

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Vol. XCV.

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No. 1747

Notes from Europe

BY FRANCIS S. SWALES, ARCHITECT, LONDON

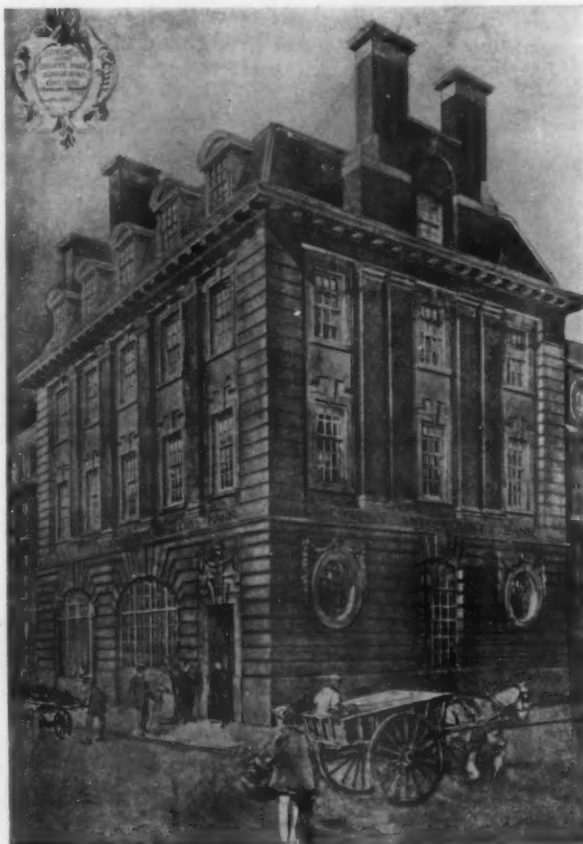
THE Academy: The Royal Academy Exhibition opened on the first of May as usual and the show this year is—as it very nearly always is—a huge affair with much that is of interest to the art-lover shown among considerable that is not, and to painting, to sculpture, and to architecture alike this observation may be applied. The best, however, that can be said of anything in the Exhibition this year is that it is interesting. The usual announcements of “genius,” comparisons between the work of some marvelous unknown and that of Michelangelo and Benvenuto Cellini (in which these poor latter gentlemen are proven to be mere amateurs) appear in the press—the daily papers and the architectural weeklies. One cannot ascribe this enthusiasm to anything nobler than the desire on the part of the writers to advertise the wares of their personal friends. There comes at the end of a visit to this Exhibition the reflection that a good job of plumbing is more creditable than the average job of picture painting.

Of the architect Academicians, Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Norman Shaw are not represented at all. Mr. Belcher's country houses are not quite what we might expect from the artist who designed the building of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. T. G. Jackson's buildings at Cambridge and Oxford are good, but they do not possess the least inspiration or give one iota of pleasure. Mr. Blomfield's *Whittington* is a large,

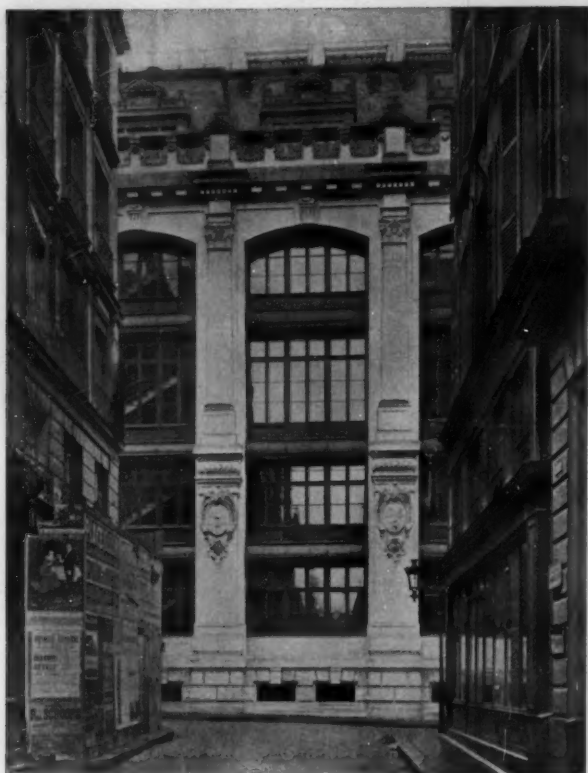
pleasant looking country house, eminently respectable except for two large chimneys with a checker-board pattern down one side and rather thin lines above. Mr. Blomfield also shows his design for the London and County Bank in Chelsea, which, taken as a whole, is one of the best things in the Exhibition.

Messrs. Silcock & Reay's design for Cornwall County offices at Truro is an unpretentious and not unpleasant design for a small building of its kind.

Of the remaining works of importance practically everything has been shown by illustrations accompanying former letters, except perhaps the numerous designs exhibited which were submitted in the competition for the Glamorgan County Hall. So far as elevations are concerned, that of Messrs. Warwick & Hall seems to be the best. As to this design, the groups of figures seem more like illustrations for a ladies' fashion paper than serious studies for sculptural ornament, and, with the exception of the capitals, the ornamental detail throughout is susceptible of a great deal of improvement, but one needs compare it with some of its rivals to understand what very good

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK
CHELSEAMR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, A. R. A.
ARCHITECT

work this is for English public architecture—for instance, to compare it with the “modern German” design of Messrs. Russell & Cooper, who, it should be explained, are not as a rule given to indulging in the weird and clumsy, but have done so for this once, and, we hope, only time; or with Mr. A. Gilbert Scott's design,



DETAIL OF BUILDING FOR
CREDIT LYONNAIS, PARIS

MESSRS. LALOUX & NARJOUX
ARCHITECTS

which has the effect of a length of pattern taken from a roll.

Messrs. Burnham & Co.'s design for Selfridge's appears once more with Mr. Frank Atkinson's name signed to it.

Of the residence work, the additions to "Maristow," Devon, by Messrs. Ernest George and Yeates, are surprising commonplace, but "Encombe," Sandgate, is charming and pleasant, as Mr. George's work has hitherto always been. The "Hall, Putteridge, Bury, Herts," by the same Architects, is characteristic. It does not go beyond what was done in the Middle Ages, and is just like the old work—no better and no worse. It is probably not a copy of an old room, though it might be. The only satisfaction one gets from beholding it is the same as one does from seeing an agreeable sketch of a pleasant old Tudor room. If it adds nothing new to architecture it still helps to hold it to a high plane instead of dragging it to the gutter by a pose of innocent genius or ultra-originality, a pose which is forever disgustingly exhibited at the Academy and applauded by the incompetent British "art critic."

The Press: Aside from the page of "Notes," which is misleading in many respects, *The Architectural Review* this month is rather above than below its own high standard, both as regards illustrations and text. There are some reproductions of bright, sun-lighted Italian streets, sketched by Mr. Leslie Wilkinson; instalment No. 33 of the "Practical Exemplar of Architecture," illustrating some late English Renaissance tombs and a gateway; Part II of the excellent series of articles upon the Imperial Mosques of Constantinople, illustrated by

plans, reproductions of photographs and clear, clever sketches by Mr. Edwin F. Reynolds. The first of the "Notes of the Month" caustically and amusingly reviews an article appearing last month in an American contemporary which "reviewed" the special number of the English *Architectural Review*. The chapter upon "Current Architecture" is especially good, being a review of two important recently completed buildings. The first is the restoration of the Choir of Dunkeld Cathedral, by Messrs. W. Dunn and R. Watson, which is as good a piece of work of this kind as it is possible to imagine, of which we propose to send full illustrations with a future letter. The second is the Ashton Memorial at Lancaster, by Mr. John Belcher, R.A. Whether or not we like the results of the experiment, we can hardly fail to be interested in the experimental character of a work by so able an artist as Mr. Belcher has in so many works proven himself to be. The building, as is the case with nearly all English work, is small in scale, while the effect produced by the building itself is of being much smaller than it is as a matter of fact. The dome is 43 ft. in diameter, and the height from the terrace level to the floor of the lantern is 118 feet. It is therefore not of such monumental dimensions as to prohibit elaborate detailing, and Mr. Belcher has not attempted to hold himself in. Perhaps because of the unusual arrangement of accenting the colonnade around the dome there is an impression of every front being a side only—there seems to be no main entrance—and this in spite of the fine approach from below. The four corner towers are not, by any means, as effective as they gave promise of being in the drawings exhibited at the



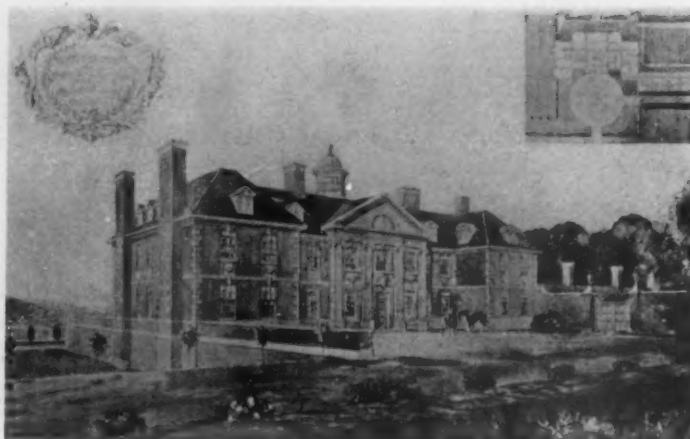
INTERIOR VIEW
CREDIT LYONNAIS, PARIS

MESSRS. LALOUX & NARJOUX
ARCHITECTS

Academy last year. Internally the design is simpler and more effective, and, with the exception of an intrusive chandelier, is dignified and as monumental as its small scale permits.

The series of papers upon "Architecture in the United States" continues to deal with the commercial buildings, the present instalment being the banks. It is illustrated by reproductions of work by John Russell Pope, McKim, Mead & White, D. H. Burnham & Co., A. Page Brown and Julius Schweinfurth, Louis H. Sullivan and the late Harvey Ellis.

The Builder for May 1 illustrates some of the best work in the Royal Academy Exhibition and some pleasing designs for small houses by Mr. W. Curtis Green. The same periodical for May 8 publishes a design for Glamorgan County Hall, above referred to, two frightfully ugly college buildings, mentioned in our review of the Academy Show, and a "restoration" of an old church by Mr. Roland W. Paul. In the number of



HOUSE FOR
SIR HUDSON E. KEARLEY, BART. M. P.

MR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, A. R. A.
ARCHITECT

which is faithful but not clever, and of doubtful interest. There is a marvelous example of the influence of the latest works of Norman Shaw, a disgraceful orgy perpetrated by Mr. Alfred Burr in behalf of the Government of Victoria, Australia. It is part of the Strand "improvement," and is, if possible, even worse than Mr. Shaw's wild extravagance for the Piccadilly Hotel.

With the exception of some illustrations of the work of Messrs. Ernest George and Yeates in *The Building News* for May 8, and of Messrs. Mewes & Davis in *The Builder's Journal* for April 28 and May 5, the remaining English periodicals may be passed over.

La Construction Moderne for May 8, 15 and 22 contains a few characteristic examples of *L'art nouveau*—or what was *new*, in a sense, twenty years ago, but has become the vernacular of modern Paris.

L'Architecture, May 1, presents interior views of the extension of the *Credit Lyonnais*, by MM. Laloux (who has been recently elected *Membre de l'Institut* in the



THE HALL, PUTTERIDGE
BURY, HERTS

MESSRS. ERNEST GEORGE & YEATES
ARCHITECTS

May 15 the rebuilding of Netherswell Manor, by Mr. Guy Dawber, is shown by a beautiful pen drawing made by Mr. Robert Atkinson, one of the best recent pen drawings we have seen. Mr. Carøe at his worst is shown by a design for a "Library, University College," at Cardiff. The fine old Church of St. Giles, Soho, is shown by a double-page plate, as are also several works exhibited at the Salon. The latter are poorly reproduced, but the composition by Monsieur R. Danis for the restoration and enlargement of the Chateau of Richemont appears to be a work of more than ordinary merit. In the issue of *The Builder* for May 22 there is a design for a large archæological church in Devonshire,



HOUSE AT SANDGATE
ENGLAND

MESSRS. ERNEST GEORGE & YEATES
ARCHITECTS



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
GLAMORGAN COUNTY HALL

MESSRS. WARWICK & HALL
ARCHITECTS

place of the late M. Normand) and Narjoux. It is still another example of structural ironwork treated as a decorative material. *L'Architecture* for May 8 is quite uninteresting, but for May 15 contains further views, external and internal, of the extensions to the *Credit Lyonnais*. For May 22 the illustrations are devoted to sketches exhibited at the Salon.

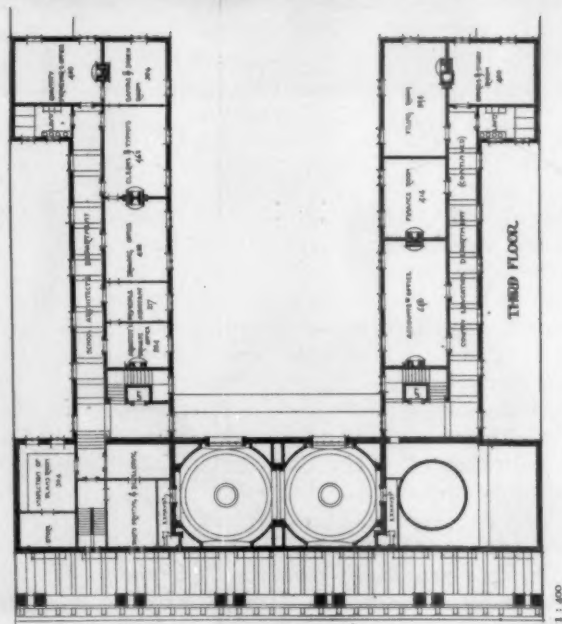
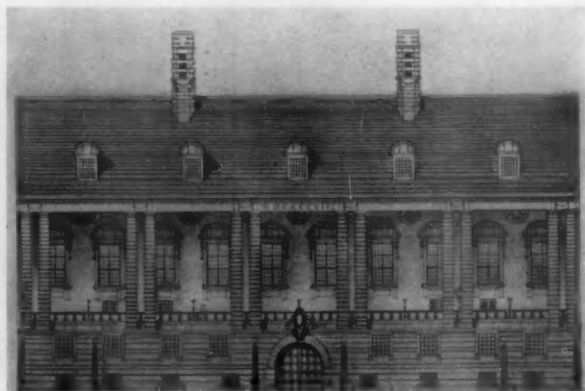
THE NATIONAL CITY PLANNING CONGRESS BY GEORGE B. FORD

There was held on May 21 and 22, 1909, at Washington, D. C., a National Congress on City Planning. It is the first congress ever held on this or allied subjects. It was called by the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York City. There were delegates there from all over the United States, men representing many different interests. The list of speakers gives an idea of the character of the delegates. For landscape architects, there were Frederick L. Olmsted and John Nolen, Charles Mulford Robinson and Mr. Robert A. Pope. Architecture and engineering were represented by Frederick L. Ford, of City Engineers of Hartford, and George B. Ford; legislation, by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, the Hon. W. T. Borland, Hon. Julius Kahn, Hon. Joseph Cannon, Hon. J. VanVechten Olcott and Hon. B. F. MacFarland; civic bodies, by Gen. George M. Sternberg, president of the President's Homes Commission of Washington; Mr. Munsen A. Havens, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. Q. Adams, secretary of the Mayor's Art Commission of New York; Mr. Allen T. Burns, secretary of the Mayor's City Commission of Pittsburgh; Mr. Josias Pennington, secretary of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore; Mr. Mayo Fessler, secretary of the Civic League of St. Louis; Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge of the Boston 1915 Movement, and Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia. The Committee on Congestion of Population in New York City was represented by Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mr. Henry Morgenthau and Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh. They each

spoke on the phases of city planning with which they were most familiar. Great interest and enthusiasm was shown on the part of the delegates, many columns were given in the Washington papers to the subjects discussed in the conferences, and the Senate has arranged to publish the papers presented.

This Congress was called in order to awaken interest in the various phases of city planning. The Committee on Congestion of Population of New York City has been making a thorough study of the causes of congestion in cities. Its conclusion has been that congestion can be avoided only by going back to the root, and planning future development for cities along scientific lines. Congestion means overcrowding, with all the attendant evils which arise from

it. Overcrowding can be avoided by spreading the population out over a larger area. As population spreads out now in the neighborhood of large cities, new quar-



COMPETITIVE DESIGN
GLAMORGAN COUNTY HALL

MR. A. GILBERT SCOTT
ARCHITECT

ters soon spring up in suburban districts which are fully as congested as the old quarters of the city itself. It has been proved abroad, especially in Germany, that it is quite possible to avoid this state of affairs, provided sufficient attention is given to planning in advance the outlying regions of a given city. It was to bring this idea to the attention of the American public that the Congestion Committee called this Congress. There has been, perhaps, less attention given to the purely economic side of the subject than to the more attractive and more easily presented side of esthetics. In much of the work done in the fifty or one hundred American cities and towns that have carried out plans for their improvement, the social and economic side of the problem has not been fully appreciated. The Congestion Committee is not at all antagonistic to the esthetic side of the problem; on the contrary, it showed its eagerness to cooperate with the influential people who have already accomplished something along such lines, and fully half of the time of the Congress was given up to papers by those particularly interested in the City Beautiful. Abroad, two phases of city planning have been very successfully united, all of which was brought out clearly in some of the speeches at Washington. Mr. Olmsted, who has just spent three and a half months abroad for the study—especially of city planning, told us quite in detail what has been accomplished along these lines, particularly in Germany. He spoke of such matters as the comparative width and straightness of streets, the different types of city planning required by different kinds of towns. He spoke of the State laws of Saxony, in particular, with their requirements of so planning the streets and blocks as to give adequate sunshine in all living-rooms. He talked of their way of regulating the widths of streets to the traffic which they would carry, of the leaving of grass plots between the street and the house, of leaving open planted spaces and sites for public buildings, of limiting the heights of the buildings differently in different parts of the city, of limiting the area of buildings, of arranging the maximum angle of light for all rear buildings, of how, once a plan is fixed, all buildings must conform to it, of how, in the out-lying districts of the cities, no building permits are granted until proper plans are made for the district, of how the improvements in any new district are paid for by the abutters, of how the owners must donate land for parks, schools, playgrounds, etc., of the restrictions as to the kind of buildings that may be erected in any given district and the assurance this gives that the owner will not have the value of his property destroyed by the erection of a nuisance next door. He and many of the other speakers considered, too, the question of City Centers, from which broad avenues would radiate into all the outlying districts, of ring boulevards at varying distances from the center, of the restricting of factory building to within the immediate neighborhood of waterways and railways, of the reserving of outlying districts, especially to the windward of the city to be used chiefly for habitation.

On the same day twelve men, representing as many cities, spoke of what has been accomplished and what it was hoped to accomplish in their respective localities. Mr. Adams described the work of the City Improvement Commission and the Mayor's Art Commission in New

York. He regretted that the former had power only to advise, not to act.

Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff told of what had been accomplished to date in Boston, how thirteen years ago Boston had no parks, while now it has probably the best park system in proportion to its size of any city in the world; how thirty years ago it had no sewer system; how fifteen years ago no water supply for outside towns; ten years ago no modern system of transportation; and how now all of these problems had been quite adequately solved. He told of how, in connection with the tenement problem, they were now considering the question of the condemnation of land. He spoke of the plan prepared by the Society of Architects two years ago with its comprehensive arrangement of railways, docks and railway terminals, which is being pushed by the Merchants' Association.

Denver and Los Angeles were described by Charles Mulford Robinson, where he showed an immense interest in City Planning, all the result of a comparatively few years' work.

Hon. W. T. Borland described the growth of Kansas City, about the central idea of having breathing spots within reach of every part. He spoke of how they had turned all the plague spots into beauty spots; of how there are forty miles of boulevards which run through what were a short time ago the worst parts of the city.

Senator Newlands discussed the Burnham plans for Washington, of how some \$60,000 had been spent on these plans, the Commission itself serving without pay. He said that this would have gone through except for the fact that the senators and representatives were piqued because this had been arranged without their passing on it. It was his opinion that if the time that was given to architecture should be given to City Planning, an immense amount might be accomplished. He compared National City Planning with the national movement in agriculture, with its propagandizing among the farmers and foresters. He spoke of the desirability of having a National Bureau of Arts and Engineering, which should cooperate with all the great art, architectural and engineering bodies. He said that such a bureau of arts and construction, which might on public demand become a department of Arts and Construction, could well take up the question of City Planning as one of its leading problems.

Mr. Allen T. Burns, in describing the work in Pittsburgh, said that their interest was due to the fact that business depression had given them time to lay back and consider what to do. He told how the present Civic Commission in Pittsburgh had committees to study a number of different phases of the question of City Planning, one to consider sewage disposal, another, water supply, a third, housing, a fourth, parks, etc. He said that City Planning to be effective should be related as closely as possible to the interests of those with the power to carry it out. In Pittsburgh this meant a special development of the question of transit, as this was the special hobby of the Mayor. Their special problem was the treatment of their rivers and steep hills.

Mr. Josias Pennington told in detail of the growth of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, of what

they had accomplished in the obtaining of a City Plan as worked out by Carrere, Brunner and Olmsted, and of how they were striving to get the railways together in a common center.

Hon. Julius Kahn regretted that the Burnham plan for San Francisco was not carried out. He said that the city was much better built than before the fire and that they were definitely considering a real civic center.

These lessons, as brought out by these representatives from various parts of the country, were most impressive in the aggregate, but through it all there was a distinct feeling that the surface only of the subject had been touched. And so we come to the real object of the Congress, which was to give publicity to the social and economic aspects of City Planning, and, more important yet, to put the study of City Planning on a permanent basis by the election of a national representative committee who should study and advise in all matters relating to the physical, economic, social and esthetic aspects of Civic Improvement. On the afternoon of May 22 this subject was brought up, and, as the result of several resolutions offered, such a committee was definitely formed and its composition and powers were defined, its first meeting to be some time in the coming fall or winter. It is to be composed of representatives from the American Institute of Architects, the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York City, the National Civic League, the National Society of Landscape Architects, and the various other national art and civic or social associations. Together with these should meet any of the callers of this first National Congress of City Planning. In the formation of this Committee, one of the main objects of the conference, the fostering of national interest in this problem, was accomplished.

In general, the national program for the consideration of City Planning is as follows: First, know the facts in a given case; as for example was done in the case of Pittsburg by the Pittsburg survey, where a thorough investigation of the social and economic conditions of the city showed graphically to all just the state in which the city was. Second, the facts must be impressed on the public; this can be done by the newspapers, by exhibitions, by public lectures and by active interest on the part of different clubs and societies, as well as by personal labor. Third, one must know what is being done in other cities, American or foreign, and particularly what is being done in the German and English cities, as Germany and England are far ahead of us in this study. This can be done by sending a committee abroad to investigate, or by lectures and exhibits of what is being done in those cities. Fourth, a commission should be secured with power to act. It is difficult for a city, as a city, to act in establishing the conditions under which citizens may live. The greatest difficulty is in the demand of individuals to live up to the worst conditions possible under the law. In order to secure a commission with power to act, it will be necessary to awaken civic consciousness against the present state of affairs.

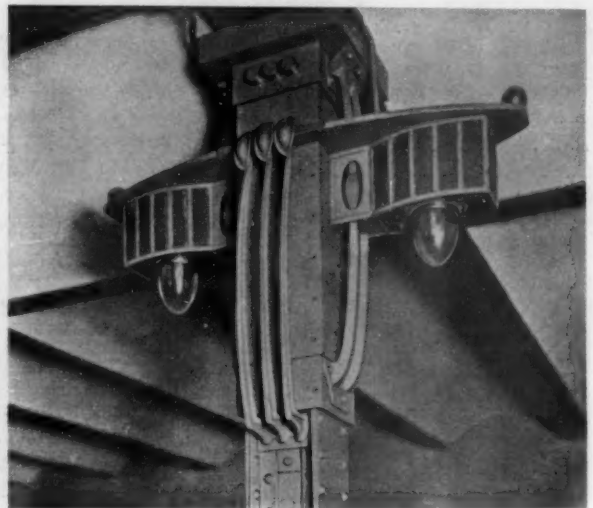
There is as much need of a National Committee to study City Planning as there is for a National Society for the Study of the Prevention of Tuberculosis or for the National Red Cross. This was the plea as brought

out by Mr. Marsh, who called City Planning the Challenge of Democracy to the American cities.

Thus was launched a great movement, one which is bound to have a telling effect on the welfare of our cities and its citizens. It is one of the great social uplift movements of the age, and practically the only one in which the architect can find a share. Unfortunately very few architects were present at the Congress, and that they were not there is greatly to be regretted, as they will shortly be called upon as advisers and planners to co-ordinate these various phases of City Planning into a practical working whole.

A GERMAN LIGHTING FIXTURE

The accompanying illustration shows one of several types of lighting fixtures designed by Prof. Alfred Grenander, for the elevated and underground electric road in Berlin. It will be noticed that the fixture is



applied directly to the structural steel columns made of ordinary plates and angles that occur necessarily in the underground stations. The work is distinctly of the Art-Nouveau type, made of wrought iron, but, unlike the great majority of examples along this line, it seems rather successful, largely perhaps because of its incorporation with a purely structural member.

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

Owner and contractor. Percentage payments as work progressed.—A building contract provided that the owner agreed to pay the contractor \$6,600 as a contract price in installments on architects' estimates as the work progressed, the installments to be 75 per cent. of the value of the work done and materials furnished and incorporated in the building, the remaining 25 per cent. to be paid ten days after the building was completed and accepted. Held, that the owner as against the contractor's surety was not entitled to pay as the work progressed 75 per cent. of the contract price, but was limited to 75 per cent. of the value of the work done and materials furnished and incorporated in the building as the payments were made. (*National Builder*).

National Surety Co. v. Long, 107 S. W. (Ark.) 384

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The Proposed New Building Code for New York City.	
Architectural Copyright.	
Uniform Building Department Organization for	
Second-class Cities in New York State.	
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Bleckley, Architect.	
Graded School, Manning, S. C. (3 plates), Messrs.	
Edwards & Walter, Architects.	
FRONTISPICE:	
Detail, Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, England.	

THE first public hearings held by New York's Aldermanic Committee on Buildings for the discussion of the proposed new building code demonstrated unmistakably the fact that the code in its present form is far from being a satisfactory instrument. Among the persons announced as desiring to speak against the present form of the code as embodied in the majority report of the commission appointed over a year ago, were: The chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who is also president of the Concrete Association of America; the engineer in charge of the structural materials testing laboratories of the United States Geological Survey; the vice-president of the American Society for Testing Materials; the vice-president of the Concrete Association of America; the president of the Masters' League of Cement Workers; a representative of the Allied Real Estate Interests; the professor of civil engineering at Columbia University; the associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in charge of heat measurements and fireproofing materials, and several consulting engineers. With such an array of authoritative opponents it seems probable that no unfair provision of the code will go through unchallenged.

IT seems to be pretty well established by the first few hearings that there exists unfair discrimination against certain materials in both the majority and minority reports of the committee. That citizens who purpose building have a right to demand that they be allowed to use any materials that will meet reasonable tests is generally conceded by fair-minded men. It is absurd to specify certain materials that may be used and certain others that may not; to-morrow may bring an entirely new material that fulfills every essential requirement of strength and safety, yet it could not be used because the proposed code had been drawn up on the basis of existing trade names rather than on a broad and lasting test basis. A matter of such vital importance to millions of people should be lifted out of the field of local politics and warring trade interests and put in the hands of unprejudiced experts. That is perhaps too much to hope for, but the presence of such experts at the past hearings, together with their manifestly unbiased expressions of opinion, leads us to hope that the code will not be railroaded through without radical revision.

IT is a matter for deep regret that the United States was not represented in the Convention of Berne, which was held in Berlin last October for the purpose of considering the matter of copyright law. We were practically the only civilized nation not represented. It is also a little irritating, to say the least, to have the American copyright law characterized in the Reichstag as the "craziest hodge-podge of modern ideas and petty peanut protectionism that can be imagined. It is a regular caricature of complexities and obscurities." The official delegates of the Convention decided that architecture is an art on the same plane as sculpture and painting, and therefore entitled to the same protection as regards copyright. It is probable that this will result in many modifications of the existing law in the various countries represented, among which changes may be found clauses that would prevent the copying or building from an architect's drawings without his consent; and the prevention of an obvious imitation of any façade without consulting or indemnifying the original architect. We hope, too, that it is only a question of a brief time when the United States will recognize, with other civilized nations, the rights of the foreign author or artist as being equal to those of the native. The time for protectionism in such matters has passed.

AMONG recent bills approved by Governor Hughes we notice one that creates a buildings department and superintendent of buildings for all cities of the second class throughout the State of New York. It is evident that the need for some control over building operations is being felt to a growing extent outside of the larger cities. The bill mentioned originated in the Utica Chamber of Commerce, which appointed a committee made up of representatives of all the building trades. The Governor did not approve this purely local measure, as a result of which it was re-drawn with a broader application. Its passage in the final form promises greatly increased protection to the public against unsafe structures, and establishes an excellent precedent.



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CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

JUDGMENTS

B PLAN: A BANK BUILDING

Judgment of June 9, 1909

A. Corrubia.....	St. Louis.....	Atelier Wash. Univ.....	M
J. Feldstein.....	Philadelphia.....	Drexel.....	M
J. A. Seipel.....	".....	".....	M
B. Haney.....	Pittsburg.....	Carnegie Tech.....	M
E. J. Hergenroeder.....	".....	".....	M
O. H. Ilsen.....	".....	".....	M
P. S. Mewhinney.....	".....	".....	M
P. R. Scheuneman.....	".....	".....	M
D. Allison.....	".....	".....	M
Wm. Gehron.....	".....	".....	M
T. J. Raguer.....	".....	".....	M
W. R. Hinkley.....	".....	".....	M
L. Keroach.....	New York City.....	Post & Sons.....	M
H. Henderson.....	".....	Prevot.....	M
E. Grzybowski.....	".....	".....	M
A. L. Ellis.....	".....	".....	M
F. K. Detwiller.....	".....	".....	M
J. J. Gander.....	".....	".....	M
H. J. Voss.....	Boston.....	Boston Arch. Club.....	M
W. W. Cook.....	".....	".....	M
S. J. Berman.....	Washington.....	Wash. Arch. Club.....	M
Geo. P. Carmichael.....	".....	".....	M
C. H. Conrad.....	New York City.....	Donn Barber.....	M
H. I. Hellmuth.....	".....	".....	M
F. O'Keefe.....	".....	".....	M
Chas. Mink.....	".....	".....	M
A. King.....	".....	".....	M
T. Frost.....	".....	".....	M
J. Kasurinen.....	".....	".....	M
L. W. Biebigheiser.....	".....	Ewing & Chapelle.....	M
H. S. Marquard.....	Chicago.....	1170 Broadway.....	M
T. J. Sheridan.....	New York City.....	Bennett.....	M
F. F. Stone.....	".....	Hornbostel.....	M
		John Wyncoop.....	M

B ORDER: A PARKWAY ENTRANCE

Judgment of June 9, 1909

H. H. Brown.....	Pittsburg.....	Atelier Carnegie Tech.....	M
W. A. Banks.....	".....	".....	M
A. W. McCormack.....	".....	".....	M
R. K. Fleming, Jr.....	".....	".....	M
E. J. Hatcher.....	".....	".....	M
E. D. James.....	".....	".....	M
L. L. Danner.....	".....	".....	M
J. V. Wilson.....	".....	".....	M
W. M. Johnson.....	".....	".....	M
W. B. Hill.....	".....	".....	M
Wm. B. Dunn.....	".....	".....	M
P. E. Williams.....	".....	".....	M
L. H. Persley.....	".....	".....	M
H. Y. Shaub.....	".....	".....	M
J. B. Hays.....	".....	".....	M
A. H. Goldner.....	New York City.....	Jallade.....	M
G. W. Betz.....	".....	".....	M
M. Stern.....	".....	".....	M
H. A. Moren.....	".....	".....	M
G. H. Stades.....	".....	".....	M
H. O. Weigand.....	".....	".....	M
L. A. Abramson.....	".....	".....	M
J. W. Clyde.....	".....	".....	M
Jos. P. Neppel.....	".....	Prevot.....	M
B. Hoyt.....	".....	".....	M
L. G. Bridgman.....	".....	Post & Sons.....	M
H. Tresal.....	".....	".....	M
V. D. Abel.....	Philadelphia.....	Ed. Blum.....	M
O. S. Rogers.....	Washington, D.C.....	Drexel Institute.....	M
W. D. McLean.....	New York City.....	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	M
W. C. Mustard.....	Providence.....	Hornbostel.....	M
R. P. Corse.....	Chicago.....	Rhode Island.....	M
E. W. Maybury.....	New York City.....	Chicago Arch. Club.....	M
R. L. Stevenson.....	".....	Austin W. Lord.....	M
P. T. Johnson.....	Chicago.....	Donn Barber.....	M
K. W. Lind.....	New York City.....	Bennett.....	M
		John Wyncoop.....	M

B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE: A DOVE COT

Judgment of June 9, 1909

R. G. Finkenaur.....	Washington.....	Atelier Wash. Arch. Club.....	M
H. C. Meyer.....	".....	".....	M
C. M. Foster.....	New York.....	Donn Barber.....	M
T. Pringle.....	Youngstown, O.....	Owsley.....	M
J. Senger.....	New York City.....	Hornbostel.....	M
J. A. Seipel.....	Philadelphia.....	Drexel.....	M

BALTIMORE TO HAVE A SCULPTURE GARDEN

We have often noted with satisfaction in the columns of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT the well-directed efforts of the Municipal Art Society, of Baltimore. This very energetic organization has accomplished the most important results in the artistic betterment of its city. It was under the auspices of this society that the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society was held last year in the Fifth Regiment Armory. We now learn that the society has set aside \$5,000, representing nearly all the profits from this exhibition, for the establishment of a sculpture garden in Wyman Park, Baltimore, on condition that the city appropriate a further sum of \$10,000 and that the Park Board construct the foundation and other essentials of this garden. While it is not expected that the amount at present available will purchase many pieces of sculpture, it will be the nucleus to which it is thought will be added from time to time by gifts. The garden as planned will have an entrance with steps leading down to the center of the garden, where a pool will be constructed. Facing the entrance and on the opposite side of the pool the central group or figure will be placed. A memorial to Poe is now under consideration, and it is suggested that this would be an admirable place for it. Pending the acquirement of works of the character desired, vases and urns and other decorations will be used to complete the effect. It is a pleasure to note this recognition of the sculptor's art and, as the enduring character of their work permits it to be placed out of doors, the opportunity afforded as a place for recreation and education of the masses can well be imitated by cities throughout the country.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA., MR. HARLSON BLECKLEY, ARCHITECT

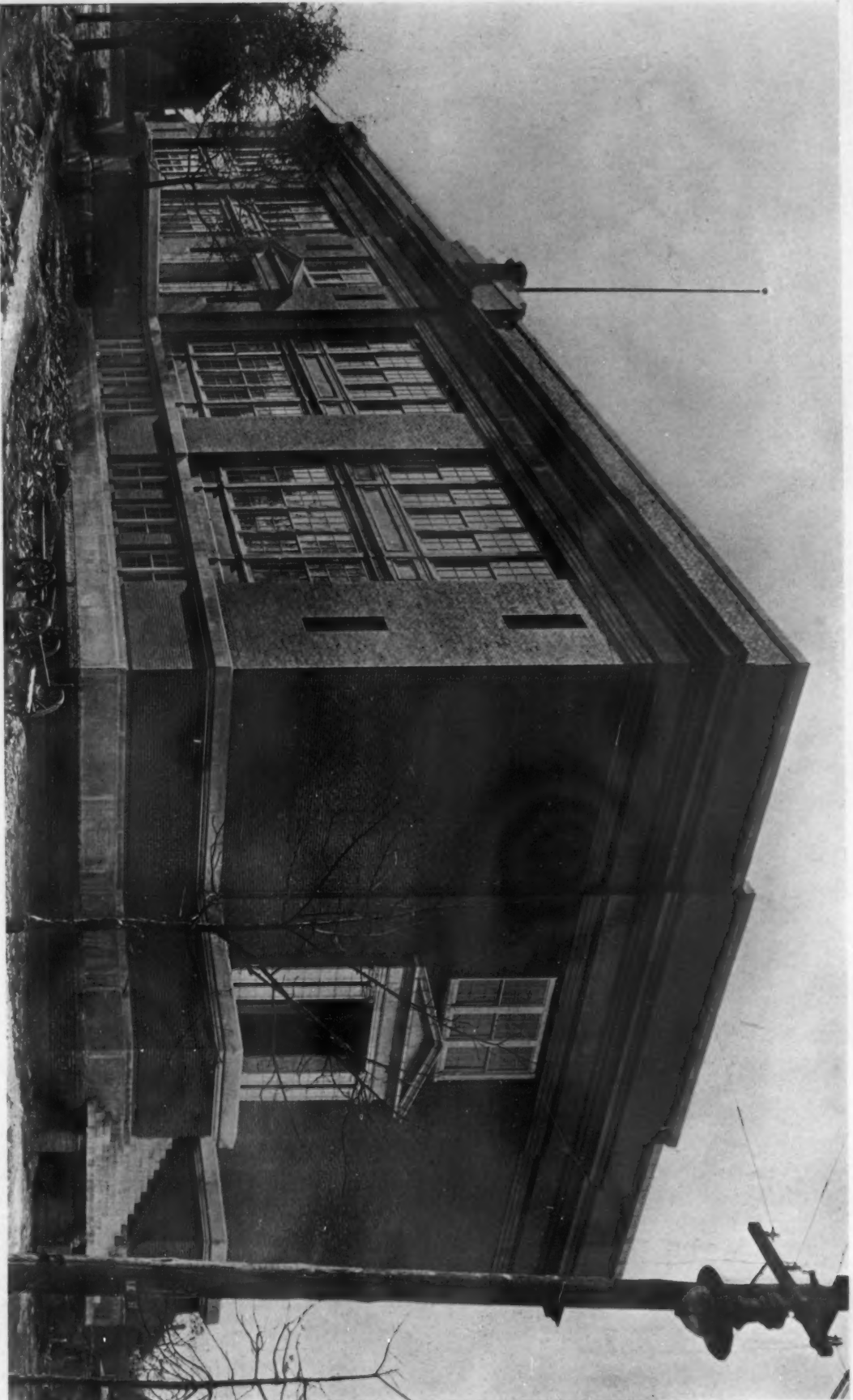
This building is of dark-red brick, with limestone trimmings. The cornice and window bays are of copper, stained with sal ammoniac. The entrances are of white terra-cotta. The heating apparatus is installed in a fireproof room in the basement. The building has an auditorium and a boys' and girls' gymnasium.

SECOND WARD SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA., MR. HARALSON BLECKLEY, ARCHITECT

This school building is constructed of light-brown brick, with copper cornices and entrance, and is trimmed with limestone. There are eight classrooms, boys' and girls' gymnasium and an auditorium on the first floor.

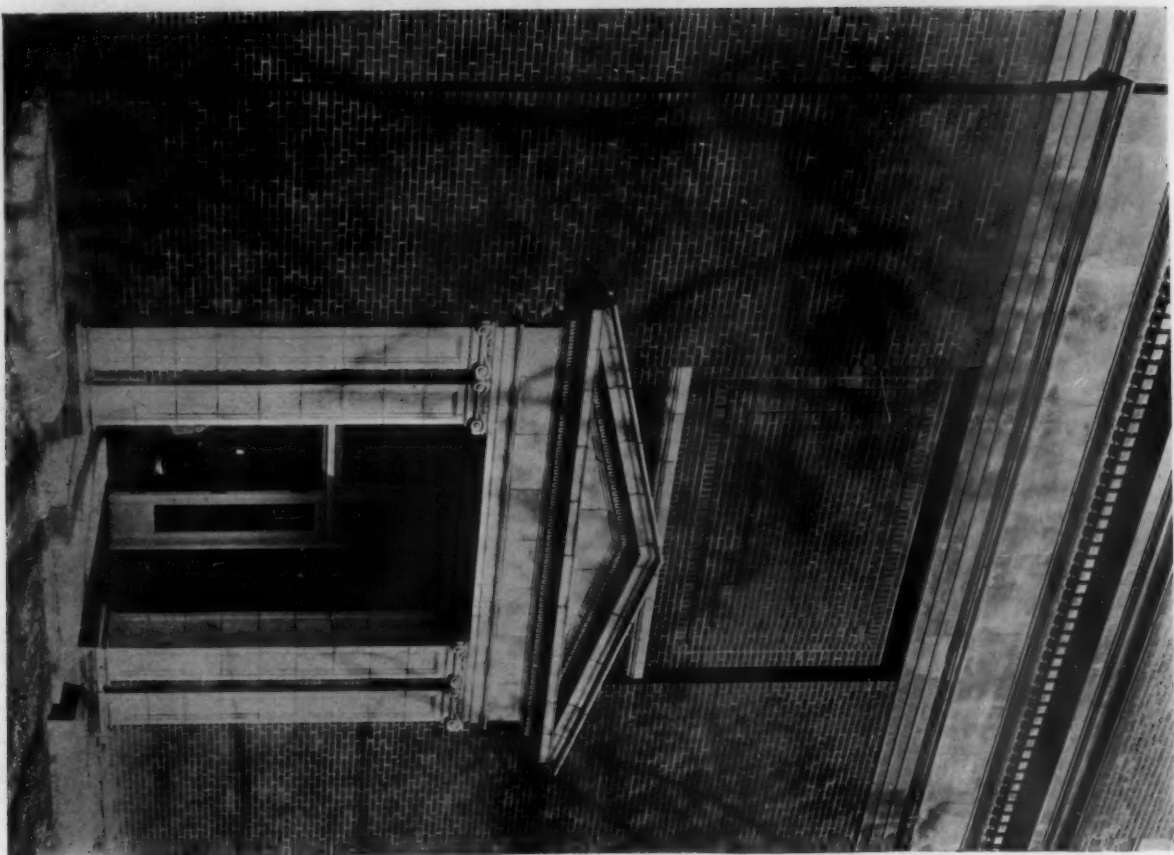
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

JUNE 16, 1909

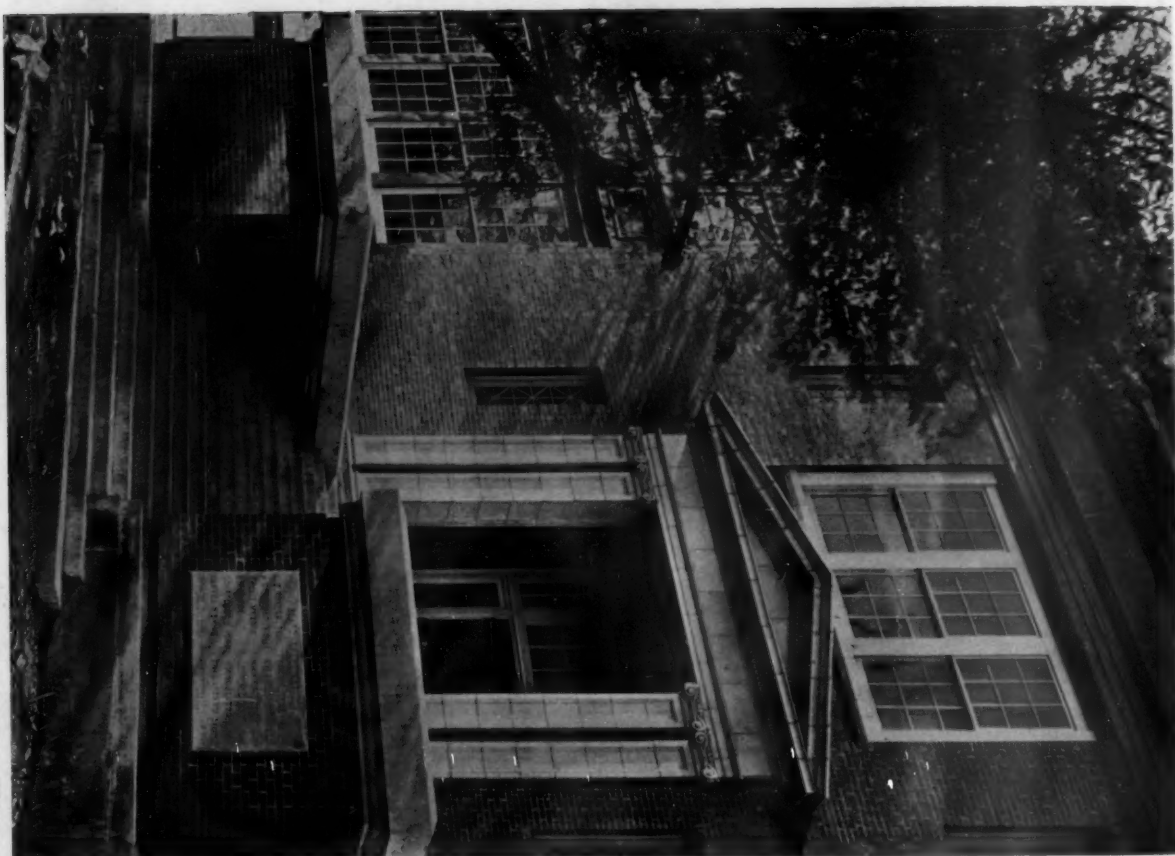


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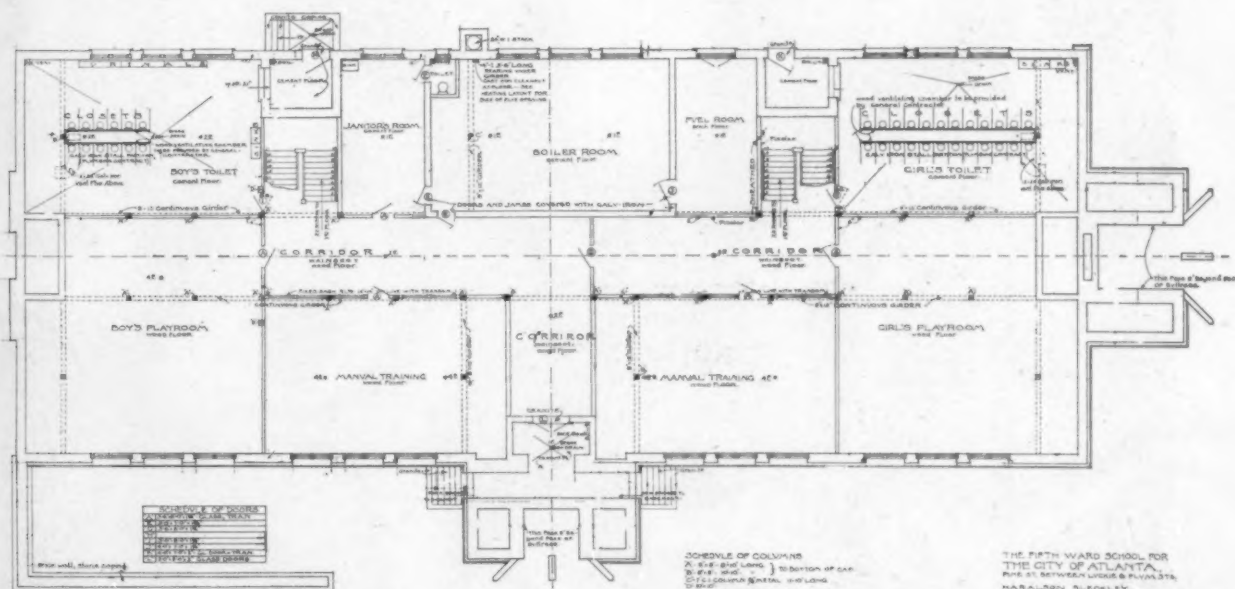


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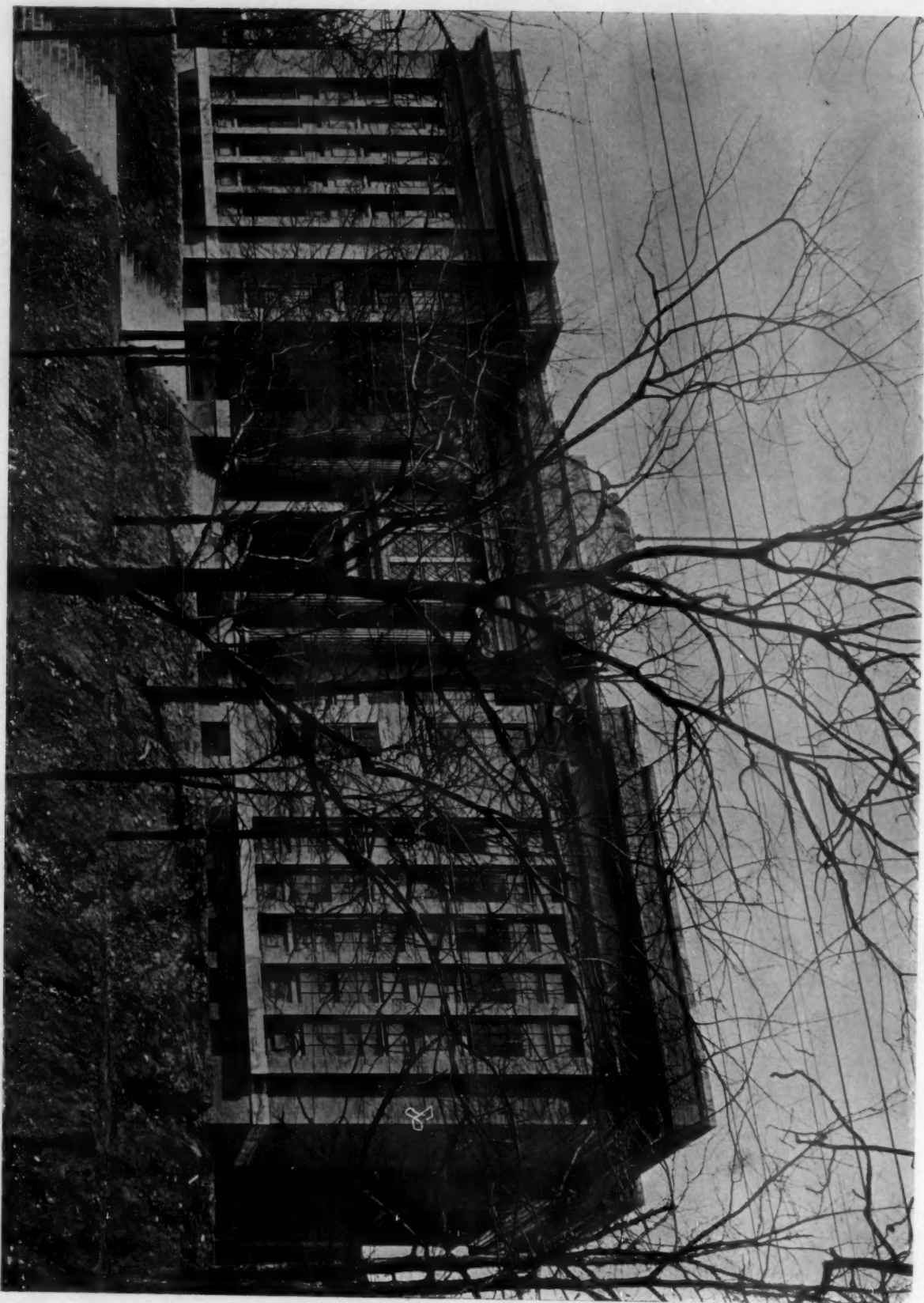


THE FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, FOR
THE CITY OF ATLANTA,
FINE ST. BETWEEN WILSON & FLYNN STS.
HARALSON BLECKLEY

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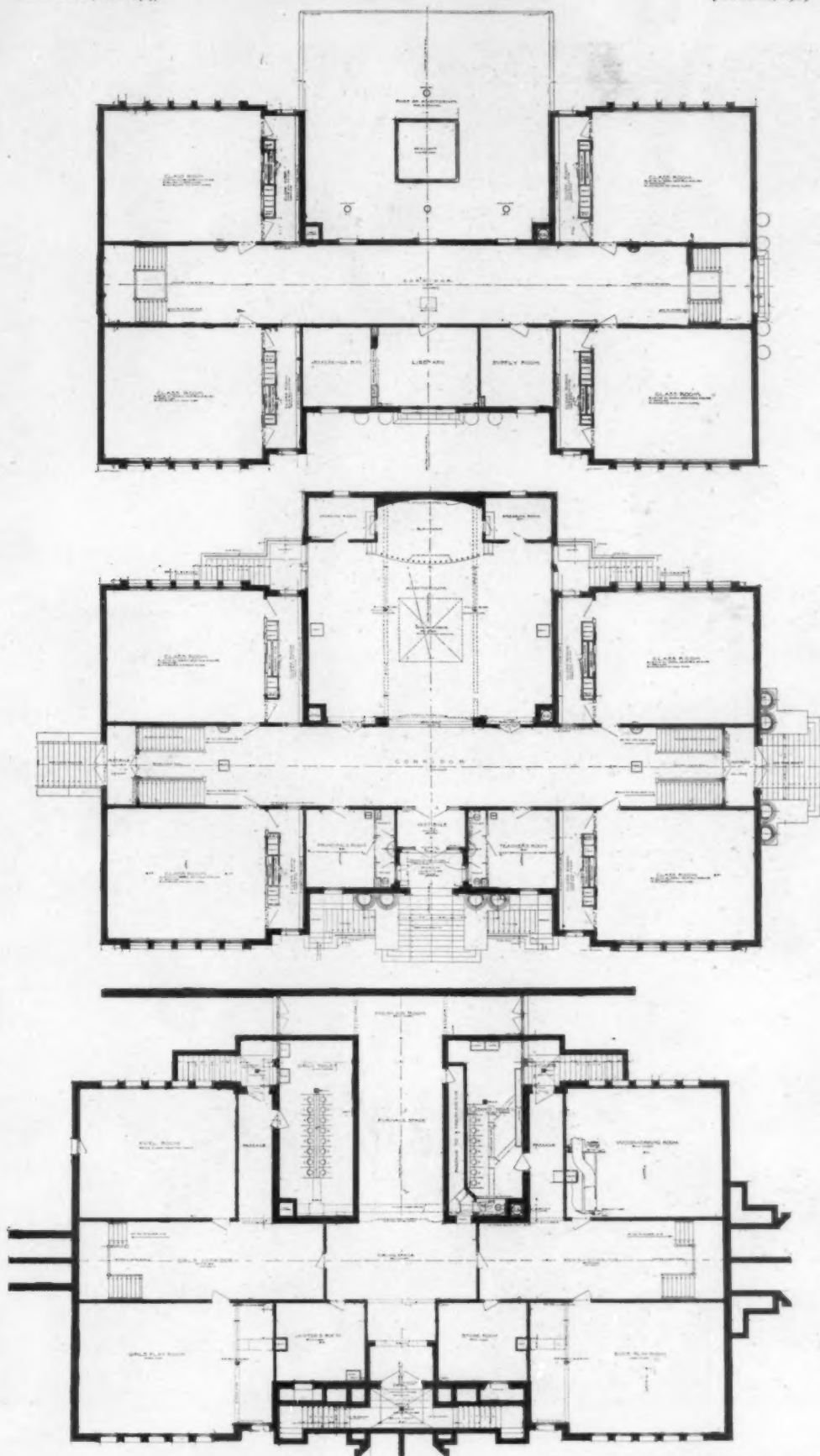
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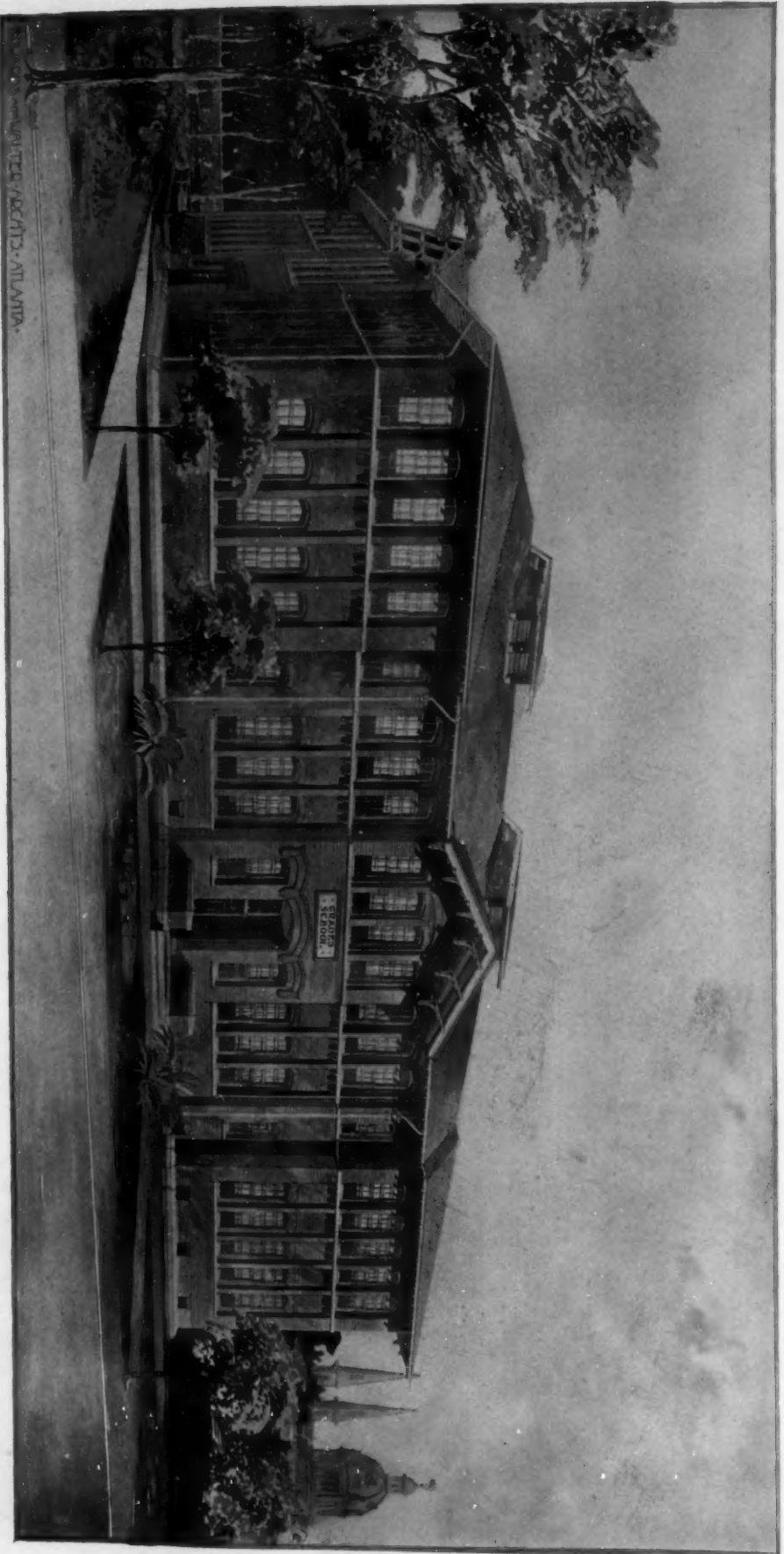


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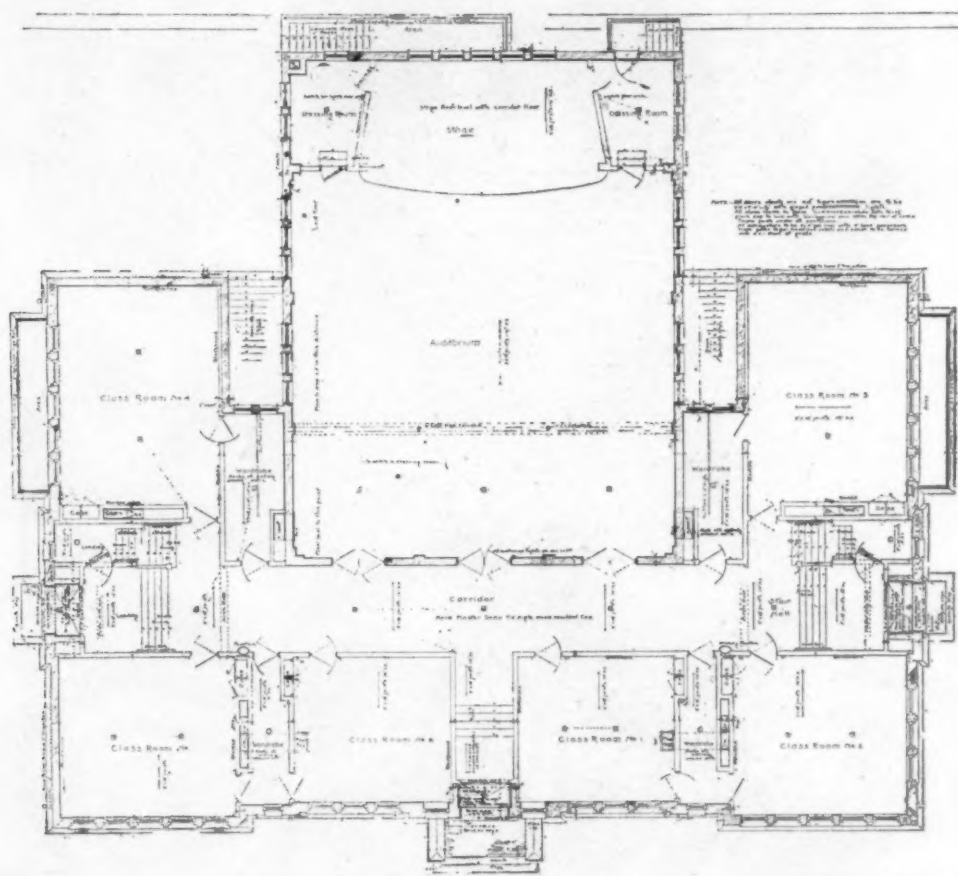
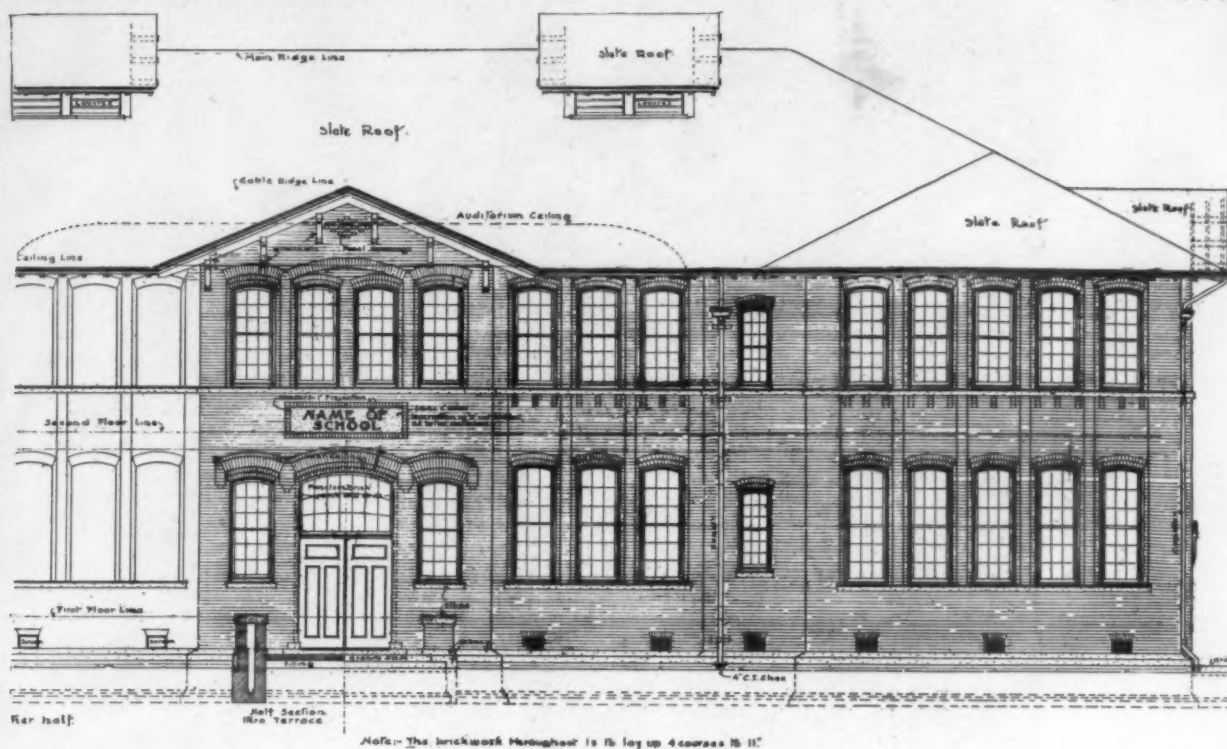
JUNE 16, 1909



GRADED SCHOOL
MANNING, S. C.

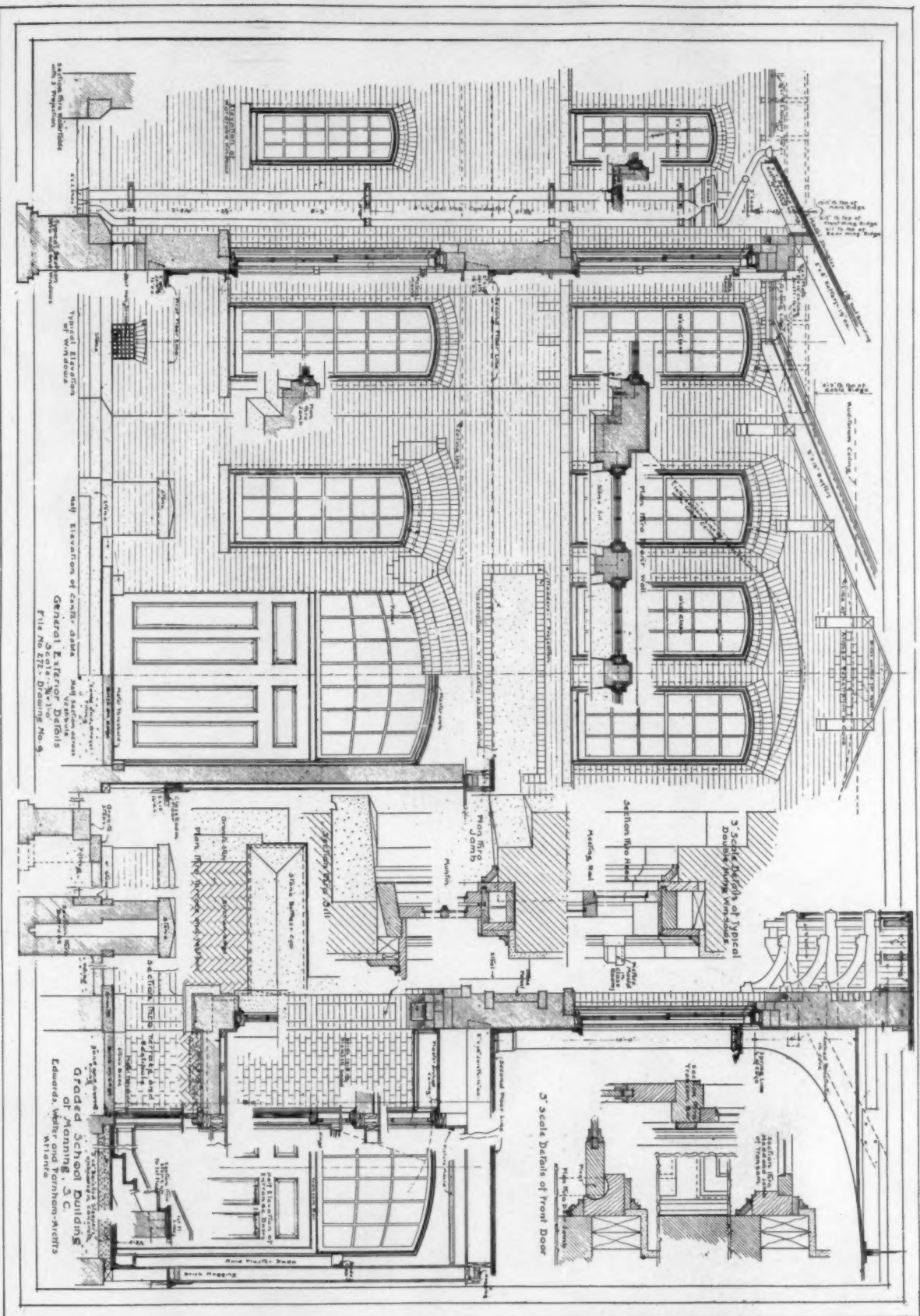
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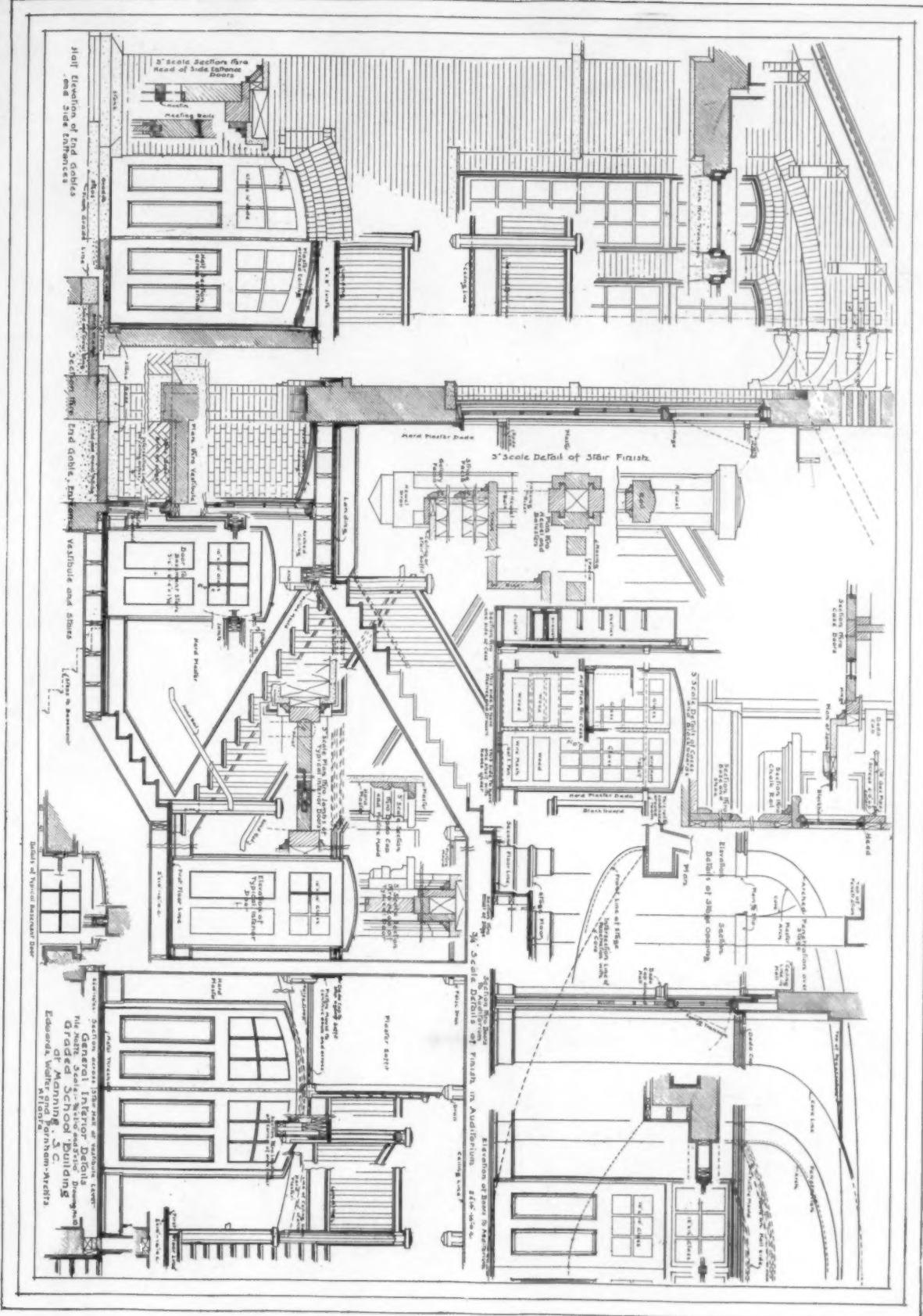
MESSRS. EDWARDS & WALTER
ARCHITECTS

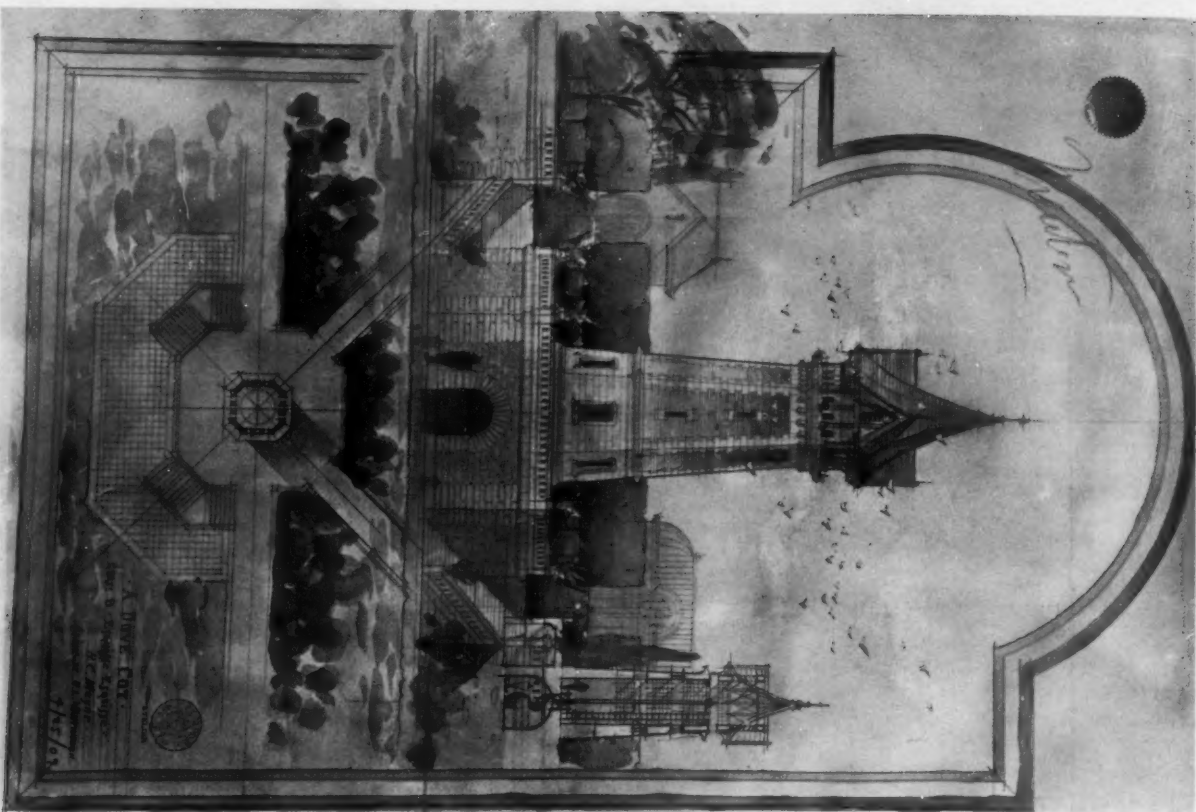


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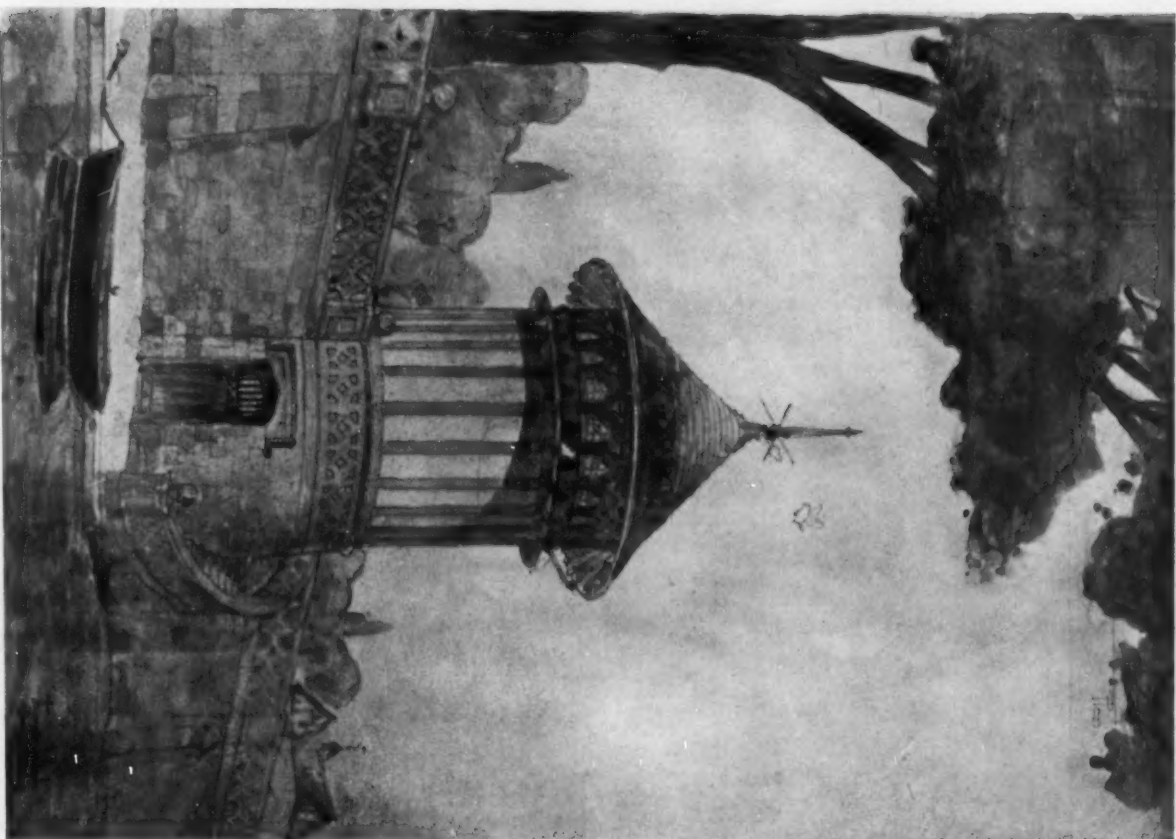
GRADED SCHOOL
MANNING, S. C.MESSRS. EDWARDS & WALTER
ARCHITECTS





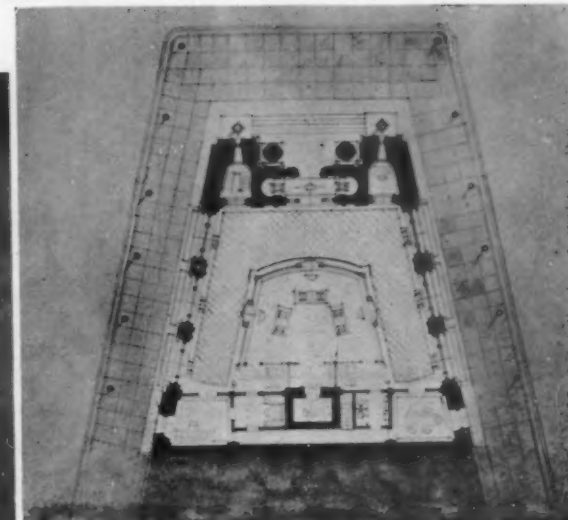
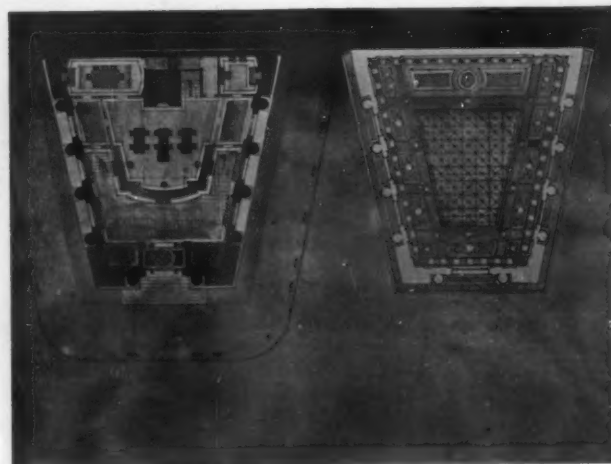
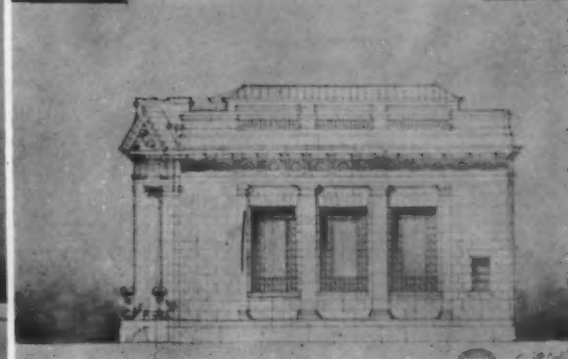
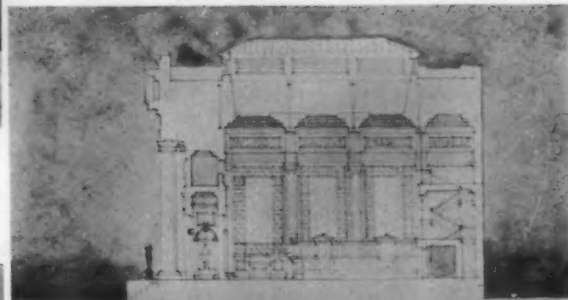


H. C. MEYER, ATELIER WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
CLASS B, ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE; A DOVE COT



THOMAS PRINGLE, ATELIER OWNSLEY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
STUDENTS' WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

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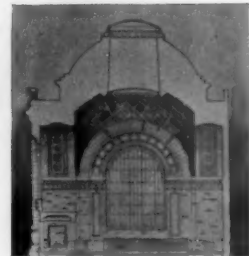
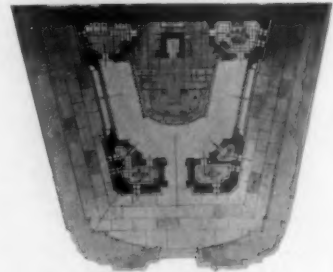
H. I. HELLMUTH, ATELIER DONN BARBER

THOS FROST, ATELIER DONN BARBER

CLASS B, PLAN PROBLEM; A BANK BUILDING . STUDENTS' WORK, SOCIETY BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS



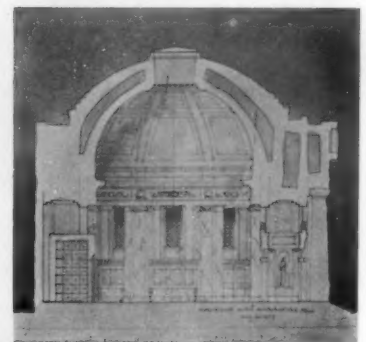
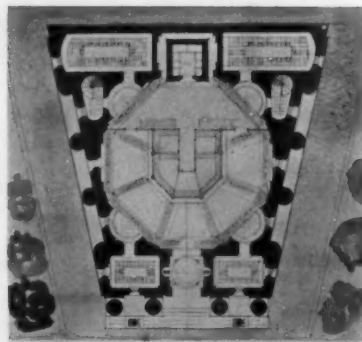
F. C. KEEFFE



ATELIER DONN BARBER



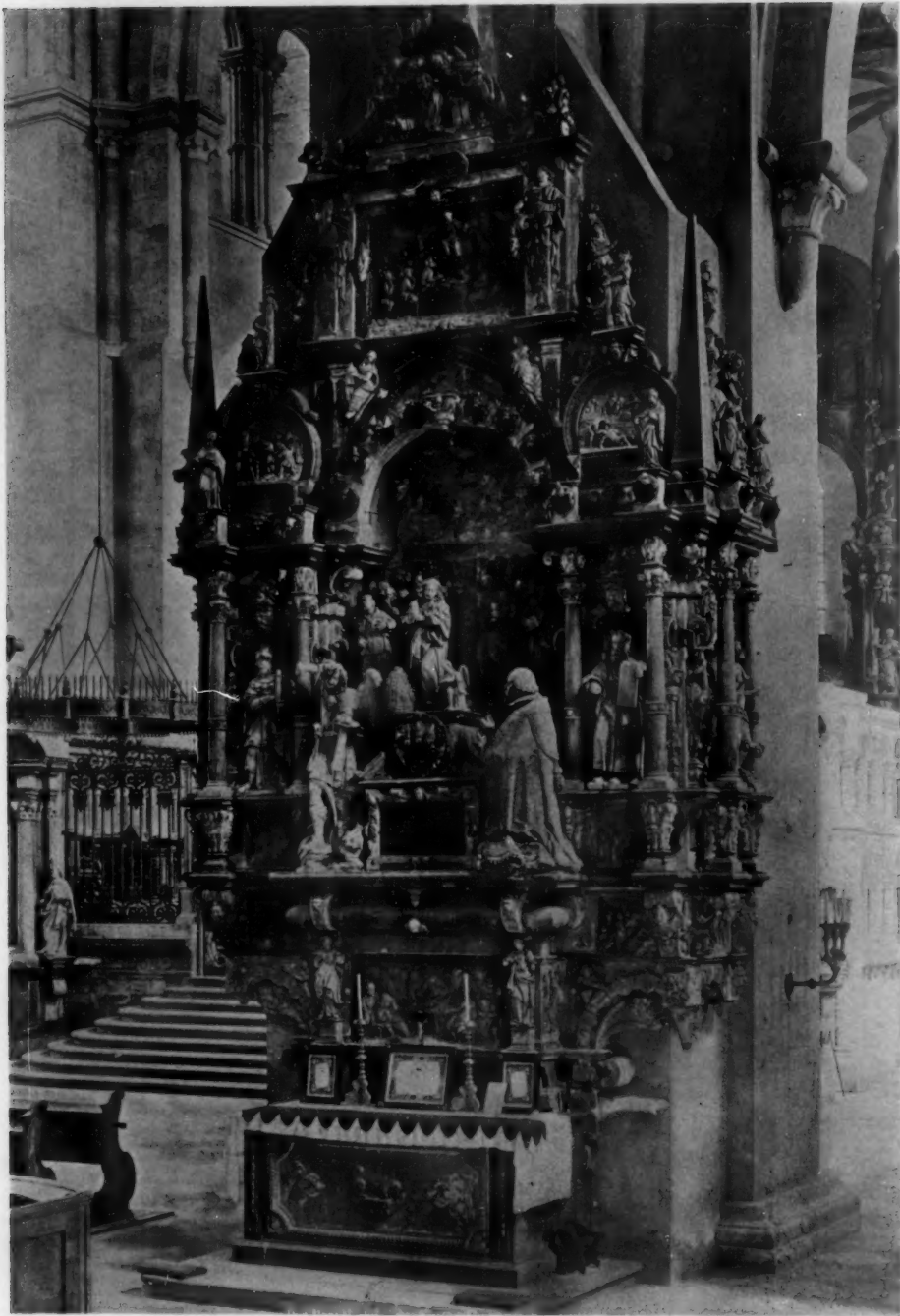
WALTER W. COOK



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ATELIER
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TOMB OF PRINCE METTERNICH IN THE CATHEDRAL, VIENNA, AUSTRIA