was amended during the past year, will be found in this issue.

## The Royal York Hotel, Toronto

ROSS & MACDONALD, ARCHITECTS  
SPROATT & ROLPH, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

WITH the recent completion of the Royal York Hotel, the city of Toronto can rightfully boast of possessing one of the finest hotels in the Dominion of Canada, if not in the British Empire. Since its official opening by His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, on June 11th, much favorable comment has been heard concerning the building, and it is to the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway that, in erecting this latest addition to their chain of hotels, they have spared no expense in the production of what is considered by all as a monument to their progress and enterprise, and as tangible evidence of their confidence in the future of Canada.

The architects, Messrs. Ross & Macdonald, of Montreal, and Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, of Toronto, are to be congratulated not only for planning and designing a hotel which provides for the comfort and convenience of its guests, but also for producing a structure which is without question an architectural achievement. The preliminary studies reproduced herewith illustrate a few of the many schemes considered before the final design shown on page 248 was decided on. This design carried out, as will be seen by comparing it with the illustration on page 253, shows fine

massing and scale, also excellent architectural treatment. In the design of the exterior, full advantage has been taken of the excellent location of the building fronting as it does on Lake Ontario, and surrounded by wide thoroughfares. In the study of the plan, and also in determining the height of the building, these advantages have been fully recognized, so that every room is an outside room with the maximum of daylight and sunlight, and with extensive views in all directions.

The Royal York occupies a prominent site at the corner of York and Front Streets, and is directly opposite the new Union Station, to which it is connected by a spacious subway. The site upon which it is built was formerly occupied by the Queens Hotel, a famous landmark in Toronto and one of Canada's best-known hostelries.

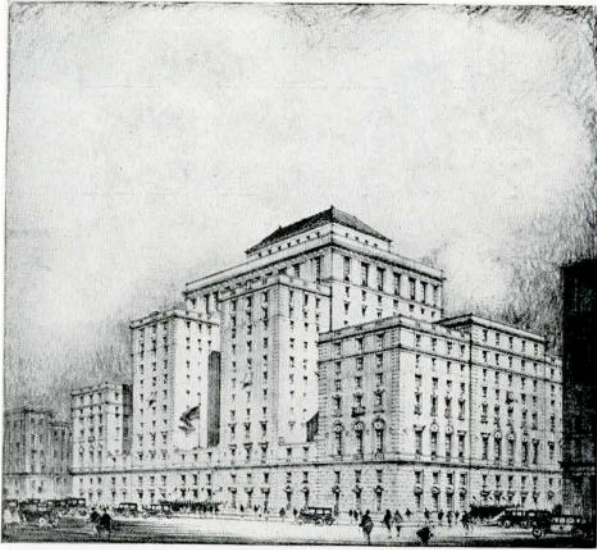
The building, which is 340 feet long by 194 feet deep, rises to a height of nearly 380 feet above the level of the sidewalk. The lower storeys, rising some 75 feet to the top of the convention-room floor, cover the full area of the block. Above these are eleven bedroom floors planned in "H" form, the courts facing north and south. The bedroom floors continue up a further five storeys in the central block, above which the block narrows



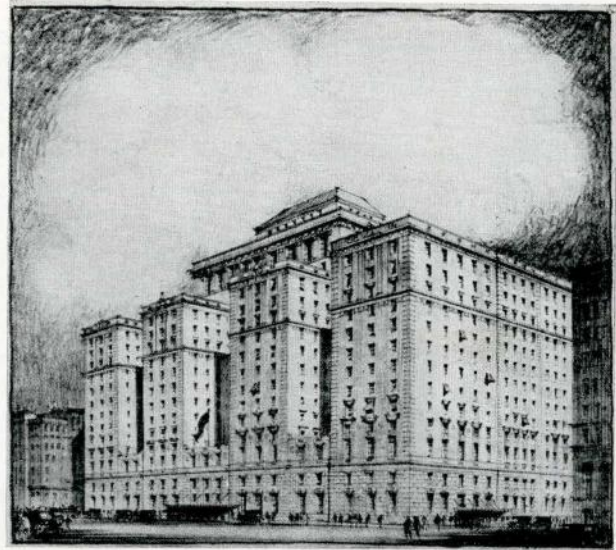
FIRST STUDY



SECOND STUDY



THIRD STUDY



FOURTH STUDY

to a central tower which rises four floors to a steeply pitched, copper roof.

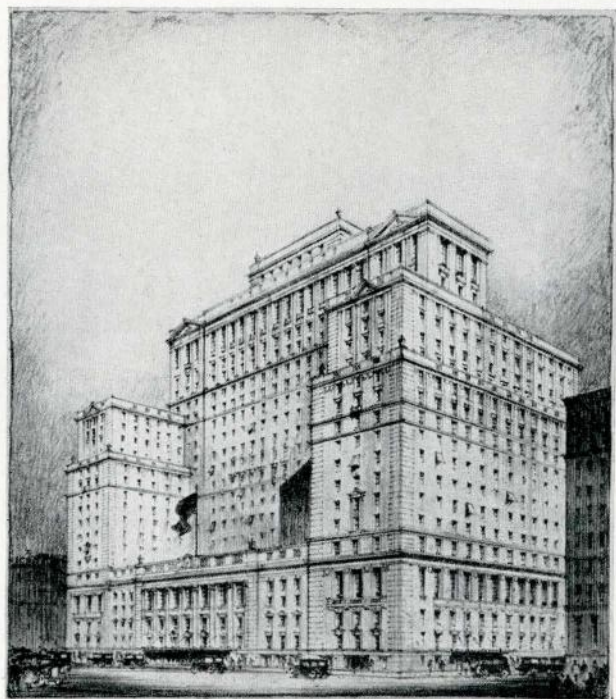
In general, the architectural treatment of the exterior walls, which are of Indiana limestone, is quite simple, the lower storeys being particularly plain. The windows of the concert hall, ball room and banquet hall are interestingly treated with slender columns supporting semi-circular heads over each half of the window, with an outer arch across the full width of the opening. Balconies, simple in form and relieved by carved panels and brackets, give a rather pleasing appearance to the windows. The exterior treatment of the bedroom floors is also very simple, broken here and there with tiers of coupled windows extending through

four floors and enclosed with columned jambs, terminating in semi-circular heads. The windows in the roof garden are treated similarly to those on the convention floor, while above the roof garden there is an arcaded parapet, broken at intervals by vertical members, between which runs a cast-iron railing. The ribbed copper roof, which crowns the tower, is pierced with slender dormers and finishes with a cresting along the ridge.

One can readily see, upon entering the hotel, that the architects have not been compelled to economize in space. Especially is this noticeable in the public rooms. This, of course, is due to its tremendous size. While ample provision has been made for every possible requirement of the guests,



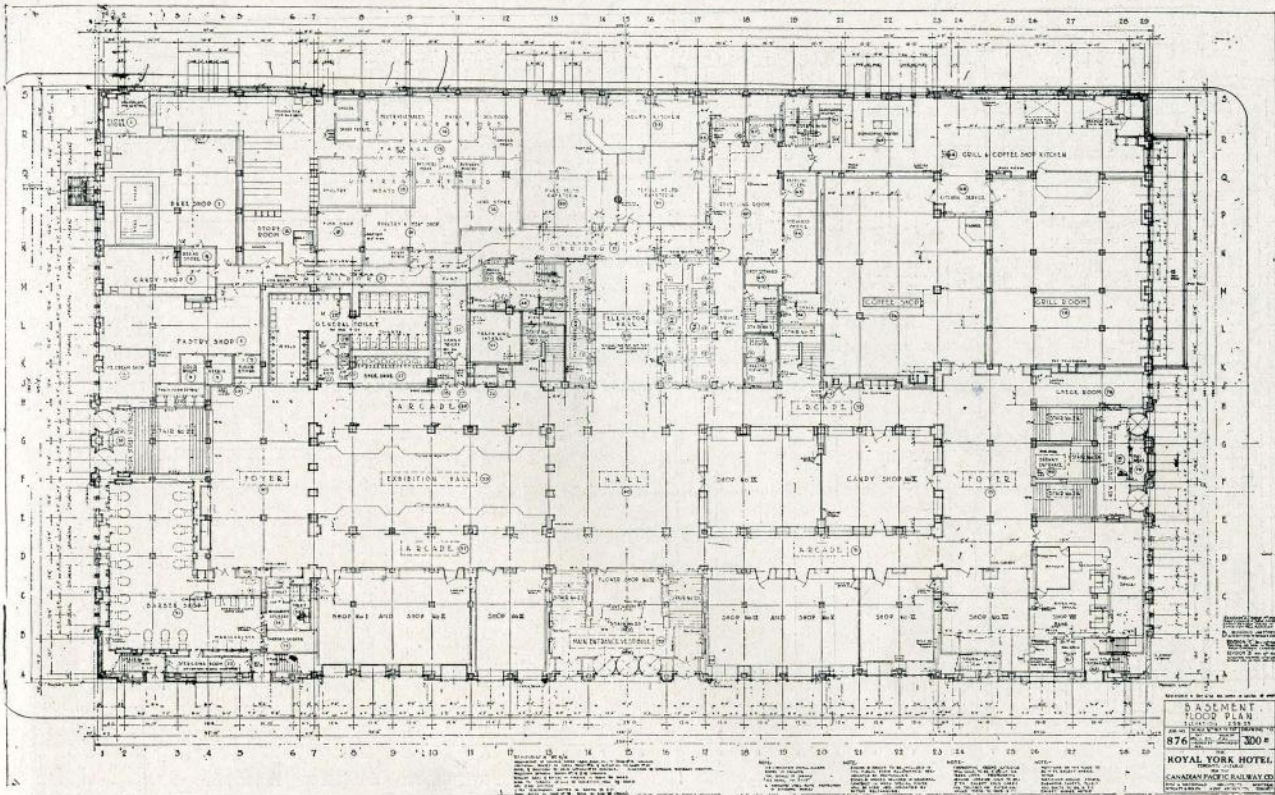
FIFTH STUDY



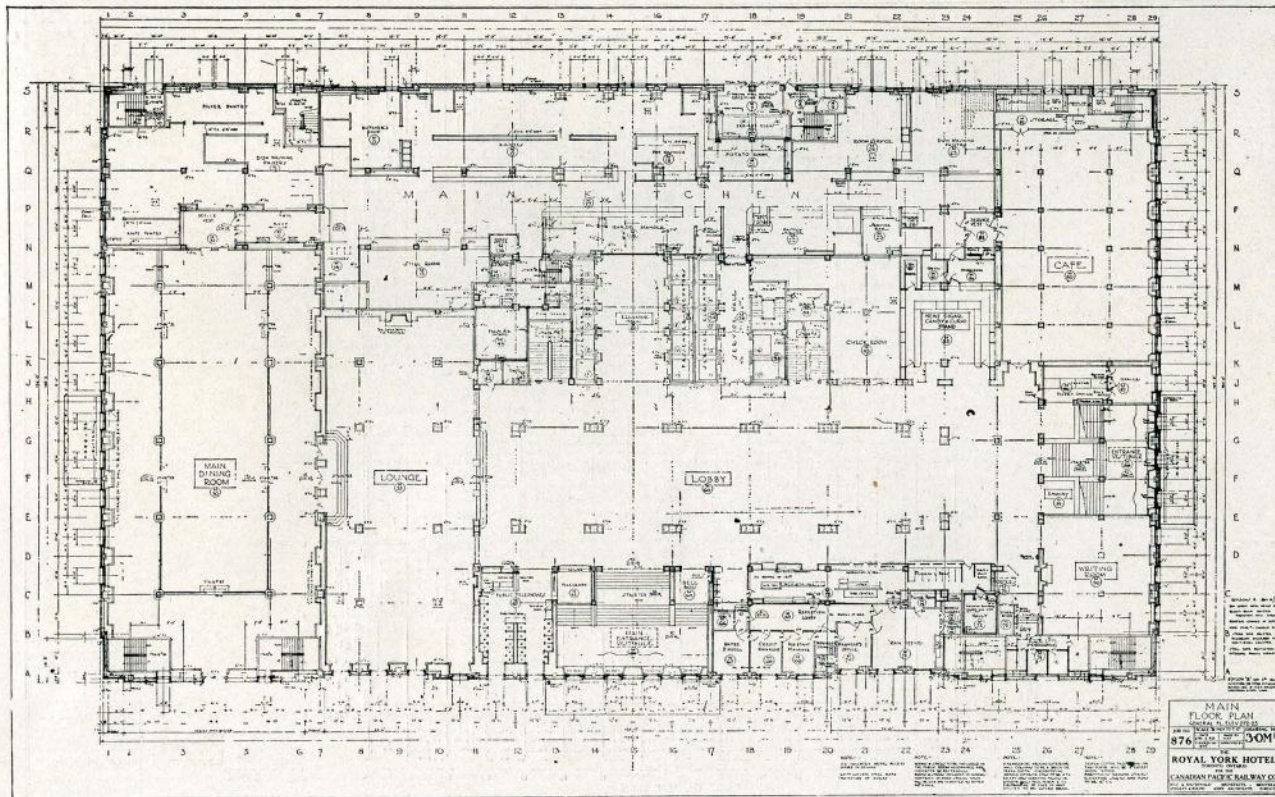
SIXTH STUDY



FINAL STUDY AND ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*

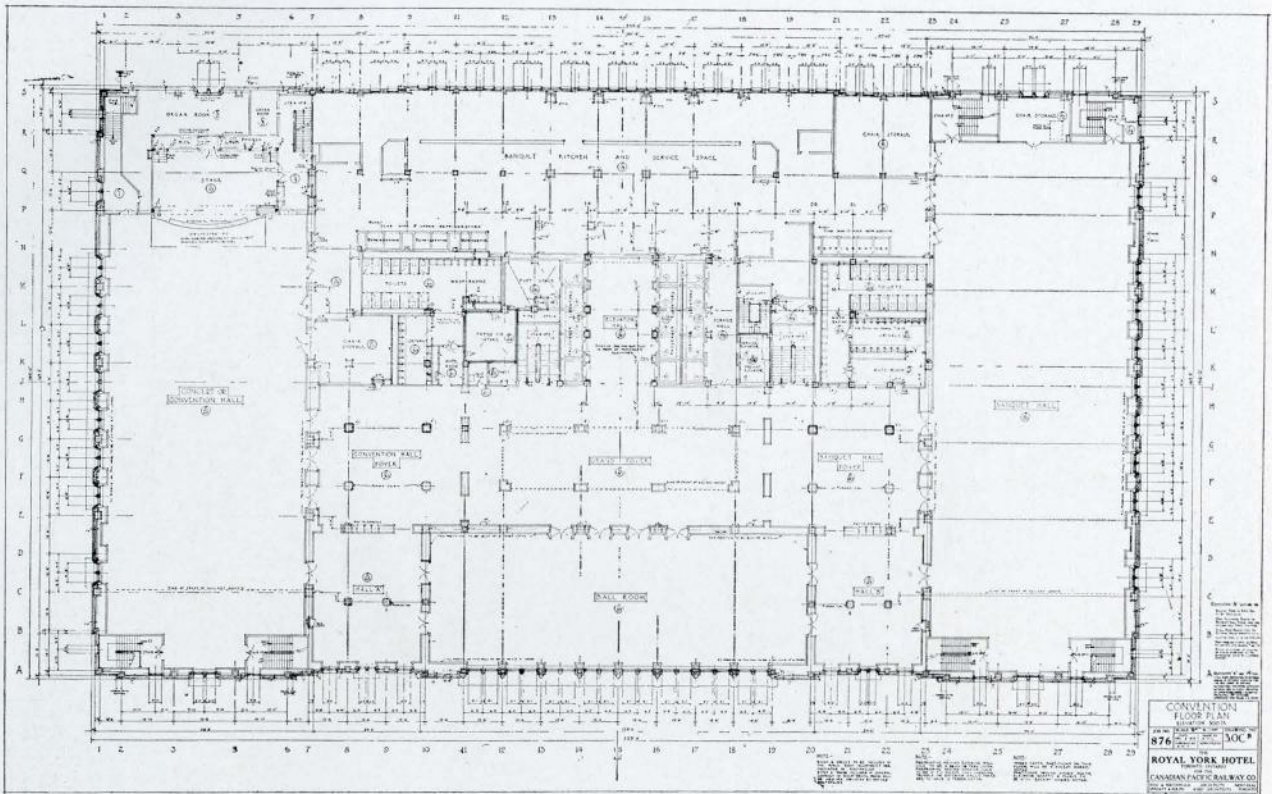


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

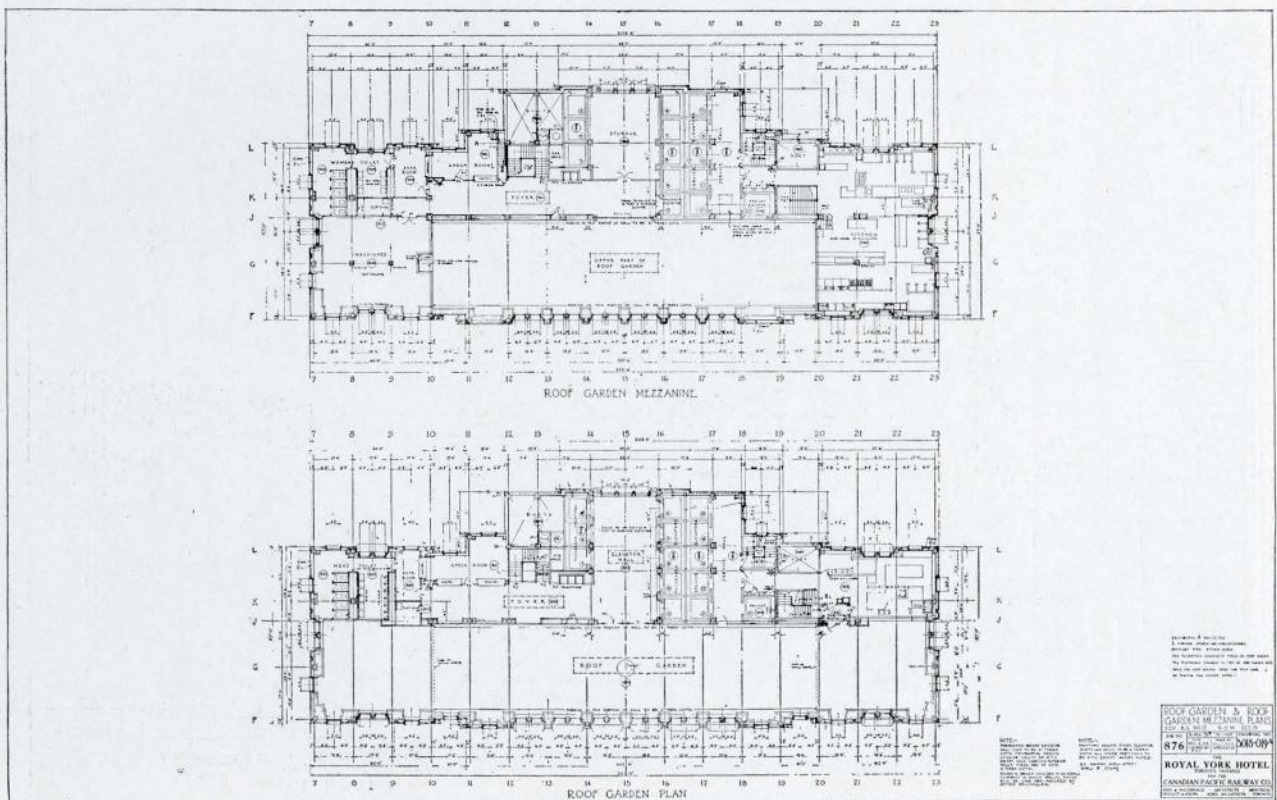


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

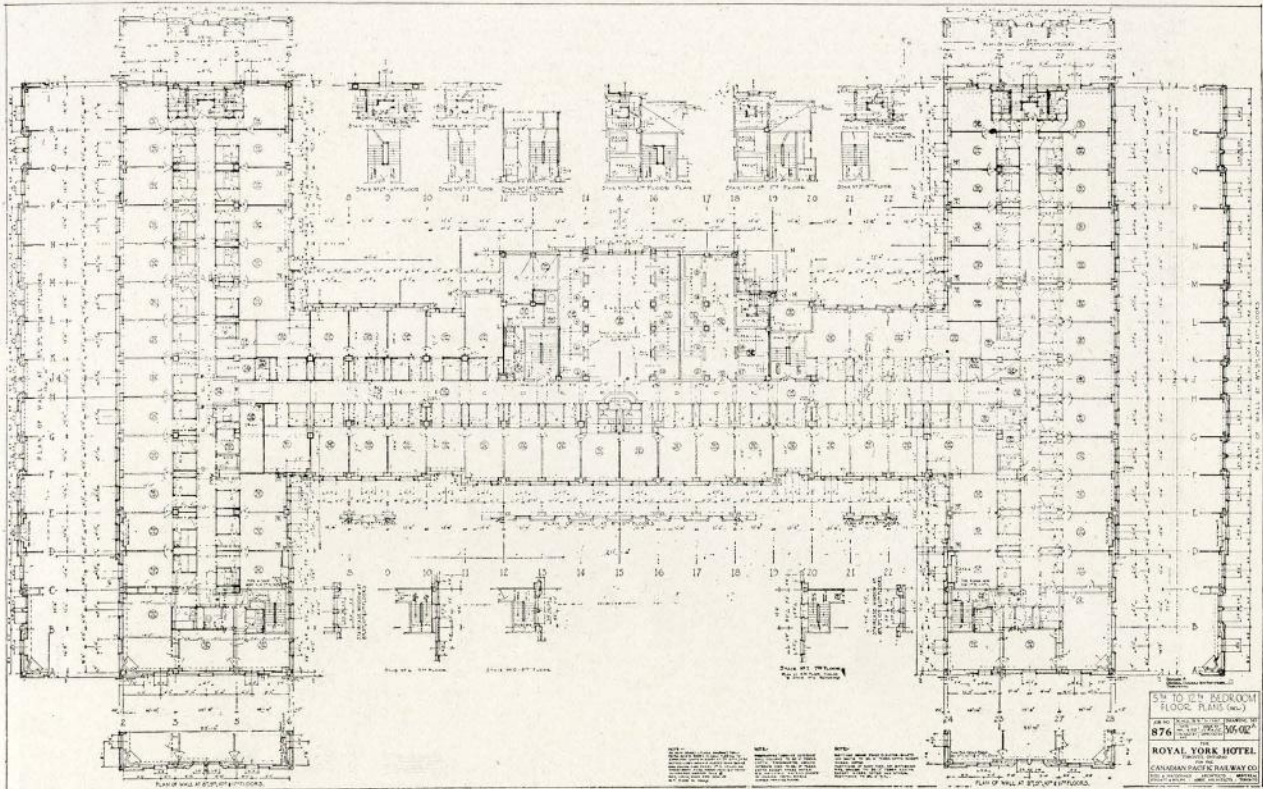




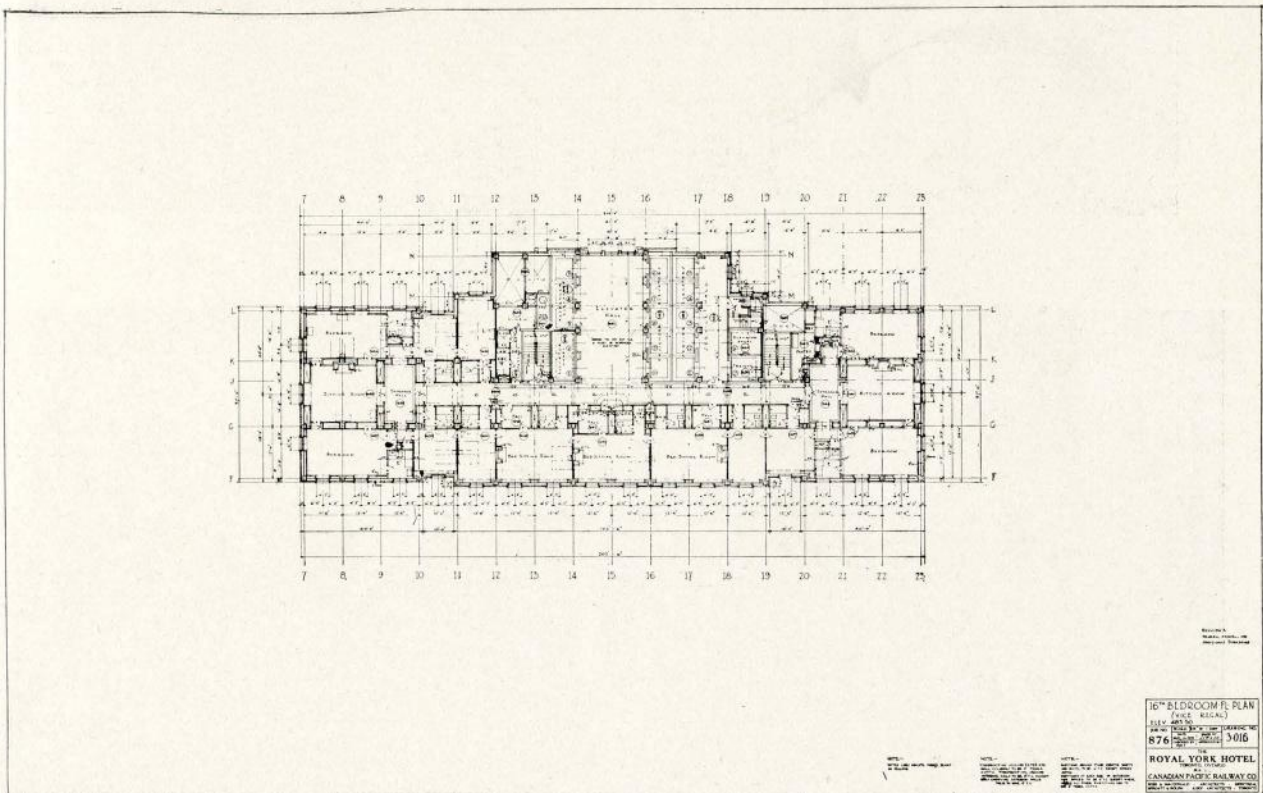
CONVENTION FLOOR PLAN



ROOF-GARDEN PLAN



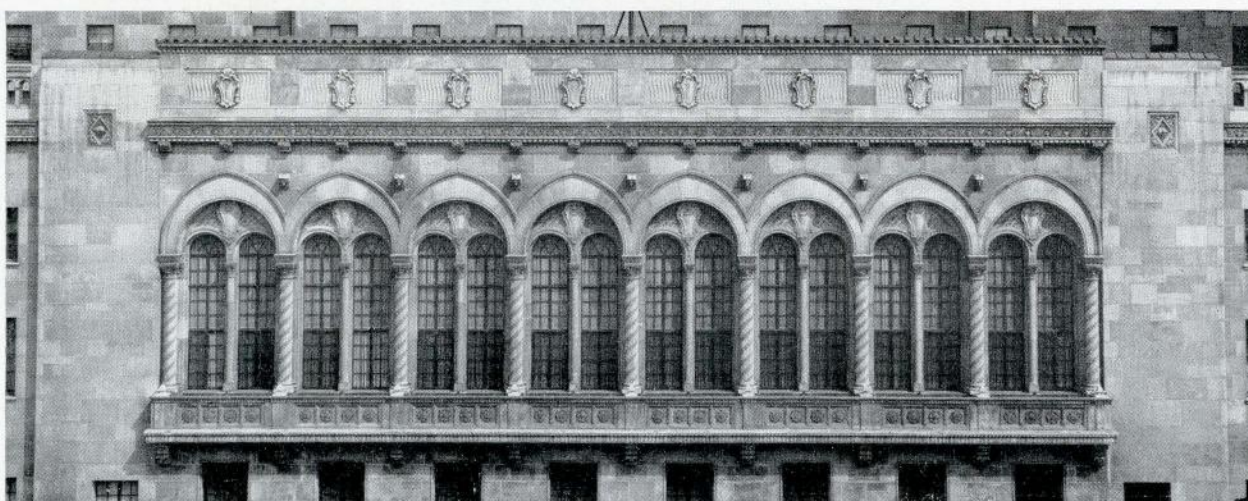
TYPICAL BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN



SIXTEENTH BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN  
(Vice-Regal Suites)



DETAIL OF TOWER



DETAIL OF FRONT FACADE SHOWING WINDOWS OF BALL ROOM

*(Continued on page 261).*



VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*



DINING-ROOM LOUNGE—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*



BALL ROOM—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*



DETAIL OF CEILING IN MAIN LOBBY—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*

## The Royal York, Toronto—Continued

there does not seem to be any wasted space.

In planning the bedroom floors of the hotel, accommodation has been provided for a large number of guests. There are nearly 1,100 bedrooms of varying sizes, each provided with a private bathroom and clothes closet. There are also a number of sample and display rooms for the commercial traveller, together with a number of self-contained suites. A vice-regal suite has

Space does not permit of our giving a detailed description of the interior of the hotel, but possibly a brief outline showing the arrangement of the various floors will prove of interest. The basement, or lower floor, is reached through a main entrance vestibule leading to a central hall and to long arcades, which also have direct access from the York Street entrance. This floor also contains a foyer, grill room, coffee shop and barber shop, as



REAR VIEW FROM NORTHEAST, LOOKING ACROSS TORONTO BAY

also been provided for distinguished visitors.

One of the features of the hotel is a series of sixteen suites, each of which consists of a sitting room, two bedrooms and bathrooms planned around a period or other motif ranging from the middle ages down to art moderne, with furniture and furnishings designed in like manner. They include a Tudor, Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Georgian, Colonial, Louis XVI, also a Dutch, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, Venetian, Italian, Flower and an Art Moderne Suite.\*

\*These suites will be the subject of a special illustrated article to be published in a later issue.—Editor.

well as a number of shops facing on Front Street and on the arcade. In the centre of this floor there is a large exhibition hall, with space available for individual and mass exhibits. The entrance to the subway, connecting the hotel with the Union Station, is also on this floor.

The main floor is reached through the principal entrance on Front Street, which gives access to the spacious and finely decorated lobby in the centre of this floor. Here the hotel offices are situated with the main dining room and lounge on the left, and on the right the Venetian cafe and a second entrance from a new street, which





MAIN LOBBY



MAIN DINING ROOM



ARCADE ON BASEMENT FLOOR



BANQUET HALL



VENETIAN CAFE



CONVENTION OR CONCERT HALL

has been constructed on the east side of the building. The rear or northern portion of this floor is devoted to the kitchens, cafe services, etc., which occupy a large area.

The mezzanine floor, which overlooks the main lobby, contains the main lounge room, writing rooms, foyer, library, tea rooms, three large private

or concert hall occupies the entire area of the west wing, and has a seating capacity of over 1,900 persons. This room is equipped with a large stage at the north end of the room suitable for all purposes, with an organ chamber behind the stage in which is housed an immense five-manual organ. There is also an orchestra pit, in the left-



ROOF GARDEN

dining rooms, and six smaller dining rooms. There is also a fully equipped hospital on this floor, together with play rooms for children, offices, and a considerable area of service space.

Perhaps the most important floor of the hotel is the convention floor, located immediately over the main mezzanine. The entire area of this floor is given up to the banquet hall, ball room, convention or concert hall, and foyer. The convention

hand corner of which is located the organ console. The concert hall has also been equipped with a screen projection, which can be used for lecture purposes.

The banquet hall, which is located in the east wing, has seating accommodation for banquets of over 1,250 people, and a seating accommodation for convention purposes of over 2,250 persons. It is treated in a similar manner to the concert



LIBRARY



ENGLISH GRILL

hall, except that there is no stage. Both the concert and banquet halls have been provided with a balcony.

The ball room, located at the front of the building, is the most elaborate of the three rooms on the convention floor. It has direct communication with each of the above-mentioned rooms by means of a small hall, and can be also used for banquet and convention purposes, when required. Amplifiers, in connection with the public-address system, have been installed, so as to enable audiences in all three rooms to listen in on the same programme.

There is also a mezzanine floor, in connection with the convention floor, on which are located check rooms, lounge rooms, retiring rooms, and other services. The large amount of accommodation for dining purposes on the convention floor has necessitated an entirely separate arrangement for kitchens and services to meet every possible requirement.

Above the convention floor are two guests' floors, which include large sample rooms for the convenience of commercial travellers. Nine other typical guest floors follow, each with an accommodation of seventy-eight bedrooms and bathrooms. Above these floors, in the centre of the building, rises the tower, which embodies three floors with provision for twenty-four guest rooms each.

One whole floor in the tower is devoted to the

vice-regal suites, which are so arranged that they may be sub-divided into two or three groups of smaller suites. Immediately above the four tower floors for the accommodation of guests, are the two floors composing the roof garden, and the roof-garden mezzanine. This room has dining accommodation for 350 persons, and is provided with check rooms, retiring rooms, kitchens, and other services, so as to make it independent of the services below.

The mechanical requirements of the hotel, including the ventilating system, refrigerating system, elevator machinery, etc., occupy the four remaining floors above the roof garden. The electrical plant, workshops, storage rooms, etc., are located in the sub-basement.

The vertical transportation necessary for the public facilities, and for the entertainment of the guests, had of necessity to be adequate. To meet these requirements, ten passenger high-speed elevators and seven service elevators have been provided, together with the latest safety devices known for the control and operation of both elevator machines and elevator doors. Micro levelling devices have been installed, which bring the cars to an exact level with the floors.

Steam for the heating of the hotel is supplied from a central heating plant located to the south of the new Union Station.



NIGHT VIEW—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO  
*Ross & Macdonald, Architects—Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects*

# The British Columbia Architects' Act

*Assented to as the Architects' Act, 1920*

*Amended December 19th, 1925. Amended March 14th, 1928.*

**HIS MAJESTY**, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

## SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the "Architects Act." 1920, c. 106, s. 1 (*altered*).

## INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—  
"Architect" means any person who is engaged for hire, gain, or hope of reward in the planning or supervision for others of the erection, enlargement, or alteration of buildings for persons other than himself; but shall not include any draughtsman, student, clerk of works, superintendent, or other employee of a registered architect, nor any superintendent of buildings paid by the owner thereof acting under the directions and control of a registered architect:

"Building" means a structure consisting of foundations, walls, or roof, with or without other parts.

## PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE BY CORPORATIONS

3. (1) No corporation shall be registered to practise architecture within this Province or be granted a certificate of registration under this Act, but it shall be lawful for a corporation to have prepared, drawings, plans, and specifications for buildings as defined in this Act which are to be and are constructed, erected, built, or their construction supervised by the corporation, if the drawings, plans, and specifications are prepared under the personal supervision of a registered architect under this Act (whether such architect is in the employ of the corporation or not) and bear his official seal.

## PARTNERSHIPS

(2) It shall be lawful for one or more registered architects to enter into a partnership with one or more professional engineers, registered under the laws of this Province, for the practice of their professions.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS TO BE SIGNED BY REGISTERED ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER

(3) No plan or specification for any building or alteration required by this Act to be made under the supervision of a registered architect or by any one registered as a professional engineer under the "Engineering Act" shall be passed, approved, or accepted by any Municipal Council in the Province, or by any official empowered by any Municipal Council to approve, pass, or accept any plans or specifications, unless and until the said plans and specifications have been duly signed and sealed by an architect registered under this Act, or by any one registered as a professional engineer under the "Engineering Act."

## ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE

4. (1) All persons who cause their names to be registered under the provisions of this Act shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and be sued, under the name of "The Architectural Institute of British Columbia" (herein called the "Institute").

(2) The head office of the Institute shall be at Vancouver, British Columbia.

5. Every person registered under the provisions of this Act shall be a member of the Institute.

6. There shall be a Council of management of the Institute to be appointed in the manner provided for by this Act, and herein referred to as the "Council."

7. The Council shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be a member of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia, and the remaining four shall be architects residing in British Columbia who have been practising the profession of architecture for at least five years before the dates of their appointments.

8. The member who is a member of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and all other members of the Council shall be elected by ballot in such manner as may be provided for by the by-laws of the Institute at the annual meeting of the Institute or at a special meeting

called for that purpose, and the member or members obtaining the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

9. No person shall be eligible for election to the Council or qualified to fill any vacancy thereon or to vote for any member thereof unless duly qualified under the provisions of this Act and the by-laws of the Institute.

10. All elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of two years, except as hereinafter provided.

11. Any three members of the Council shall form a quorum.

12. (1) In case of the resignation or death of any member or members of the Council not exceeding two, the other members of the Council shall have power to fill any vacancy so caused until the time of the holding of the next annual meeting, if the annual meeting is not to be held within the period of three months after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(2) In case of the resignation or death of three or more members of the Council, the president or vice-president of the Institute, or, in case of their or either of their default for a period of ten days, any five members of the Institute in good standing, shall have power to call a special meeting of the Institute upon a notice of not less than ten days for the purpose of filling the vacancies so caused.

(3) In case of an election to fill the vacancies referred to in subsections (1) and (2), the member receiving the greatest number of votes shall be considered the member elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation or death of the former member whose unexpired term of office will require the longest time to expire, and so on until the vacancies are filled.

13. In case of any doubt or dispute as to who has been elected a member of the Council, or as to the legality of the election of any member of the Council, it shall be lawful for the other duly elected members to be and they are hereby constituted a committee to hold an inquiry and decide who (if any) is legally elected a member of the Council, and the person (if any) whom they decide to have been elected shall be deemed to be a member legally elected; and if the election is found to have been illegal the said committee shall have the power to order a new election.

14. Meetings of the Institute and of the Council shall be held at such times and places as may be fixed by the by-laws of the Institute or Council respectively, and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning of meetings of the Institute or of the Council, it shall be lawful for the president or, in the event of his absence, resignation, or death, for the secretary to summon the same at such time and place as to him seems fit by circular letter to be mailed to each member of the Institute or Council respectively.

15. In the event of the absence of the president from any meeting, the vice-president or, in his absence, some member to be chosen from the members present shall act as president.

16. All questions submitted to the Institute or the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present, not being less than three in number in case of the Council and ten in case of the Institute.

17. At all meetings the president for the time being shall have only a casting-vote.

18. There shall be paid to the members of the Council such fees for attendance and such reasonable travelling expenses as may be fixed by by-law passed by the Institute at the annual meeting.

19. The Council shall annually elect from among its members a president and vice-president, and shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary for the working of this Act, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council, and who shall, as well as being officers of the Council, hold the like position as officers of the Institute.

20. The Council shall have power to fix by by-law the salaries or fees to be paid to such officers and to the examiners appointed under the provisions of this Act.

## POWERS OF INSTITUTE

21. (1) The Institute shall have power:—

- (a) To acquire and hold such property as is necessary for the purposes for which the Institute is constituted, and to alienate, lease, mortgage, or otherwise charge or dispose of the same at pleasure; but the annual value of the real property held at any one time for the actual use of the Institute shall not exceed five thousand dollars:
- (b) To make and pass by-laws in accordance with this Act for the direction and management of the Institute, and for the admission to the study and practice of the profession of architecture, and all rules that may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the dignity and honour of the said profession, and to alter and amend the same when deemed advisable; but no such by-laws or amendments thereto shall be valid or take effect until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

POWER OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL  
TO DISALLOW BY-LAWS

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any by-law may be disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

## ADMISSION TO REGISTRATION AS AN ARCHITECT

22. The Council may, in its discretion, admit to registration as an architect any person who has omitted to be registered pursuant to this Act through absence, illness, or inadvertence, and who:—

- (a) Was practising the profession of architecture within the Province prior to the Great War, and was accepted for service in the Forces of His Majesty in the Great War, or was employed in the manufacture of munitions or other Government war-work in any of His Majesty's Dominions; or
- (b) Was practising the profession of architecture within the Province on the seventeenth day of April, 1920; or
- (c) Was regularly employed as an architect's assistant or pupil in an architect's office within the Province during the five years last preceding the seventeenth day of April, 1920, and is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years.

ADMISSION OF ARCHITECTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF OTHER  
ASSOCIATIONS OF ARCHITECTS

23. (1) The Council shall admit to membership in the Institute all British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years who are members of the Association of Architects in any Province of the Dominion, or of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or of any British Association of Architects of equal standing, on their presenting their credentials.

(2) Architects who are not members of any of the associations referred to in subsection (1), but who are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and have practised for five years, shall be admitted to membership in the Institute without serving as students, but they shall be required to pass the final examination required by the by-laws of the Institute.

## ARCHITECTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRY

24. An architect seeking registration under this Act who is a citizen of a foreign country or State shall be admitted to practise architecture in this Province on passing such examination as may be prescribed by the Council: Provided that the country or State of which he is a citizen recognizes the standards of qualification set out herein on an equal footing with its own, and admits the members of this Institute equally with their own citizens; and provided also that the applicant has been engaged in the continuous study or practice of architecture for a period of not less than eight years in the said country or State prior to his application for registration hereunder.

## GRADUATES IN ARCHITECTURE

25. The Council shall admit to membership in the Institute after sufficient examination every graduate of a recognized school of architecture or technology, provided the course of study followed by such candidate has not been less than four years.

## ADMISSION OF OTHER APPLICANTS

26. Any other person who applies for admission to registration as an architect under this Act shall be a British subject not less than twenty-one years of age and shall have served as a student not less than four years with

a principal or principals entitled to register under this Act or with any other principal or principals approved by the Council, and shall have passed such qualifying examinations as may be required by the by-laws of the Institute, except in the cases provided for by this Act.

## INCORRECT ENTRIES MAY BE ERASED FROM REGISTER

26a. Any entry in the register proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from the register by an order of the Council.

## STUDENT ASSOCIATES

27. (1) The Council shall admit as student associate any British subject who is desirous of entering the profession of architecture, upon his giving one month's notice to the secretary, stating his full name, and upon his paying such fees and passing such examinations as are prescribed in that behalf.

(2) Any student who has matriculated in arts in any university in His Majesty's Dominions and any graduate in arts, science, or letters of any university in His Majesty's Dominions shall not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

28. Students shall serve such term as is required to be served by the provisions of this Act under indenture to a registered architect, which indenture and any assignment thereof, with affidavit of execution thereto attached, shall be filed with the secretary upon payment of such fee as the Council may by regulation direct.

29. The Council may shorten the period of studentship to a term of not less than three years in favour of graduates of any recognized college or school of architecture or technology approved by the Council.

## EXAMINATIONS

30. (1) The Council shall appoint examiners for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on the qualifications of all persons who present themselves for admission to the study or practice of architecture under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Council shall prescribe the subjects for the examinations, which shall take place in each year on the dates previously fixed and advertised by the Council.

(3) The scope of the examinations and the methods of procedure shall be prescribed by the Council, with special reference to the applicant's ability to design and supervise architectural works which will ensure the safety of life and property.

PRACTISING WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE OF  
REGISTRATION PROHIBITED

31. (1) Save as in this Act otherwise provided, it shall be unlawful for any person not holding a certificate of registration under the provisions of this Act to practise within the Province as an architect or to advertise or put out any signs, cards, or other device for the purpose of or with a view to indicating to the public that he is an architect; but where a person is registered as a professional engineer under the "Engineering Act" nothing in this subsection shall apply to him in respect of the practice by him of professional engineering or in respect of the doing by him of anything mentioned in subsection 7 of section 32.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for the first offence and not exceeding two hundred dollars for every subsequent offence.

## EXEMPTIONS

32. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person, firm, or corporation from making plans or specifications for or supervising the erection, enlargement, or alteration of buildings or any parts thereof to be constructed for their exclusive use and occupancy by themselves or their own employees or by contractors employed by them, if the working drawings of such construction are signed by the authors thereof, with a true statement thereon of their relation to such construction and that the makers thereof are not architects.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be held on construed to have any application to any building, remodelling or repairing of any building or other structure where the total cost of the building, remodelling, or repairing does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall apply to the construction of a warehouse for the storage of produce by an agricultural or horticultural association of the Province,



whether such warehouse is constructed within or without the limits of any city.

(4) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person employed in actual service for His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Aerial Service, or in the service of the Government of the Dominion or of the Province.

(5) Any person who is employed as an architect by a public service corporation or a public utilities or Government department whose business is normally carried on in two or more of the Provinces of the Dominion, and who is by reason of his employment required to practise as an architect in other Provinces than that of his residence, may so practise in this Province without being registered under this Act.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to require the registration of any one registered as a professional engineer under any Act of the Province relating to the practice of engineering where the professional practice of such person is confined to professional engineering.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent any civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, chemical, geological, or structural engineer from carrying on the work of designing or supervising the building, remodelling or repairing of any structure usually designed or supervised as to its construction, alteration, or repair by such engineer.

(8) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, any person may engage the services of any non-resident architect to lay out, design, or direct the construction of any building in contemplation of erection of the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or upwards, and such architect before commencing such work shall pass such examination as may be required by the Council, but such architect while so engaged shall not hold himself out as a practising architect in the Province to secure other work unless he complies with the provisions in this Act contained.

#### ARCHITECTS' REGISTER

**33.** (1) The secretary shall in each year cause to be printed, published, and kept for inspection at his office, free of charge, under the direction of the Council, a correct register of the names in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residence, of all persons appearing on the register on the first day of January in that year; and such register shall be called the "architects' register."

(2) The secretary shall keep a similar register of student associates.

#### FEES

**34.** (1) Members and student associates shall pay on such registration such annual fee as is required by the by-laws of the Institute.

(2) The names of those in default shall be removed from the respective register by the secretary after one month's notice by prepaid registered mail to the parties, and shall not be reinserted except upon the payment of all arrears and of such fine (if any) as may be imposed by the by-laws of the Institute.

#### POWERS OF COUNCIL TO REMOVE FROM AND RESTORE TO MEMBERSHIP

**35.** (1) The Council may, in its discretion, reprimand, censure, suspend, or expel from the Institute any architect guilty of unprofessional conduct, negligence, or misconduct in the execution of the duties of his office, or convicted of a criminal offence by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The Council may, by resolution, direct the secretary to restore to the register any name removed therefrom either without fee or upon payment of such fee, not exceeding the fees in arrears or unpaid, and one additional renewal fee as the Council may from time to time fix, and the secretary shall restore the name accordingly.

(3) The name of any person removed from the register at the request of such person or with his consent shall, unless it might if not so removed have been removed by order of the Council, be restored to the register on his application and on payment of such fees, not exceeding such fees as are in arrears, and one additional registration fee as the Council from time to time may fix.

#### APPEAL

**36.** Any person who has failed to pass an examination, or whose name has been ordered to be erased from the register, or who feels himself aggrieved, or is affected by any order of the Council, or any decision of the examiners,

may appeal from such order, finding, action, or decision to any Judge of the Supreme Court at any time within six months from the date of the order, finding, action, or decision, or the publication thereof; and the said Judge, upon the hearing of the appeal, which may be analogous to appeal to the County Court under the "Summary Convictions Act," may make such order confirming or reversing in whole or in part, or varying the order, finding, action, or decision appealed from, or directing further inquiries by the Council into the facts of the case, and as to costs, as to the Judge seems right in the premises. Such order when so made shall be final.

#### NOTICES

**37.** (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, all notices and documents required by or for the purpose of this Act, when sent by registered post prepaid, shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the mail; and in proving such sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notices or documents was prepaid and properly addressed and registered and put in the post.

(2) Such notices and documents, when sent to the Council or other authorities, shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the Council or other authorities or to some officer of the Council or authority at the principal place of business of the Council or authority, and when sent to a person registered under this Act shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to him according to his address registered in the register of the Institute.

#### FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTE

**38.** (1) All moneys arising from fees payable on registration or from the annual fees or from the sale of copies of the register or otherwise shall be paid to the secretary of the Council, and by him paid over to the treasurer, to be applied in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Council towards defraying the expenses of registration and the other expenses of the execution of this Act, and subject thereto, towards the support of museums, libraries, or lectureships or for other public purposes connected with the profession of architecture, or towards the promotion of learning and education in connection with architecture.

(2) The Council shall have the power to invest any sum not expended as above in such securities as are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in the name of the Institute, and to change the same at will, and any income derived from such invested sums shall be added to and be considered as part of the ordinary income of the Institute.

#### DUTY OF SECRETARY TO KEEP REGISTER

**39.** It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the by-laws, orders, and regulations of the Council.

#### EXECUTION OF DEEDS

**40.** All deeds of the Institute shall be signed by the president and the secretary and sealed with the common seal of the Institute.

#### LIMITATIONS AS TO FEES

**41.** Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Institute to impose any fees higher than the following:—

Admission as student associates, thirty-five dollars:  
Each examination, twenty-five dollars:  
Students' annual fee, five dollars:  
Admission to practise, fifty dollars:  
Members' annual fee, fifty dollars:  
Fines, ten dollars.

#### ARCHITECT'S SEAL

**42.** Every architect registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, his place of business, and the words "Registered Architect, British Columbia," with which he shall stamp all working drawings and specifications issued from his office for use in the Province.

#### RETURNS TO PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

**43.** The secretary shall, whenever required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so to do, transmit to the Provincial Secretary a certified return under the seal of the Institute, setting forth all such information and particulars relating to the Institute as may from time to time be required or asked for.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XLV

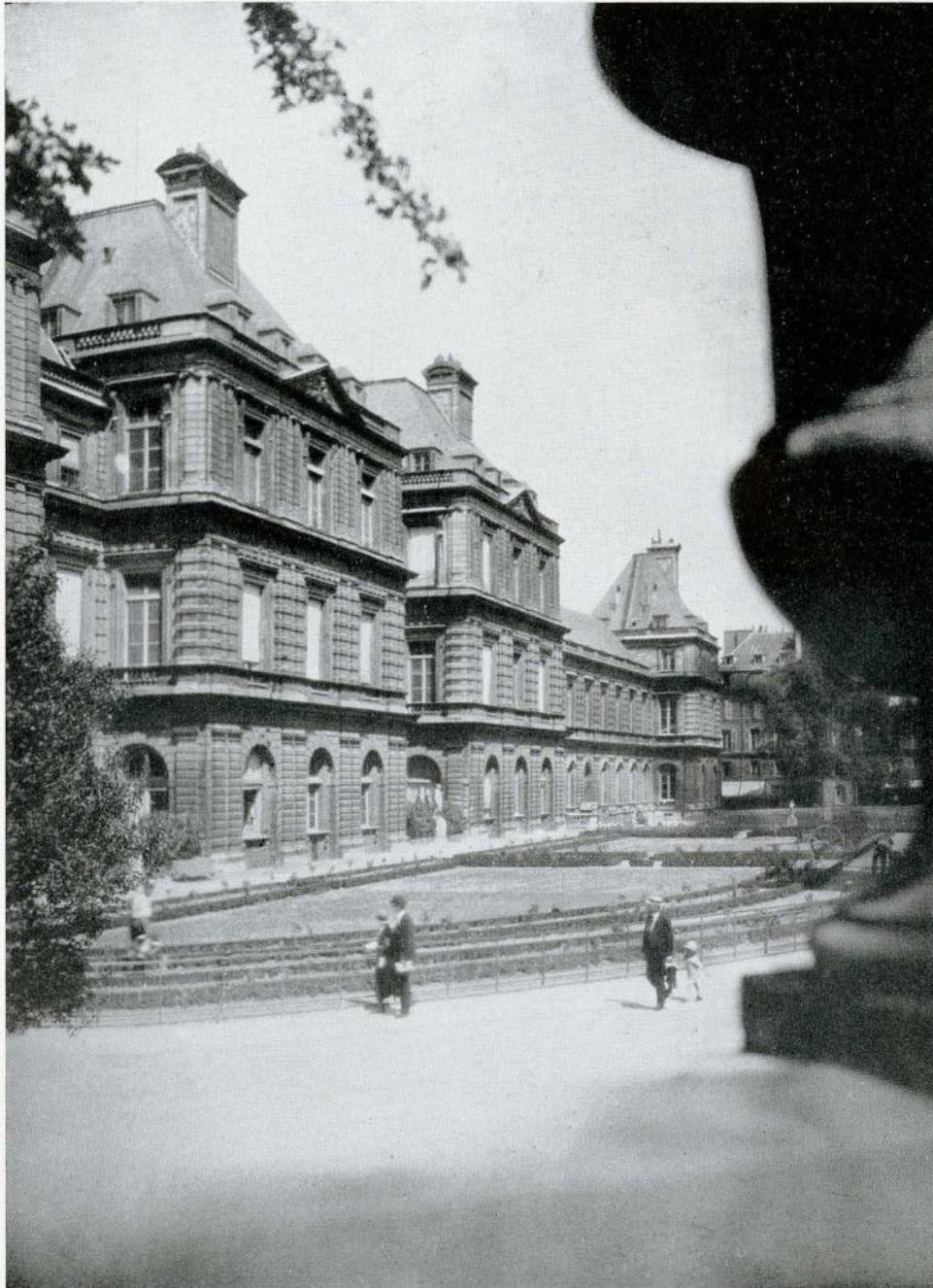


DONJON, VINCENNES, NEAR PARIS

## EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XLVI



PALAIS DE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS



FIG. 7. BURNSIDE HOUSE, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

## The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

BY PROFESSOR E. R. ARTHUR, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.  
Department of Architecture, University of Toronto

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### XII. SOME ONTARIO DOORWAYS

IN the typical English 18th-century house, the doorway is usually a dignified and lofty element in the design, and in most cases it is enriched by carving. In Canada side lights are more common and it is the area of the doorway, rather than its height, which strikes one. Ornament is as rare as rubies on the highway, and yet the Ontario doorway attracts both layman and architect. In fact, it stands the supreme test in architecture—it has no carving, it cannot boast of rare woods with fine grains, and it is indifferently painted, as a rule. Its beauty lies in its proportions, its mouldings, and the interest of the pattern in side lights and fanlight.

It would seem as though the people who built before 1840 were not aware of the severity of our climate. It is true they worked often for years as hired men before they built the houses we admire, but one cannot reconcile this with the fact that fine doors without porch or vestibule were often placed on the north side of the house in quite exposed positions. The result was, of course, that later generations, with considerably less taste—and a greater desire for comfort, put horrible packing-case porches on to fine old doors. (The Toronto churches still have this habit. If ever I meet the late Mr. Ruskin I shall tell him of Gallilee porches in T. & G. boarding on St. Clair Avenue).



FIG. 1  
DOORWAY—ROBERTSON HOUSE, NEAR LANCASTER, ONTARIO



FIG. 2  
DOORWAY—HOUSE IN CORNWALL, ONTARIO



FIG. 3  
DOORWAY—HOUSE IN NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

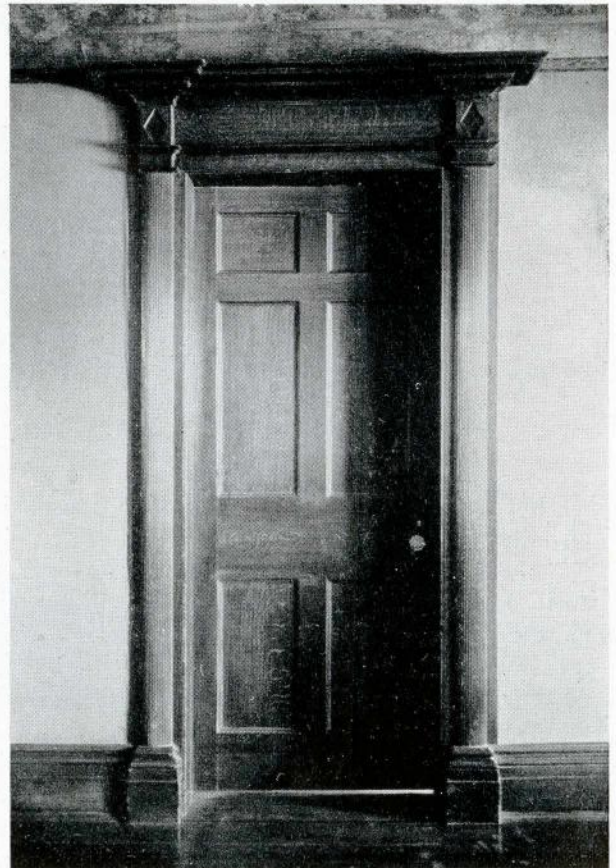


FIG. 9  
INTERIOR DOOR—HOUSE IN BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

It would be interesting to see just what those early builders would have made of a closed porch, or a double-decker sun room.

The simplest type of entrance is door and architrave without fan-light. Examples of this doorway have appeared before in these articles, and require no comment. While it was the simplest type it was less common than those doorways which admitted more light. A very beautiful example of this type, enriched with pilasters and fluted ornament, etc., is the Robertson House

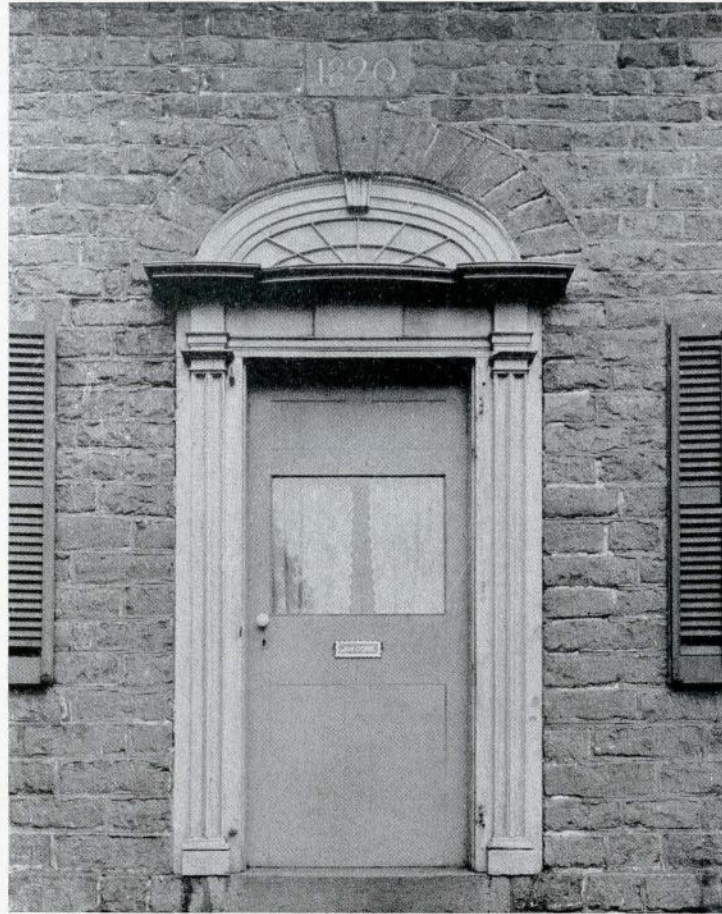


FIG. 4  
DOORWAY—HOUSE NEAR PRESCOTT, ONTARIO

on the road near Lancaster (Fig. 1). Unfortunately, the door itself is modern, and the windows have been re-shashed. This house, which must once have been a gem, has suffered many alterations.

In the next group one may place those simple doorways with fan-lights. The Robertson House shows the true Colonial spirit in the fineness of its detail and moulding, but the little doorway with its pediment in Cornwall (Fig. 2) shows the later heavy hand of Greece. The house is a tiny cottage, and the doorway is in perfect scale.

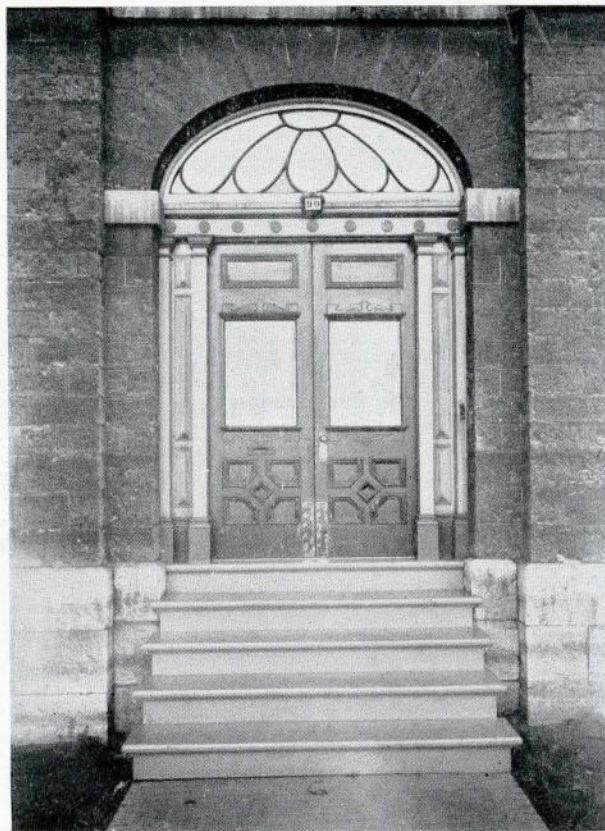


FIG. 5  
DOORWAY—HOUSE IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO

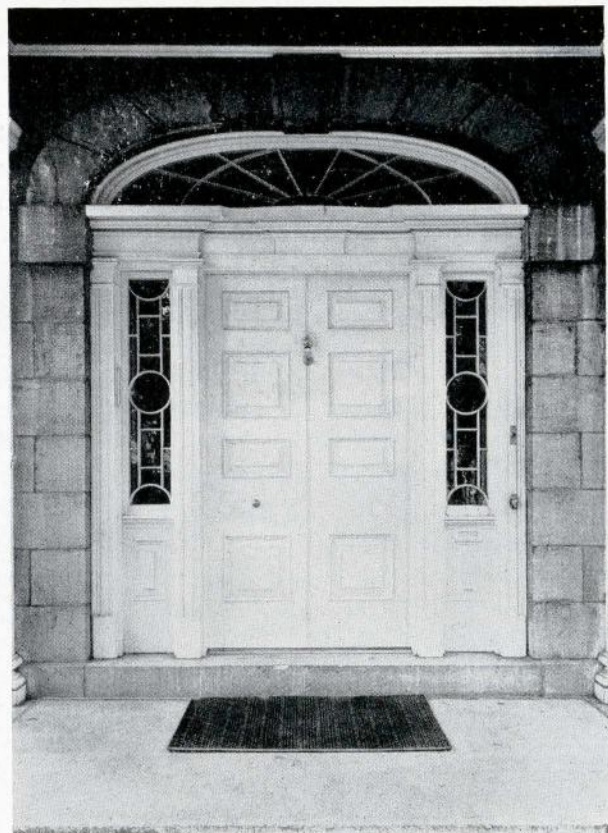


FIG. 6  
DOORWAY—HOUSE IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO



FIG. 8  
HOUSE AT GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

The house at Newcastle (Fig. 3) is more like the Robertson one, but is not so good, and is the work of a less competent designer.

The doorway in the stone house near Prescott (Fig. 4), with the date 1820 carved above, is one of the best on that road, and there are many. The steps have gone, and two of the door panels have been glazed, but the essential parts are there. Here the fanlight is above the cornice (curved on plan) thus reducing the apparent height of the door.

There are in Ontario hundreds of doorways with side lights of different designs, and in some few cases the side-light idea has been used with panels taking the place of the glazing (see house at Kingston (Fig. 5); the door in this house is, of course, a modern contraption). Quite often after 1840, a flat arch covers the door and side lights, particularly in those houses where yellow brick quoins

were used but as a rule before 1840 the arch was elliptical. (Fig. 6).

Porches were either Doric or Ionic with horizontal entablature, or with a pediment, in what might be called the Palladian manner. There are many examples of the former, like the Burnside House at Brockville (Fig. 7), and the latter, less often really well done, like the house at Grimsby (Fig. 8).

The interior doors shown at various times in THE JOURNAL are fairly representative, but I include one here from a house in Brockville (Fig. 9).

In closing this series of articles on the early architecture of the province, I should like to say that I should be very grateful for any information regarding houses built before 1840 in Ontario. There must be many which I have not seen, and which are not mentioned in the early literature of the province.

# BRICK FACE



Natco Unibacker is a *universal unit* which promotes great speed of erection, and consequent labor economies. It is admirably adapted for use in all brick-faced load-bearing or curtain closure walls. A mechanical bond is provided every sixth course, so strong that full bearing value is allowed on the full masonry wall thickness. The weight of Natco Unibacker as compared with solid brick masonry materially reduces foundation and steel costs in large structures, without sacrifice of strength and permanence. Three courses of Natco Unibacker can be bonded with two courses of column covering. The mortar requirements are decreased one-third. Full bearing is provided for floor joists. The standard tile is dovetail scored for interior plaster, but can be furnished glazed on special order.

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## NOTES

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Institute will be held in Montreal during the latter part of August. At this meeting new by-laws to conform to the recently amended charter of the Institute will be considered.

\* \* \* \*

We regret to record the passing, during the last month, of three of the original charter members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, namely, Mr. C. H. Clow, of New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. L. Munro, of Hamilton, Ont.; and Mr. H. M. Fraser, of Regina, Sask.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. R. H. Macdonald, of Messrs. Ross & Macdonald, Architects, Montreal, left on July 30th for an extended trip abroad.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. E. J. Lennox, architect, of Toronto, has recently been appointed chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission in succession to the late Mr. P. W. Ellis.

\* \* \* \*

Randolph C. Betts, B.Arch. (McGill), of Montreal, and Neil McMartin Stewart, B.Arch.

(McGill), of Alberta, were recently elected associates of the R.I.B.A.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. J. J. Woolnough, city architect of Toronto, has recently returned from a two month's visit to England.

\* \* \* \*

Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., chief town-planning inspector of Great Britain, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects.

\* \* \* \*

A party of British architects, who recently paid a short visit to the United States and Canada passed through Toronto on Monday, July 29th. While there they were the guests of the Council of the Ontario Association of Architects at a dinner tendered to them at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto Island.

During their brief stay in Toronto, the visitors were taken for a drive through the residential section of the city, and were shown many points of architectural interest.

\* \* \* \*

The only British architect to receive an award in the first stage of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Competition, the results of which were pub-

*(Concluded on page xxx).*

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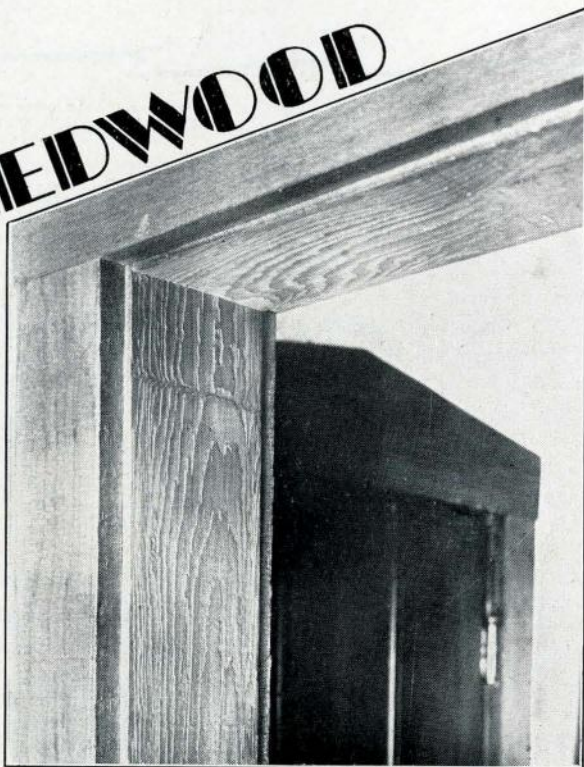
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# REDWOOD



## TIME-MELLOWED *in half an hour*

**B**ECAUSE it has the beauty that can only be achieved by true simplicity, the type of woodwork that made the early 11th Century famous is once again in vogue.

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## L. S. ROLLAND

CASTLE BUILDING

MONTREAL



### Notes—Concluded

lished in a recent issue of THE JOURNAL, is Mr. J. L. Gleave, of Nottingham, England.

Mr. Gleave is only twenty-one years of age, and is a graduate of the Manchester University School of Arts. His success is all the more remarkable when it is realized that over four hundred and fifty competitors—representing forty different nations—took part in the competition.

\* \* \* \*

Sir Banister Fletcher was recently elected president of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the year 1929-1930, succeeding Mr. Walter Tapper, who held the office of president for two years.

Sir Banister is an honorary member of the British Academy of Arts at Rome, honorary corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, and a membre correspondant de la Société Centrale des Architectes Français.

Sir Banister is well known for his important book, "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method," which has now reached its eighth edition.

\* \* \* \*

Messrs. Craig & Madill, registered architects, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, announce that they have formed a partnership with T. R. Loudon, B.A.Sc., M.E.I.C., formerly of Messrs. Harkness, Loudon and Hertzberg, structural engineers, under the name of Craig & Madill and T. R. Loudon, associate architects and engineers, for the conduct of a general practice in architecture and engineering.

### Sir Edwin Lutyens Will Design New Liverpool Catholic Cathedral

Sir Edwin Lutyens, famous British architect, has been chosen as architect for the great Catholic cathedral which is to be erected in Liverpool. Subscriptions for the work which have been collecting for many years, chiefly in small amounts from wage-earners, now total nearly a million dollars, which is considered sufficient to begin work. Archbishop Downey, in making an official announcement, had this to say with reference to the design for the new cathedral:

"We do not want something Gothic. The time has gone by when a church should be content with a weak imitation of medieval architecture. On the other hand, we want nothing 'Epsteinish'; our own age is worthy of interpretation now and there is no finer place than a great seaport like Liverpool. Hitherto, all cathedrals have been dedicated to saints. I hope this one will be dedicated to Christ himself, with a great figure surmounted on the cathedral visible for many miles out to sea."



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## 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.

**MOULDINGS OF THE WREN AND GEORGIAN PERIODS.** By Tunstall Small and Christopher Woodbridge. Published by The Architectural Press, London, England. Price \$3.50

This portfolio contains over two hundred and fifty full-size sections of unenriched Wren and Georgian Mouldings taken from good domestic work of these periods. It has been prepared by the same authors responsible for that splendid volume, "Houses of the Wren and Early Georgian Periods," which was reviewed in the columns of THE JOURNAL in a recent issue.

In the compilation of this portfolio it is quite evident that the mouldings illustrated have been selected and measured with infinite care. We are moreover assured by the authors that complete reliance can be placed in the absolute accuracy of their contours.

A most useful part of this work is an index, which gives the height of each room from which the mouldings were taken, thus making it possible to determine their proper scale. The index also contains notes on each moulding with a reference to its original environment.

The portfolio contains twenty plates, size 12½ inches by 10 inches, printed on a stiff board paper. The contents have been so arranged as to simplify its use for reference purposes.

—I. M.

**METAL CRAFTS IN ARCHITECTURE.** By Gerald K. Geerlings. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$7.50

To cover such a vast field as the metal crafts in architecture within the confines of a single volume containing some two hundred pages, is in itself a feat worthy of special mention. While the author states in his "Raison d'Être," "that one hundred and fifty pages of illustrations will be as guilty of omitting some of the thousands of *chefs d'oeuvre* as the text may sometimes be lacking in important names, dates and facts," the writer of this review cannot help but feel that apologies are unnecessary, and that the author has succeeded in treating his subject thoroughly and well.

The illustrations, showing examples of architectural bronze work from the time of the Romans to that of the more modern age, have evidently been selected with great care. Notable among the illustrations are the doors in the Cathedral of Florence, by Lorenzo Ghiberti. There are also many illustrations of contemporary work executed in the United States.

Mr. Geerlings has endeavoured to give us a working knowledge of the various decorative metals, such as bronze, brass, cast iron, copper, lead, and tin, which information he has obtained mostly from recognized master craftsmen. In this he has had the able assistance of such authorities on metal craftsmanship as Samuel Yellin, The Gorham Company J. G. Braun Company, and many others.

The extensive use of decorative metals in modern buildings, demands that an architect acquire a more intimate knowledge of metal craftsmanship, and to gain this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend the book by Mr. Geerlings.

—I. M.

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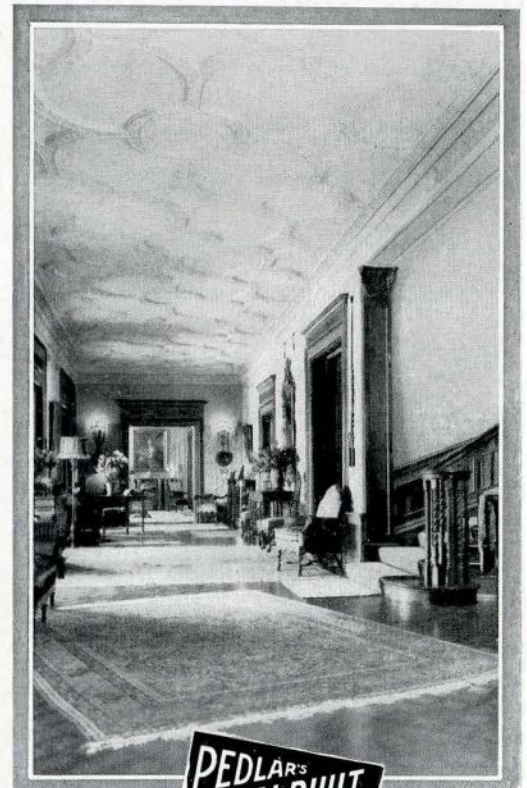
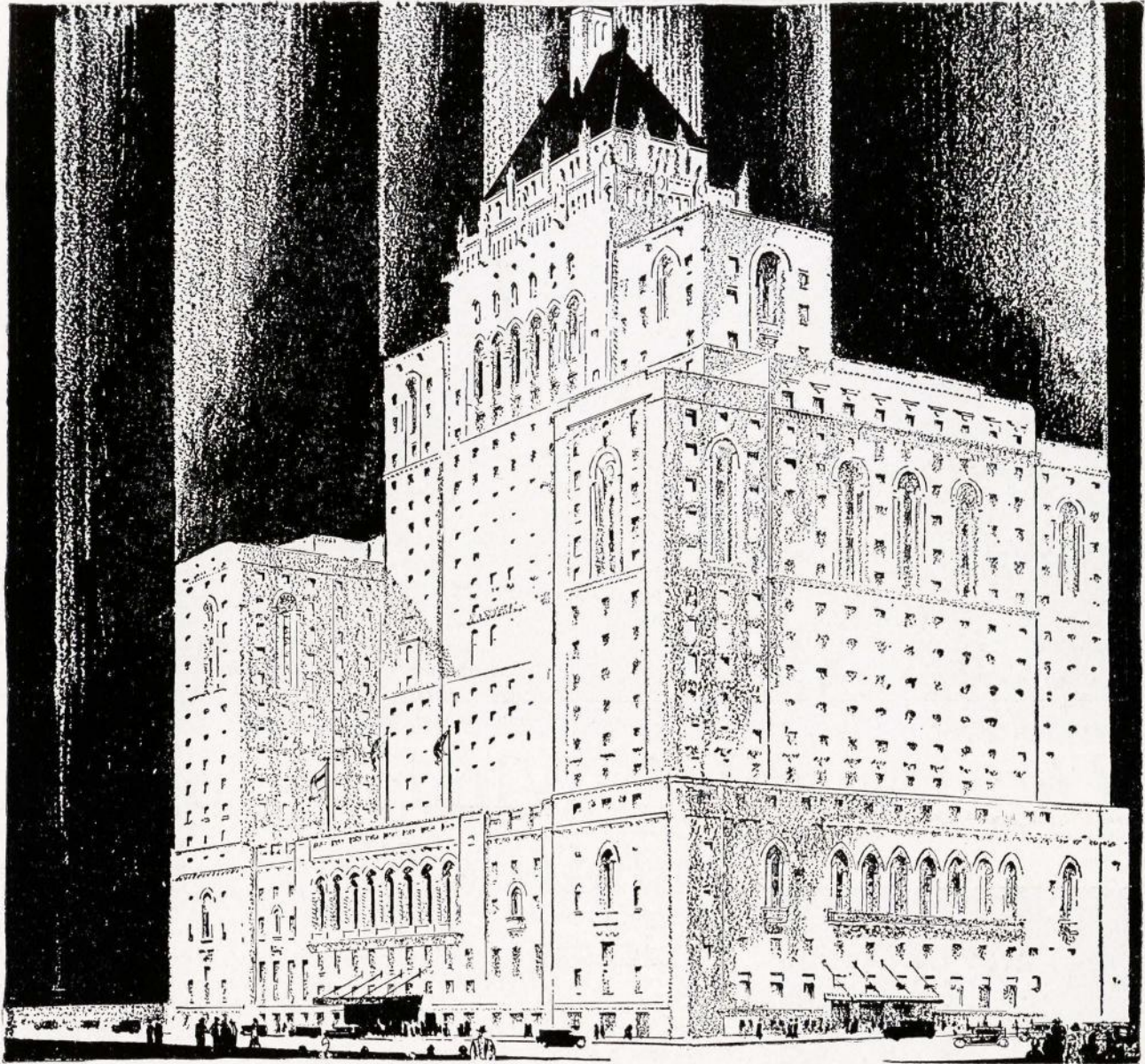


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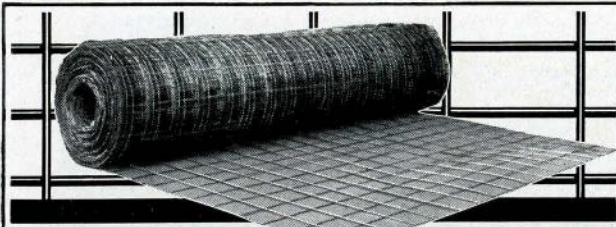
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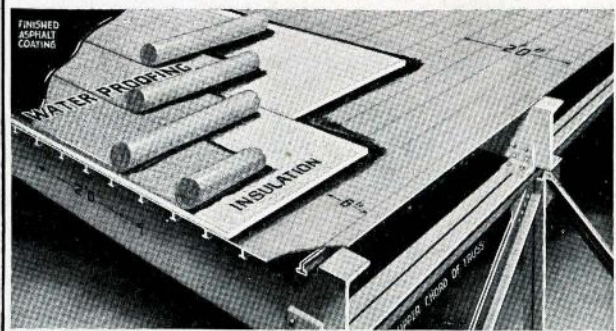
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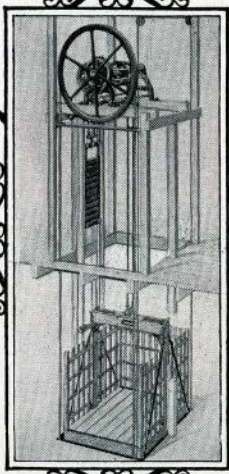
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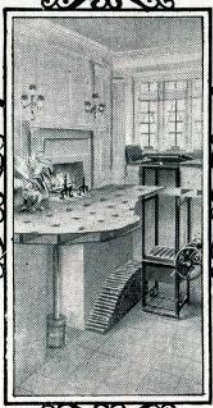
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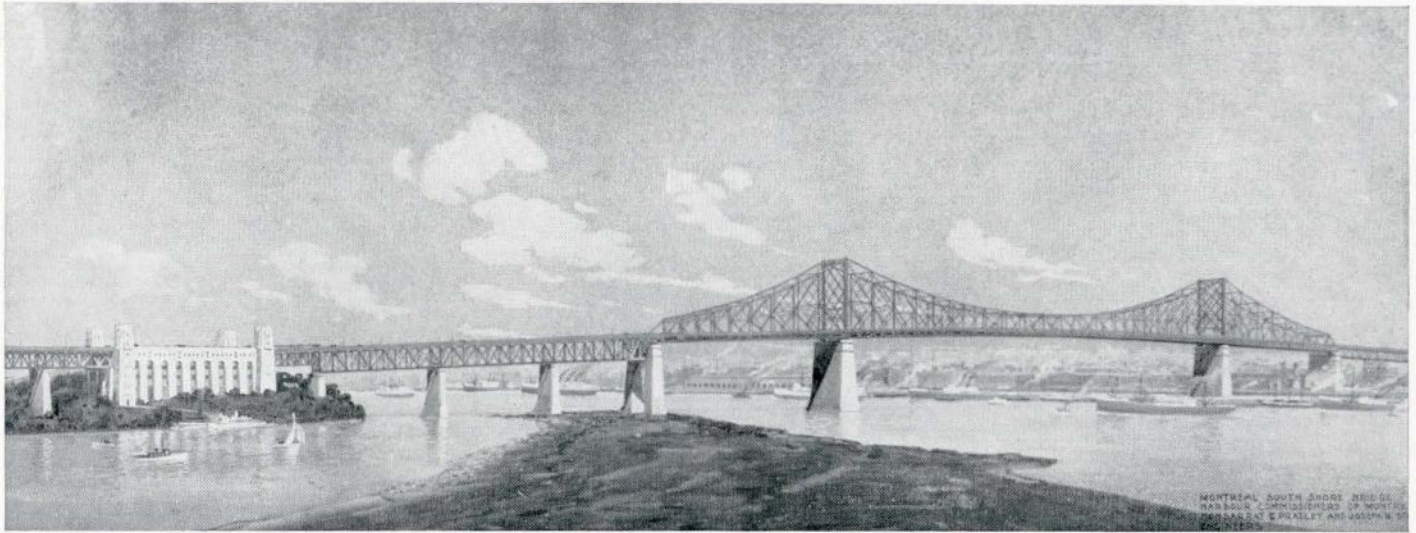
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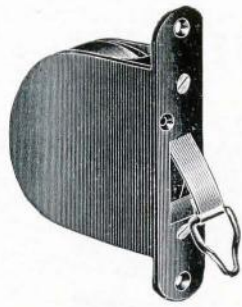
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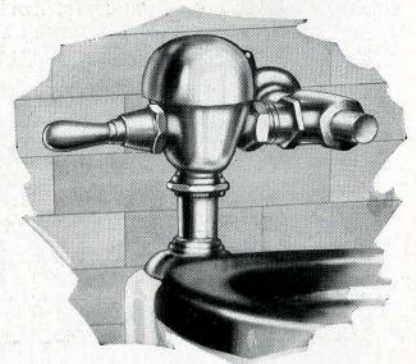
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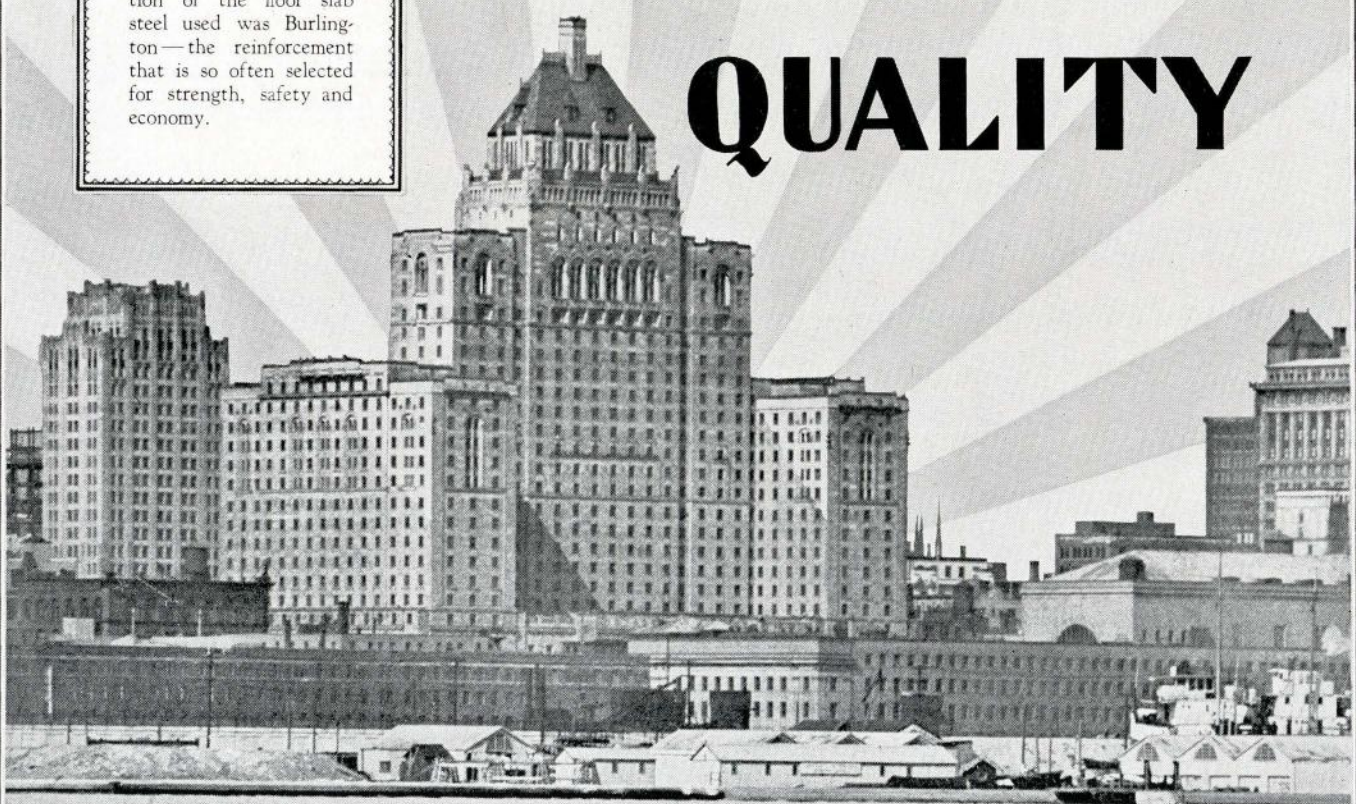
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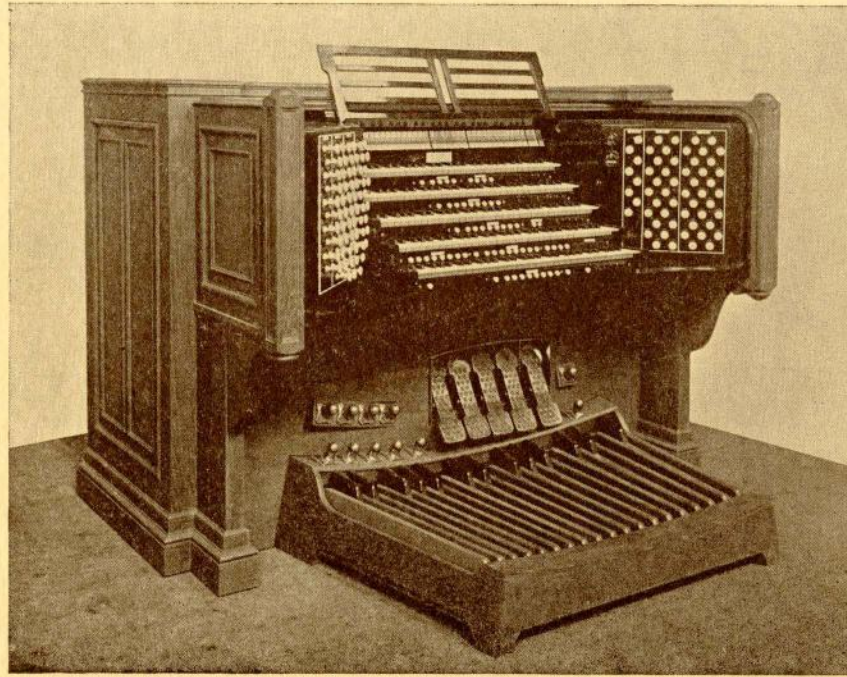
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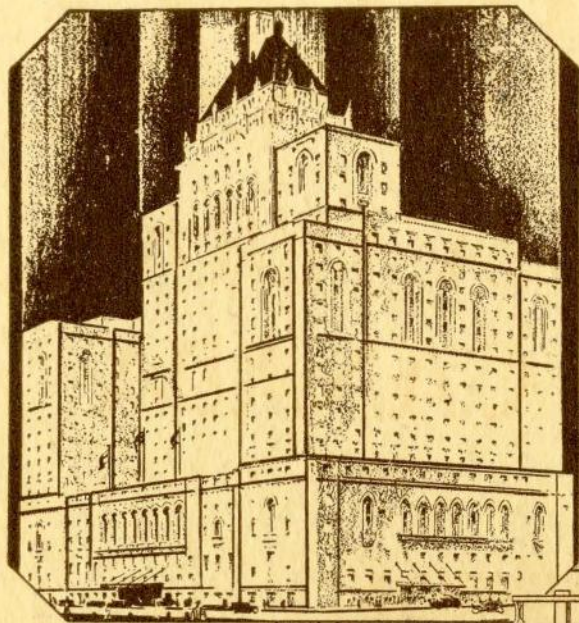
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### NOTE

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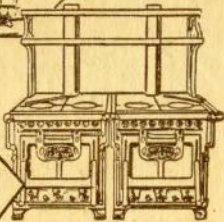
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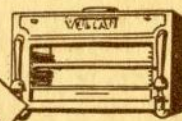
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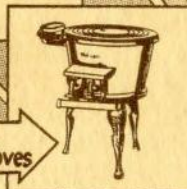
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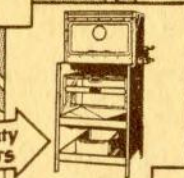
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