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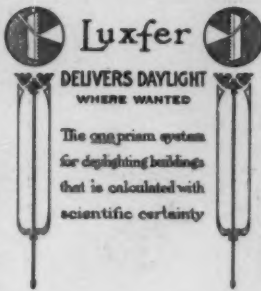
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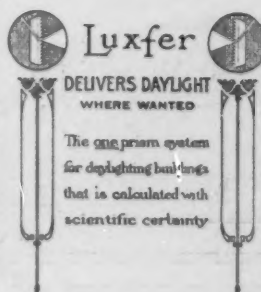
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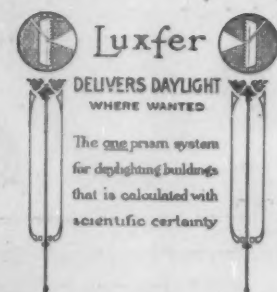
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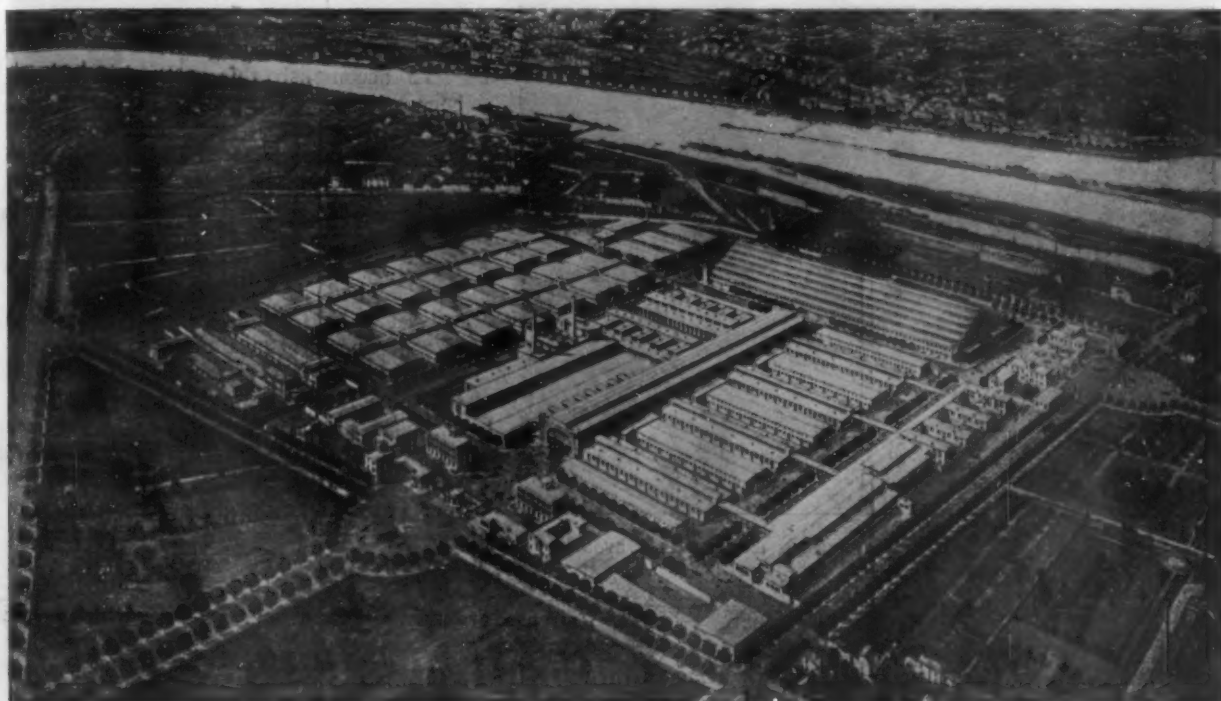
PULPIT—THE DUOMO, NAPLES, ITALY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. XCVII.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910

No. 1777



THE MARCHÉ AUX BESTIAUX AND ABATTOIRS, LYONS

M. TONY GARNIER, ARCHITECT

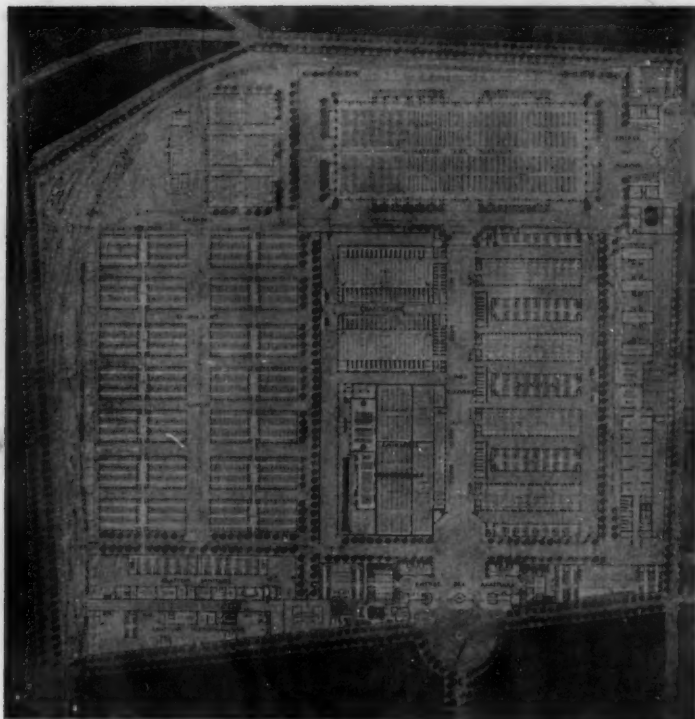
NOTES FROM EUROPE

By FRANCIS S. SWALES, ARCHITECT, LONDON

LAST winter Paris was the city which looked like a builder's yard; this year it is Brussels. The cause of the upheaval at Paris was the underground railway; at Brussels it is due principally to the forthcoming *Exposition de Bruxelles, 1910*, which will be, beyond a doubt, the most important exposition held in Europe since that of Paris, 1900. All Brussels is getting ready—in fact, has been getting ready for some two years. Practically the whole district between the Rue de la Montagne de la Cour and the Place Ste. Gudule—or, roughly speaking, between the Royal Palace and the Cathedral—is a heap of debris; nearly all of the old slum quarter which was comprised in this district has disappeared; in its place wide streets are being constructed to new levels and new lines; large stone buildings, in which one notes with satisfaction that a good quality of imported limestone is being used instead of the native yellow sandstone and slate-color granite, which have been so extensively employed in combination, with such disastrous effect, in so many of the important buildings in Belgium—especially at Brussels.

Most of the new buildings in this neighborhood are being built for commercial purposes and are without especial architectural interest; but in the Rue des Douze Apôtres the new buildings of the "Société Générale de Belgique"—a colossal banking and credit institution—is a structure of considerable importance; it has been carried as far as the completion of the walls to the top of the attic story, but it is not yet possible to form a definite opinion as to its beauty. The bay motif, which is quite plain and without an order except at the *avants-corps* of the half-completed main front, is not very interesting in fenestration, but the effect of the whole may be improved when the detail is added. That which has been finished is rather above the average Belgian taste.

The most important artistic result of this extensive change will be the prolongation of the Rue de la Loi (which extends at present from the "Palais du Cinquante-naire," passing between the National Palace and the Park, to the Rue Royale and ends in an *impasse*) from the Rue Royale to the Place Ste. Gudule. This will provide a magnificent vista east and west through the town, with Girault's fine Arcade du Cinquante-naire at one



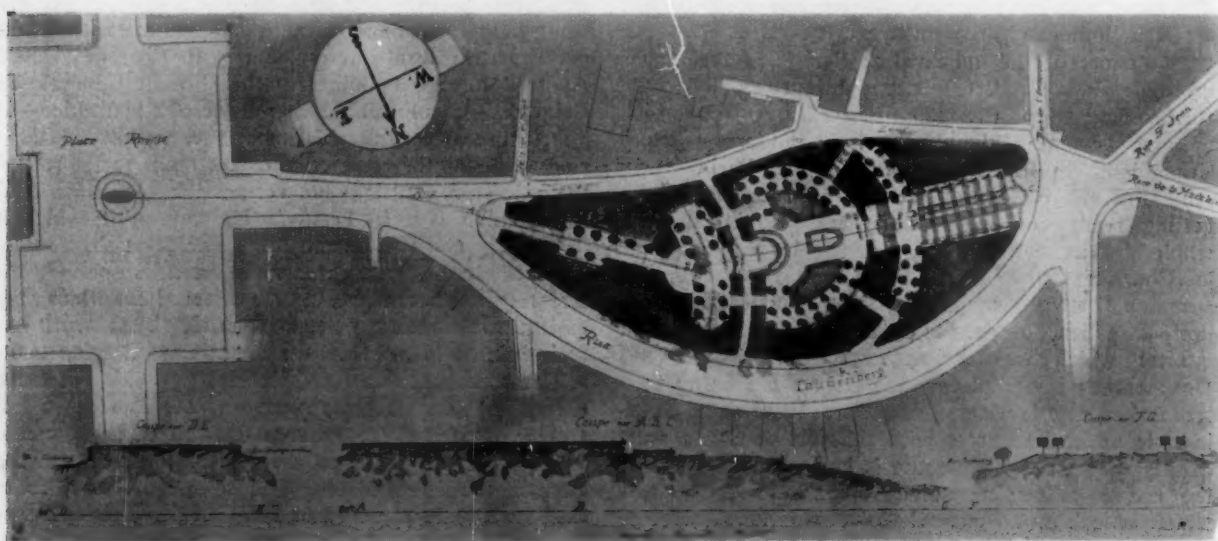
MARCHÉ AUX BESTIAUX ET ABATTOIRS DE LA MOUCHE À LYON
M. TONY GARNIER, ARCHITECT

end and the Cathedral Towers at the other. Almost as important from the art standpoint, and even more important from the necessitous, is the work being carried out at the other end of this vast *chantier*. This is the final solution of the problem of how to best take care of the great traffic between the Porte de Namur and the Bourse—or between the “high” and “low” towns—along the narrow street (which has a half dozen names to its various movements in about a mile in length) which is known as the Rue Montagne de la Cour at the part where it is narrowest and steepest and, conse-

quently, where congestion has been greatest. Thousands of schemes are said to have been proposed and been found impracticable until Mr. Jules Vacherot of Paris came to Brussels and found a simple way out of the difficulty by knocking down a few old buildings and converting two oblique streets into one of an arc of gentle curvature; and forming a park between the latter and the Rue Montagne de la Cour.

To accomplish this proposition it has been necessary to level about half of the site between the streets and to form the park upon three levels. The upper level is practically that of the Place Royale and has been projected to about two-fifths the length of the lot; a walk, terrace and belvedere (from which a fine view of the lower town may be had) are formed, and from the latter two fine staircases lead to the level of the upper cross walk and to the “horse-shoe” or middle terrace. The latter is planted with trees and contains the fountain-head of the cascade, a basin, or pool, flower gardens and the terrace surrounded with a balustrade; the slopes from this terrace to the street and to the lowest part of the park are being planted with flowering shrubs; three radiating flights of steps lead to the second cross walk, including a double staircase, around the head of the cascade, which is the feature of the lowest part of the scheme on the main axis of the plan. The height of the cascade is about eleven mètres, the difference between the levels of the two upper terraces being about five or six mètres.

The Royal Château at Laeken is now practically completed, as is also the extension to the Royal Palace at Brussels. The former is the work of Mr. Charles Girault of Paris, the latter of the late Mr. Maquet (whose death took place towards the end of November). The latter architect was also the designer of the exte-



THE MONT DES ARTS, BRUSSELS

M. JULES VACHEROT, ARCHITECT



HOUSE AT BISHOPSTHORPE, YORK

WALTER H. BRIERLEY, ARCHITECT

rior of the new "Ecole Militaire," which is also almost finished. It faces south and overlooks the park of the Cinquantenaire.

The Palais du Cinquantenaire is being added to and changed, preparatory to receiving the "Ferdinand and Isabella Exhibition"—which, apparently, is to be an extra attraction to Brussels next year. A large new wing is being added to the south side; it is being built in the ugly style of the original buildings. The ends of the old palaces adjoining the Arcade are to have new façades, designed in character therewith. The latter work is in charge of Mr. Girault.

The event of the month to architects has been the annual opening meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at which Mr. Ernest George presented his second Presidential address, and the Royal Gold Medal was presented to Dr. Arthur Evans, the Cretan Explorer—a choice which, however well received among explorers, is hardly convincing that the terms under which the medal is supposed to be awarded are being well adhered to. The honor would probably be greater if it were less promiscuously distributed, especially among comparatively young Englishmen, whose reputations are barely more than national, while architects of such distinction as the late Professor Guadet are allowed to pass away unnoticed. Mr. George announced two matters of importance; first, the acquisition of extensions to the rooms of the Institute; second, that Royal sanction was being sought to enable a temporary change in the charter of the Institute, so that it could, for a time, invite practically all of the architects in Great Britain into its ranks and then seek the extension of Parliamentary recognition.

The project, mentioned in previous notes, to build two new permanent exhibition halls, at the ends of the site formerly occupied by the Galerie des Machines, is to be carried out by the French Government. The two buildings, which will have their length perpendicular to the front of the Ecole Militaire, will be connected by means of underground passages. An open square will thus be formed in front of the Ecole, and the new buildings will be designed in harmony with the façade of the school, which is one of Gabriel's finest works.

The annual award of prizes for the best designed façades to private buildings has been made; and, according to the reports, the jury has decided to award six prizes to buildings which were built during the year 1907. The houses are as follows: 51 Rue Saint-Georges (Hôtel des Annales), M. Bruno-Pelissier, ar-

chitect; 23 Avenue de Messine, M. Lavirotte, architect; 44 Rue Bassano, MM. Le Nevé and d'Hont, architects; 124 Avenue Victor Hugo, M. Humbert, architect; 110 Boulevard Raspail, M. Chiffot, architect; 18 Rue de la Paix, M. Saulier, architect.

The new building of the "Ligue d'Enseignement," which has been built on the site of the old "Abbaye aux Bois" in the Rue Recamier, has recently been officially opened. It is a large structure in ferro-concrete, and was designed by M. Charles Blondel, Architecte du Gouvernement.

M. Blondel has endeavored to give expression to the material employed, and has treated the subject in a tasteful and interesting manner. The interior is simply treated; the most conspicuous decorative feature being a curious ceiling treatment in the Council Room. The plan comprises a fine "Salle de Bal," "Bibliothèque," etc.

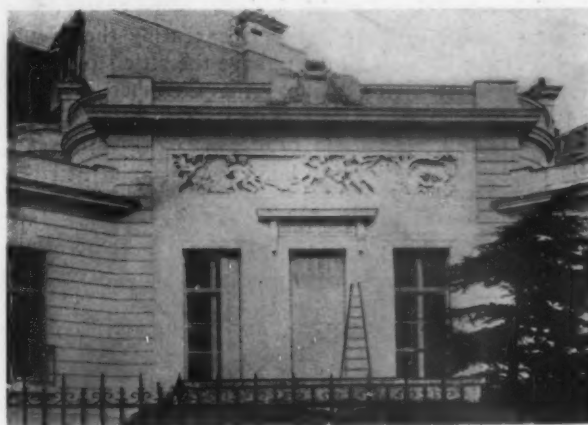
In the Quartier Bercy, sixty-eight artisan's dwellings have been erected by the Metropolitan Railway to house employees of the Company; the houses have concrete, flat roofs which are designed to form a kind of roof-garden; each house also has its own small garden. M. Augustin Rey is the architect.

The Prix Bailly has been awarded by the Académie des Beaux-Arts to M. Maistrasse for his Sanatorium at Berk-sur-Mer.

In the October Judgment of Projects of the First Class, First Medals were awarded to: Labrousse (Atelier André); Dufet (Pascal); Van Alen (Laloux), and d'Amato (Laloux). The following Americans received First, Second Medals: Blagden (Atelier Pascal); Hood (Duquesne), and Kellogg (Deglane).

The competition for the Prix Roux has resulted as follows: First, to Martello (Paulin); Second, Pons (Redon); Third, Abella (Schellier-de-Gisors and Bernier).

The following have been admitted to take part in the final competition for the Chenavard Prizes, in the order named, and the subjects they have presented: Alleman (Pupil of Pascal), projet, "Porte de Refuge"; De La Bouglise (Marcel Lambert), "Les Principales

DETAIL RESIDENCE, M. LUCIEN GUITRY
PARISCHARLES MEWES
ARCHITECT



ANNEX OF THE MINISTÈRE DES POSTES, TÉLÉGRAPHES ET TÉLÉPHONES
RUE DE GRENELLE, PARIS M. FRANÇOIS LE COEUR, ARCHITECT

Portes de Paris"; Bray (Pascal), "Un Nouveau Palais de l'Institut"; Dogmon (Paulin); Mauxin (Bernier).

The new Hotel de Ville at Roubaix is nearing completion. It has been erected from designs by the eminent architect, M. Victor Laloux, Membre de l'Institut, and will rank, with his fine Town Hall at Tours, among his most brilliant and remarkably rich designs. The principal sculptures, consisting of fourteen panels and groups, are being executed by three well-known artists, MM. Alphonse Cordonnier, who is carrying out the wall panels; M. Léon Fagel, who is intrusted with the elaborate frieze—which includes some three dozen figures—and M. Boutry, who is executing the groups which frame the central arch above the attic story. The new building adjoins that of the Chamber of Commerce. It will be one of the most architecturally notable modern town halls in France.

At Lyons there is being built a great animal market and abattoir. It is the first very important work of M. Tony Garnier since his remarkable design for a National Bank secured for him the *Grand Prix de Rome*, and a permanent reputation as a singularly strong and original architect. This design, "Marché aux Bestiaux et Abattoirs de la Mouche," was shown by a number of finely executed drawings at the last Salon, but was not especially remarked upon in their notes, because the writer assumed, on account of the excellence of the scheme, that it was to be classed with mere "projects." The buildings are, however, in course of erection, and

the group when completed will be the model of its kind for the world to study.

The plan and the general view show the disposition of the main groups of buildings on the grounds, which are 244,000 square mètres in extent. The cost of the constructions will amount to more than fourteen million francs.

The group comprises an Animal Market, a "Hippophagic Abattoir," and a "Sanitary Abattoir," each of which services is completely isolated and possesses its separate entrance.

Railway lines enter the site at the southwest lower left corner, and serve all of the groups.

The principal Entrance to the Abattoirs is upon the Chemin de Culattes; at the right are the inspection pavilion, laboratories and stabling; at the left, the various departments of the administration, residence of the Director, Police, Post Telegraph and Telephone offices; rooms for the traders and stabling and garages for their horses and vehicles.

The main Hall of Intercommunication is opposite the entrance; to the right of this are four slaughtering houses and five pens for animals coming from the market to be killed, the pens and slaughter houses alternating.

In each slaughter house is planned a room for the foreman, a cold room, an examination room, an automatic weighing machine, a common room for the butchers, sanitary appliances, cloak rooms, one hundred and eighty-eight wheels and axes for killing, overhead tracks communicating with the refrigerating rooms and platforms where wagons are loaded, provided with traveling hooks and with pulleys and levers for raising heavy animals. The Halls are lighted from overhead, heated by steam, and abundantly supplied with water. To the left of the Main Hall are two buildings for the slaughtering of pigs; the pens adjoin the killing rooms, which are provided with stands for slaughtering pivoted cranes, capstans, trucks, and overhead apparatus for transport similar to the other halls, four scalders and sixteen vats for boiling the pigs.

The refrigerating storehouses comprise a salesroom, halls for dressing and shipping meat, which precede the compartment halls, which latter provide for 510 butch-



HERMITAGE OF MR. W. K. VANDERBILT
SAINT-LOUIS-DE-POISSY

M. HENRI GUILLAUME
ARCHITECT



DEPTFORD TOWN HALL

LANCHESTER & RICKARDS, ARCHITECTS

ers and 290 pork butchers (dealers in meat), and eighty-six salting vats.

The engine rooms, boilers, condensers and refrigerating machinery occupy buildings adjoining the compartment halls.

The Tripe Market is located on the east side between the abattoirs and the street. It consists of a covered Hall for the emptying of the bellies provided with hoppers for projecting the filth into cars which traverse an underground railway which transports the refuse to destructors and fertilizing stores. Partitioned from the above Hall on one side is the workroom where the final preparation of the tripe is carried on; it is provided with a large vat and several small ones; on the other side are stores and shops. Overhead transport is arranged between this and the other departments.

The Abattoirs "Hippophagique" and "Sanitaire" occupy the southwest corner of the plan adjoining the railroad and the Chemin des Culattes. The first receives small numbers of animals driven to the abattoirs on foot. The second is a kind of examination or "health" department, where autopsies are held and analyses conducted.

The Animal Market is entered from the Chemin Debourg—the service buildings, restaurant for traders, administration offices, overseer's office, veterinaries' office, etc.—are at either side of the entrance. Opposite the entrance is the market hall, providing space for 2,100 cattle, 2,000 calves, 8,000 sheep, and 3,500 pigs. Around this hall is a road, sixty-five feet wide; at the right of it—to the north—shipping rooms which adjoin the railway tracks; to the south of it is the road along which the animals are driven from the market to the abattoirs. The pigstys are back of the market (in the northwest corner of plan); to the west of these are the smoke rooms for smoking the pork.

The stabling for the cattle and sheep occupies the middle of the west side of the site and is surrounded by a fence with gates controlling the passage of animals. Haylofts are provided above and mangers in the stalls.

All of the roads will be planted with trees and paved with hard materials; the floors of the buildings will be paved with stone blocks; the walls of the stables will be tiled for 2 mètres in height. There are seven kilomètres of sewers of large section which conduct the water from the abattoirs to filtration beds where it is purified before passing into the river.

The preparatory work was commenced at the end of 1908. It is anticipated that the group will be completed in 1911.

At Dijon a number of new buildings, statues, etc., have been "inaugurated" by fêtes, under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of State of the Fine Arts, M. Dujardin Beaumetz, including a school building, a statue of Eugène Piron, a fountain entitled "Jeunesses," by the sculptor, Max Blondat, and the new Post Office—a well-designed building in the style Louis XVI, of which M. Perreau is the architect.

"The Architectural Review" for November is principally interesting to the young student who values measured drawings and sketches of old work. Two of the illustrations of modern work are worthy of notice; one is the excellent little house in Paris—the home of the actor, Lucien Guitry, designed by M. Charles Mewès; the other a quaint little pump house at Seddlescombe, Sussex, by Mr. Mervyn Macartney.

"The Builder" for October 23d contains a detail of a design for the Glamorgan County Hall, by Messrs. Warwick and Hall; for October 30th, a Memorial Wall Fountain in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, by Mr. Frank L. Pearson; an office interior by Mr. C. F. A. Voysey in his peculiar style, and devotes a four-page plate to a perspective of the Selfridge Building; the same for November 13 shows a detail of the Chelsea Town Hall, by Mr. Leonard Stokes, and an alleged "design" for "an Automobile Club," upon a site which is, obviously, that of the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall and Carlton House Terrace, shown by a double-page plate and a plan in the text. The plan is an example of how bad a fine scheme could be made. The elevation is poorly composed, and the end pavilions are in the characteristic vernacular of modern England.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST HALL
LANCHESTER & RICKARDS, ARCHITECTS



ENTRANCE DOORWAY: WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES
LANCHESTER & RICKARDS, ARCHITECTS

In the same number is published a country house by Mr. W. H. Briery, of York.

The same for November 20th illustrates the successful competitive design for the Hull Training College by Messrs. Crouch, Butler, & Savage, of Birmingham; and for November 27th nothing of interest.

"*The Builders' Journal*" has one number each month that is especially devoted to Architecture; and in each of such numbers is being published a series of articles entitled, "Architects of the Day." The architects whose work is reviewed November 3d are Messrs. Lanchester and Rickards. The article is well illustrated with examples of their best-known works, such as, the Wesleyan Methodist Hall, Westminster, the Town Hall and the Law Courts at Cardiff; School of Art at Hull, and Town Hall at Deptford. The "Entrance to a Warehouse, London," is an instance of effective design, brilliant in their treatment, and clever in their placing. The competitive plan for the Geneva Memorial is an ideal study which may be interestingly compared with the similar scheme actually in execution at Brussels from designs by M. Jules Vacherot, mentioned above. The Geneva design was for a flat, irregular site; that at Brussels is on a steep hill. Both are examples of treatment of irregular sites, presenting many difficulties to the designer.

"*L'Architecture*," for October 16th and 23d, continues to report the Thirty-seventh Annual Congress of the "Architectes Français," held at Toulouse last June. It is illustrated with a number of small views and a plan of Caracassonne in the former, and views of Toulouse in the latter. The plates show a new Public Hall

at Lyons, by MM. Clermont and Riboud. The two first numbers for the month of November are given up to the description of an Annex to the Post Office Department Building in the Rue de Grenelle, Paris, which has been built from the designs of M. François Le Cœur. It was won in competition about three years ago, and is now ready for opening. It will accommodate the money-order service, which employs some three hundred women and sixty men. The women are served with their midday meal in the building, for which service a large room on the sixth floor is provided. There is also a wide terrace or roof-garden, ornamented with trees and shrubs in tubs, and retiring room and a room for children—whom their mothers cannot leave at home.

"*La Construction Moderne*" has changed the color of its cover and is no longer a "yellow journal," but a pleasant French gray. The number dated October 2d reproduces photographs and drawings of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's hermitage at Saint-Louis-de-Poissy, a charming little building set in a beautiful garden, designed by M. Henri Guillaume of Paris. A weird chapel in Normandy forms the subject of the illustration for October 9th; and M. Castel's vulgar "Loge Principale d'un Théâtre," which won the *Prix Chaudesaigues*, and the new building for the "Services du Ministère de la Marine," by M. Patouillard-Demoraine, for October 16th. The roof of the last-mentioned building is exceptionally unpleasing in its lines—it has the effect of being made of rubber and inflated. Two beautiful little monuments, one to Corot and the other to Houdon—the first by M. Larche, and the second by M. Gasq—superb examples of the more delicate kind of modern French sculpture, are reproduced October 23d, and a simple and pleasing structure, a "Maison Maternelle in the Avenue Montsouris at Paris," October 30th.

During the past month the following were the principal illustrations: November 6th, New York Central Railway Station, M. Whitney Warren, architect; November 13th and 20th, the new Annex to the Post Office Department, Paris.



THE PUMP HOUSE
SEDDLEScombe, SUSSEX

MERWYN E. MACARTNEY
ARCHITECT

THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

That *The Brickbuilder* experiences no difficulty in securing desirable material within the field to which it is devoted is well shown in the issue for November.

The artistic possibilities of brick in exterior construction is daily more evident, and reference to this number will show many examples that are to be commended. The issue is an excellent one.

The subjects presented include the Nathan Hale School, Boston, by Messrs. Parker, Thomas and Rice, and the Bishop Cheverus School, Boston, Messrs. Brainard & Leeds, architects. Both of these schools are familiar to readers of the *AMERICAN ARCHITECT* by reason of their illustration some time ago. The method of presentation, however, is admirable.

"Three Chicago Schools," by Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, are interesting as showing the rise and development of school architecture in that Western city, and will repay careful study. There is also a well-planned school building at Washington, D. C., by Marsh & Peter, and a public school building at Mount Vernon, N. Y., by Albro & Lindeberg, associated with Thomas R. Johnson.

This issue further includes an exceptionally well-designed and satisfactory house at Cleveland, Ohio, to-

gether with its surrounding garden—Mr. C. F. Schwernfurth, architect.

The text well supplements the illustration by articles descriptive of the various subjects pictured. Part II of Mr. Charles U. Thrall's series of articles on "Terra Cotta: Its Character and Construction," dealing more particularly with dome construction, completes the issue.



SQUASH COURT

NORTH EASTON, MASS.

COOLIDGE & CARLSON, ARCHITECTS
(From *The Brickbuilder*)

SETTLEMENT HOUSE

NEW YORK CITY

YORK & SAWYER, ARCHITECTS
(From *The Architectural Review*)

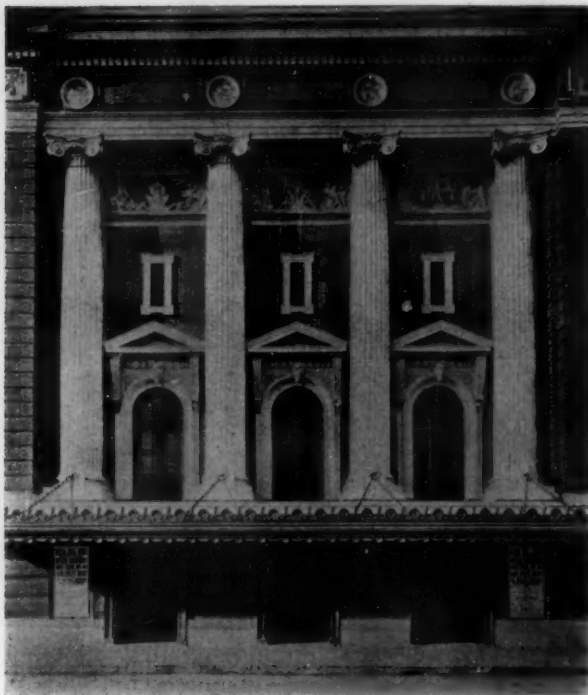
The Western Architect for December presents the usual number of well-selected subjects, but fails in many instances to include floor plans, details or descriptive text of the constructive features of the buildings illustrated.

We have from time to time had much satisfaction in commending the excellence of our Western contemporary, and it is therefore with some regret that we note in the present issue the commercializing of its illustration pages. We are referring now more particularly to the practice of grouping with the name of the architect that of individuals or firms contributing materials in the construction of the building. This we have regarded as opposed to the ethics governing the presentation of an architect's work. It would scarcely be dignified to group with the name of a painter appended to a canvas the names of the makers of paints and brushes used, even though they have contributed measurably to the success of the picture, and we are inclined to the belief that such a practice would not commend itself to the artist.

This issue is devoted exclusively to buildings in Minneapolis, and shows marked advance during the past few years, of architecture in that progressive city. A detailed list of the structures illustrated will be found in the index to current publications in this issue.

The subjects of greatest interest are probably the Hotel Radisson, by Long, Lamoreaux & Long, and a well-designed commercial building by the same firm; two residences by Cecil Bayless Chapman, a high-school building, Mr. E. S. Stebbins, architect, and an interesting house in brick and half-timber construction, designed by Mr. W. M. Kenyon.

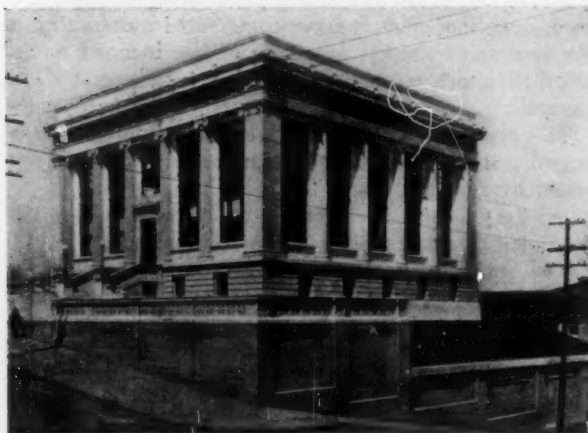
In the text is an article on "Property Subdivision: Its Relation to Architect and Landscape Architect," and a review of Minneapolis architecture by the editor.



DETAIL BOSTON (MASS.) OPERA HOUSE
WHEELWRIGHT & HAVEN, ARCHITECTS
(From *The Brickbuilder*)

The usual excellence marks the December issue of the *International Studio*. The description and illustration of Recent Designs in Domestic Architecture is continued, and includes some features that are of considerable suggestive value to the architect.

The leading article is a review of the work of William M. Chase by W. H. Downes, with accompanying illustrations of Mr. Chase's more important canvases. Other interesting features are an appreciation of the works of Edward John Gregory, R. A., Albert Gilbert, and the etchings of Jean François Raffaelli. This number also presents some very good reproductions of night scenes by Joseph Pennell. The usual notes of ex-



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
MESSRS. N. LE BRUN & SONS, ARCHITECTS
(From *Architecture*)

hibitions at home and abroad, and the entertaining and instructive department of Studio Talk complete a good issue.

The December issue of the *Architectural Record* features on its cover "Budapest: Its Gay Life and Modern Buildings." Reference to this article, which is from the pen of Schuyler M. Meyer, fails to disclose any very modern buildings, unless in Europe, where everything is old, a modern building might be called one that has been erected during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Montgomery Schuyler contributes his second article in the series on "Architecture of American Colleges," and writes in this issue of Yale. Mr. Schuyler also contributes the leading article, "A Question of Public Architecture." In this he sharply criticises the architecture of the Education Building at Albany, N. Y. He states: "It's architecture is as irrelevant as any of the classical instances can be to what is behind it. It does not make the slightest pretence of being founded on the practical needs of the ideal functions of the edifice." And so on through many sentences in a similar vein. This writer concludes: "What I have called the really swagger thing to do would have been," etc., etc.

It is difficult to review an article of this nature in the space available in this department, but it would be of undoubted interest to print a reply from a source competent to discuss the points Mr. Schuyler has raised.



LADIES' DORMITORY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS,
MINNESOTA.

CLARENCE L. JOHNSTON, ARCHITECT
(From *The Western Architect*)

Mr. Francis S. Swales has an interesting article on "The Influence of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts Upon Recent Architecture in England." This is illustrated, and will be found an important feature of this issue.

An illustrated article by Florence N. Levy on the Phyfe furniture in the Hudson-Fulton exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum describes the early nineteenth century furniture exhibited. This exhibition was interesting as showing the vagaries of the furniture designer, but we doubt if much of it would inspire reproduction for present-day usage.

Two issues of *The Architectural Review* have been received during December; they are for July and August, 1909.

The important subjects illustrated in the July issue are Messrs. York & Sawyer's well-designed building for the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co., long since familiar to readers of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, and



ENTRANCE AND VESTIBULE TO SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, AMERICAN
SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
YORK & SAWYER, ARCHITECTS
(From *The Architectural Review*)

an apartment house on Park Avenue, New York, by Delano & Aldrich, which was illustrated and described in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, December 22, 1909.

The leading article in the text is on "Amusement Architecture" by Mr. Frederic Thompson, who is featured as the "Designer of the Hippodrome," and also of the principal features of Luna Park, Coney Island.

As far as the illustrations of work at Coney Island are concerned it is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Thompson is willing to assume their authorship, and that no member of the architectural profession can be accused of their perpetration.

In connection with Mr. Thompson's article, readers of the *Review* will find some enlightenment in again perusing an editorial in that paper, issue of March, 1908.

The August issue presents in text and illustrations the work of Messrs. York & Sawyer. It is truthfully stated in the text article, with reference to this firm's work, "that it requires no introduction to the profession and necessitates as little explanation." This number is as valuable to the student as it is to the man in practice, and we unqualifiedly commend its excellence.

We regret to note that our esteemed though somewhat belated contemporary, *The Architectural Review*, sometimes published in Boston, feels peeved because we have inaugurated this department. Apparently, it was under the impression that it possessed the sole

right to express an opinion relative to the architectural press. It states that it has exercised such right without dispute or molestation for twelve long years.

Truly this is an ungrateful world and our best intentions are often misinterpreted. We have always highly regarded the department of monthly criticism in the *Review*, even though at times we have been under the ban of its editor's stern displeasure. But a review of this character to have value should be made within a reasonable time after the publication of the various periodicals noticed. We can readily understand our neighbor's embarrassment when subscribers have written, as stated, calling attention to the fact that *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* is covering the same ground, and several months earlier, but if our contemporary would politely point out to its readers that more than one opinion is not a disadvantage in the study of any question, and with one announced at the time and another four or five months after the event, the greatest variety obtainable from only two opinions is secured, no doubt its subscribers could be prevailed upon to regard even a belated criticism as of some value.

As to the ill-natured charge of imitating, because our department was established after our neighbor's, we wish to pleasantly remark that *The Architectural Review* itself was established after *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, so as reasoned by our neighbor, it is perfectly apparent that the idea of an architectural journal in this country was undoubtedly "borrowed" from us.

For allowing the captions of two reproduced cuts to become interchanged, we apologize to the *Review*, but not more sincerely than to *The Architectural Record*, whose cause for annoyance seems equally as great.

In addition to the monthly review of current architectural literature, we have incorporated a monthly index of text and illustrations, which, with the monthly articles of Notes from Europe, covers, we believe, the current architectural field in this country and abroad.

While *Architecture* for December is an attractive issue, it lacks something of originality in its choice of subjects, as well as in its clippings for text.

It illustrates a design for a high school, by Squires & Wynkoop, and a group of apartments by the same architects. Messrs. Palmer & Hornbostel's School of Mines building is one of the rare instances where the structure seems to fit the site, and it is a much-to-be commended work.

In the State Normal College at Albany, Messrs. Heins & Ross, the architects, have produced a result that will form a most important and dignified addition to school architecture in this country.

Other subjects are a well-designed building for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., San Francisco, by Messrs. N. Le Brun & Sons, the Britannia Apartments, New York, Waid & Willauer, architects, very thoroughly illustrated in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* on December 22, 1909, and Messrs. Carrere & Hastings' New Theatre, shown by very many illustrations in our issue of December 15, 1909.

The space devoted to foreign subjects illustrates the Hampstead Garden suburb, near London.

In the text is the usual architectural criticism, an article on the "Housing Movement in England," by

Schuyler M. Meyer; "Cheap Cottage Building," unsigned, a tribute to Mr. McKim, and an address on "Self Education," by Claude Bragdon.

Mr. Bragdon's address was printed first, by special arrangement with the author, in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, issue of July 7, 1909. Its scholarly character was generally commended, and we are pleased to note its appreciation by *Architecture*, even if six months after.



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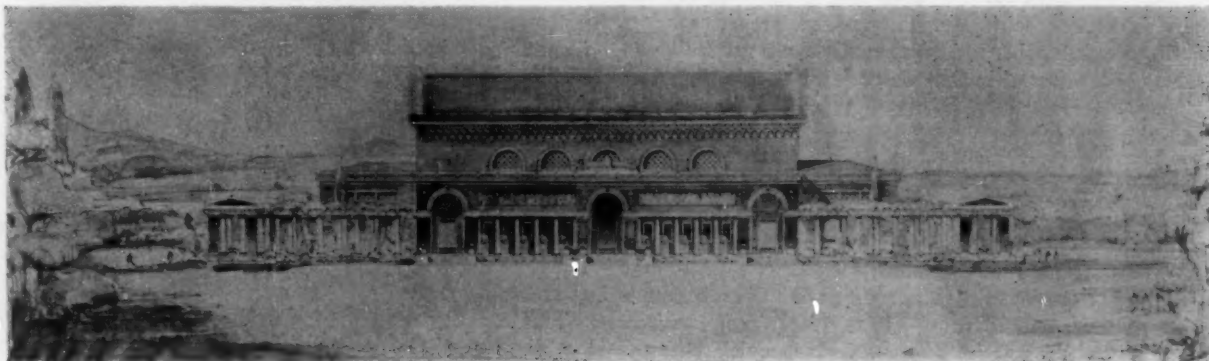
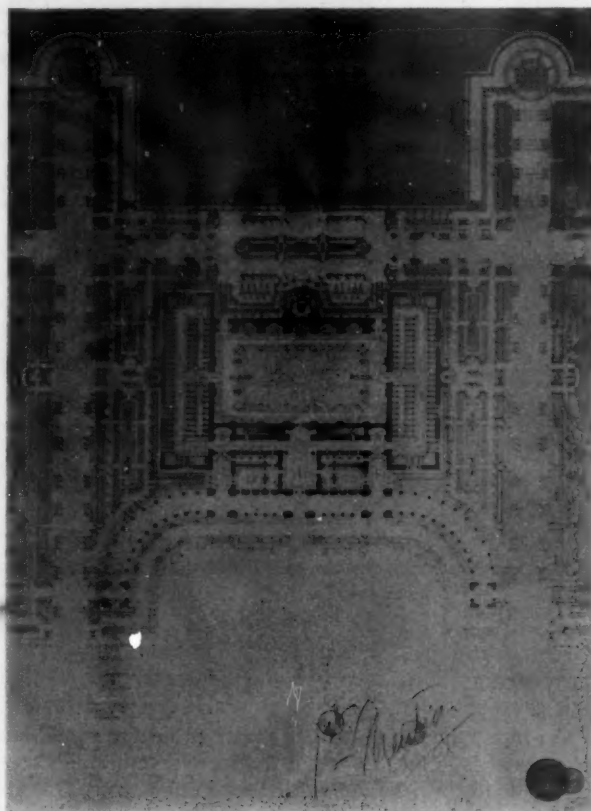
ORDER PROBLEM: A MAUSOLEUM AND RETAINING WALL

January 4, 1910

Name	Award	Atelier	City
M. A. Spain	M	Bosworth	New York City
B. Braunstein	M	"	"
I. Phillips	M	"	"
I. Moscovitz	M	"	"
J. T. Sibley, Jr.	M PI	Hornbostel	"
M. Stern	M	Jallade	"
M. J. Mead	M	N. Y. S. A. D.	"
C. R. Vail	M	"	"
M. Williamson	M	"	"
A. Schenck	M	"	"
E. C. Potts	M	"	"
E. C. Barker	M	"	"
J. M. Carr	M PI	Prevot	"
J. K. Morse	M PI	"	"
J. Thompson	M	"	"
H. B. Guilan	M	"	"
E. Parmiter	M	"	"
L. Rile	M	"	"
R. Dana	M	Arthur Ware	"
C. E. Pierpont	M	"	"
O. W. Holmes	M	"	"
A. V. Henderson	M	"	"
L. Bassett	M PI	"	"
B. Moscovitz	M	"	"
K. W. Lind	M	J. Wyncoop	"
W. W. Vander Clute	M	"	"
H. B. Fleishman	M	"	"
Le Roy Godfrey	M	"	"
H. Holmeister	M	"	"
O. H. Merritt	M	"	"
H. L. Sheridan	M PI	"	"
H. Tresal	M	"	"
C. A. Burkhardt	M	Carnegie Tech. Schools	Pittsburg
D. W. Wait	M	"	"
L. B. Bradley	M	"	"

E. M. Shepherd	M	"	"	"	"
F. Evans	M	"	"	"	"
H. Y. Shaub	M	"	"	"	"
F. Keally	M	"	"	"	"
M. E. Williams	M	"	"	"	"
R. K. Fleming	M	"	"	"	"
R. Hodgdon	M	"	"	"	"
C. M. Hoffman	M	"	"	"	"
S. E. Watson	M	"	"	"	"
C. E. Moss	M	"	"	"	"
P. S. L. Uhrbon	M	"	"	"	"
M. C. Farren	M	"	"	"	"
H. W. Schwerin	M	"	"	"	"
G. H. Ebeling	M	"	"	"	"
H. E. Reiger	M PI	T-Square Club	Philadelphia	"	"
C. E. Palmer	M PI	"	"	"	"
G. B. Bencker	M	"	"	"	"
J. V. Phelan	M	"	"	"	"
L. V. Scheer	M	"	"	"	"
H. E. Baker	M PI	"	"	"	"
G. D. Hoffman	M	Drexel	"	"	"
H. Zurn	M	"	"	"	"
J. M. Arellano	M	"	"	"	"
N. W. Hutchings	M	"	"	"	"
R. R. Lantz	M	"	"	"	"
N. Plouder	M	"	"	"	"
C. L. Taylor	M	"	"	"	"

(Continued on page 28)



CLASS B PLAN
A SWIMMING POOL AND BATHS

C. E. HALL, ATELIER HORNBOSTEL
FIRST MENTION

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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January 12, 1910

Vol. XCVII., No. 1777

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EDITORIAL COMMENT	27

The relation of the architect to the contractive system
—Retiring President Gilbert's timely reference to
this important question—A suggested solution of
the problem.

Imperfect presentation of architectural subjects by
semi-technical journals—Consideration of materials
employed essential to a comprehensive presentation of
the subject—This fact not always recognized.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J.
St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street, New York.
Student Work, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.

Frontispiece:

Pulpit, The Duomo, Naples, Italy.

PAST President Gilbert's reference to the contractive system during his address before the recent A. I. A. convention, appears well worthy of consideration. Everyone knows the tendency of some large contracting concerns to usurp the functions of the architect and insinuate his vocation as a mere superfluity. Especially is this to be observed in the case of operations in which the contractors have a financial interest, or were instrumental in securing the needed financial backing which made the building to be erected a possibility. The suggested remedy, that of letting separate contracts, would doubtless offer some relief, but it must be remembered that in the cases most complained of, the architect is hardly in a position to decide the matter. A building is rarely promoted or financed by a construction company until the matter of contracts is settled, and if the architect is chosen at all prior to that arrangement, he is subject to the approval of the financial backers, in reality the construction company. In cases where the architect is employed by the owner

in advance of consultation with a construction company or financial interests, and the architect is free to award contracts in accordance with his own judgment, very little difficulty will be found in maintaining authority and control of the work. In other words, it appears as though there might be difficulty in applying the suggested remedy where the need of it really exists, while to apply it elsewhere would only result in depriving the architect in many instances of loyal, efficient assistance. There are many who, in fact the majority of general contractors, do not fall in the class to which objection is made, and it seems fairly questionable if it would be desirable or just to dispense with their services and in a measure take over their business to ourselves simply because some of their number have engaged in practices inimical to our interests. As indicated above, it appears that the parties such a course would be designed to reach would be little affected. Moreover, the architect's office has now become quite as much a business office as one in which an artistic vocation is pursued, and it seems undesirable to add to the necessary business features, those of the general contractor, unless by so doing the end sought will certainly be attained. On this point we acknowledge some degree of doubt.

ALTHOUGH there appears to exist no question but that greater attention is given to the selection of materials of construction than was bestowed on the subject even a decade ago, much still remains to be desired in this direction. The situation is far from satisfactory when a semi-technical journal in an article nearly two pages in length, that has just attracted our notice, entitled "Windows," treats of the subject in a manner clearly intended to be exhaustive, and concludes without making mention of the character of glass that was used in glazing any of the numerous examples shown, or making any recommendation to guide future efforts. Presumably the author knew that there were different kinds and qualities of glass obtainable, and his neglect to mention the subject only serves to further illustrate the tendency to regard design and arrangement as the only features of the problem of construction that require study or elucidation. How erroneous such an impression is, architects are appreciating more and more every year. While the production of a sane and scholarly design is perhaps of paramount importance in the construction of any work great or small, the selection of the best possible materials for its execution is certainly not less than second in the list of essentials. Instances of failures due to the use of unwisely chosen materials are not rare, while more than a few buildings of most ordinary design have assumed considerable interest in the finished structure due to a happy choice of materials. It is a subject the young architect would do well to study carefully. If, with a thorough knowledge of design is combined an ability to select the materials best suited to the execution of each conception and also a general fund of information concerning the strength, character and general adaptability and availability of building materials, the greatest heights will be reached. No one of these qualifications is lacking in a great architect.

(Continued from page 26)

E. L. Ergood.....	M	Drexel.....	Philadelphia
A. P. Fry.....	M	"	"
J. C. Norton.....	M	"	"
M. E. Iglesias.....	M	"	"
F. L. Hill.....	M	"	"
R. T. Gruber.....	M	"	"
H. S. Peech.....	M	"	"
J. H. Dilks, Jr.....	M	"	"
B. A. L. Keyes.....	M	Piotech.....	Baltimore
W. R. Murphy.....	M	"	"
C. R. Leland.....	M	"	"
H. H. Moulton.....	M	"	"
D. G. MacKee.....	M	"	"
H. F. Ziegler.....	M	"	"
F. J. Palcho.....	M	Wash. Arch. Club.....	Washington
J. F. Fisher.....	M	"	"
A. W. Bell.....	M	"	"
John Lehti.....	M	"	"
W. R. Campbell.....	M	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	"
L. Porter.....	M	"	"
L. Justement.....	M	"	"
E. Hornung.....	M	"	"
C. R. Klee.....	M	"	"
R. Von Esdorf.....	M	"	"
A. H. Rowlett.....	M	"	"
J. C. Leavell.....	M	Chicago Arch. Club.....	Chicago
L. E. Frary.....	M	"	"
F. W. Morse.....	M PI	Bennett.....	"
W. B. Betts.....	M	"	"
A. S. Gustafson.....	M	"	"
P. F. Drolshagen.....	M	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee
W. F. Neuman.....	M	"	"
R. C. McCarl.....	M	Norfolk.....	Norfolk, Va.
E. O. Lauffer.....	M	Cleveland.....	Cleveland
A. E. Klotz.....	M	"	"
B. F. Olson.....	M	School of Design.....	Providence
A. J. Samson.....	M	"	"
C. M. Lovelace.....	M	"	"
F. A. Roseau.....	M	"	"
J. R. Smith, Jr.....	M	Maxwell.....	Montreal
J. B. Farr.....	M	Kast.....	Harrisburg
A. H. Conzelman.....	M	Washington Univ.....	St. Louis
J. Nelson.....	M PI	"	"
Chas. Drury.....	M PI	"	"

B, ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE: A TENNIS CLUB

C. E. Hall..... 1st M Hornbostel..... New York City

CLASS B PLAN: A SWIMMING POOL

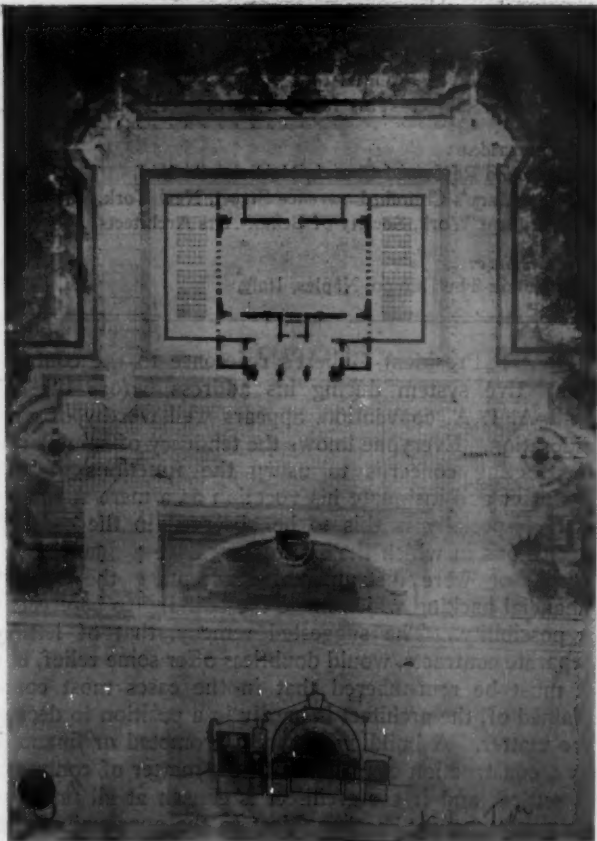
January 4, 1910

Student	Award	Atelier	City
F. Vitola.....	1st M	Donn Barber.....	New York City
H. Rinderman.....	M	Bosworth.....	"
E. H. Knight.....	M	Hornbostel.....	"
L. A. Adams.....	M	"	"
J. A. Kilgour.....	M	"	"
C. E. Hall.....	1st M	"	"
J. H. Stades.....	H C	Jallade.....	"
E. Vincent.....	M	N. Y. S. A. D.....	"
F. Edgar.....	H C	"	"
A. M. De Hart.....	M	Prevot.....	"
E. Grzybowski.....	1st M	"	"
H. Henderson.....	1st M	"	"
A. C. Frank.....	M	"	"
Chas. Horton.....	M	"	"
W. A. Crook.....	M	Arthur Ware.....	"
J. P. Neppel.....	M	"	"
W. P. Coleman.....	M	"	"
P. Lamm.....	M	John Wyncoop.....	"
Chas. W. Conway.....	M	"	"
R. R. Rose.....	M	Carnegie Tech. Schools.....	Pittsburg
W. H. Shaffer.....	M	"	"
C. W. O'Brien.....	M	"	"
P. R. Hay.....	1st M	"	"
T. E. Smith.....	M	"	"
R. C. Bernard.....	M	"	"
E. D. James.....	M	"	"
J. L. Decker.....	M	"	"
L. A. McMullen.....	H C	"	"
Wm. Gehron.....	M	"	"
A. H. Gilkison.....	M	"	"
P. S. Mewhinney.....	M	"	"
E. Griffith.....	M	"	"
E. J. Hatcher.....	1st M	"	"
C. D. Hasness.....	M	"	"
B. Hancy.....	H C	"	"
A. L. Weaver.....	M	"	"
J. B. Hays.....	M	"	"
E. W. Boyer.....	M	"	"
W. A. McCarty.....	M	"	"
J. W. Cope.....	M	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
A. Seiple.....	M	Drexel Institute.....	"
C. S. Kirby.....	H C	"	"
W. D. Abel.....	M	"	"
W. A. Young.....	M	"	"
M. L. Andrews.....	H C	"	"
H. P. Roster.....	M	"	"
F. J. Thuman.....	M	Baltimore.....	Baltimore
P. J. Seufert.....	M	"	"
H. Dakin.....	H C	Wash. Arch. Club.....	Washington
P. Koets.....	M	"	"
S. M. Hitt.....	M	"	"
J. H. Taylor.....	M	"	"
N. Buckingham.....	M	Geo. Wash. Univ.....	"
R. J. Hart.....	M	"	"
M. Bolton.....	H C	"	"
J. Slovacek.....	M	Arch. Club.....	Chicago
S. G. Stout.....	M	Wash. Univ.....	St. Louis
R. P. Wallace.....	M	"	"
Hugo Graf.....	M	"	"
W. H. Hall.....	M	"	"
H. A. Ferris.....	M	"	"

The following awards are conditional, subject to the

compliance of the students named with certain requirements:

Name	Award	Atelier	City
R. L. Stevenson.....	M	Donn Barber.....	New York City
Chas. Mink.....	M	"	"
E. Alexander.....	M	Hornbostel.....	"
J. J. Kuhl.....	M	"	"
L. A. Abramson.....	M	Jallade.....	"
H. C. Hahn.....	M	"	"
H. A. Erdman.....	M	"	"
J. D. Forbes.....	M	"	"
H. S. Maynard.....	M	Bennett.....	Baltimore
G. F. Blount.....	M	Boston Arch. Club.....	Chicago
W. W. Cook.....	M	"	Boston
A. R. Nadel.....	M	"	"
H. J. Voss.....	M	"	"
L. R. Langworthy.....	M	"	"
H. O. Weigand.....	M	Jallade.....	New York City
W. W. Cutting.....	M	"	"
J. Kraus.....	M	"	"
B. C. Pneuman.....	M	Prevot.....	"
V. Bark, Jr.....	M	Ware.....	"
C. C. Henderson.....	M	Bennett.....	Chicago
F. J. Kent.....	M	"	"
F. Larson.....	M	Boston Arch. Club.....	Boston
E. Hayward.....	M	"	"
C. L. Aiken.....	M PI	"	"
J. Sanger.....	M	B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE.....	New York City
F. A. Barton.....	M	Boston Arch. Club.....	Boston

CLASS B PLAN
A SWIMMING POOLH. HENDERSON, ATELIER PREVOT
FIRST MENTION

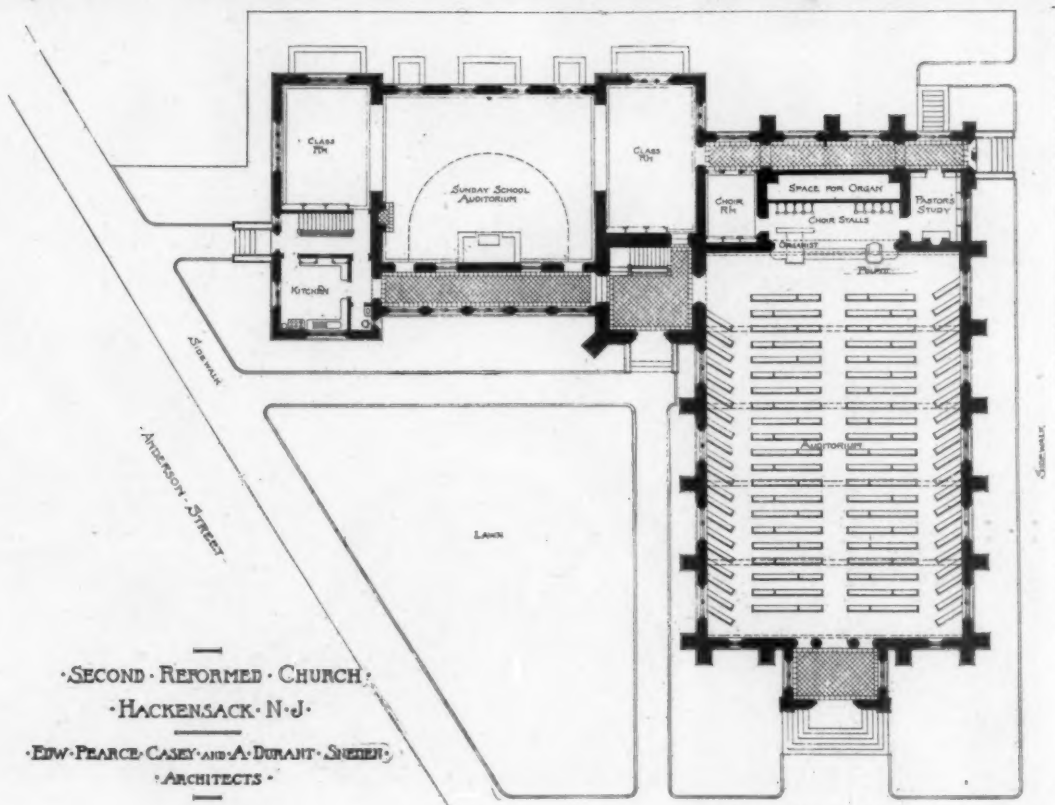


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The buildings for the Church and Sunday School of the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack, have only recently been completed. The location is well supplied with large full-grown trees, both in the park fronting the church and in the church yard itself and also on the three surrounding streets. The architecture is English Gothic, with many features in the perpendicular style. The roof of the Church proper is of the hammer-beam type, built in heavy timber work and thoroughly bolted and fitted. The trusses are ornamented with Gothic tracery and also support pendant lamps. The wainscot of the chancel and around the windows as well as the pews is done in quartered oak in Gothic paneling. There are many memorial windows. The structure is most substantial throughout. Nothing but the richest kind of Portland cement mortar was used in the rubble masonry, of which all the walls are built. The cornices, string courses, and all the tracery of the windows are done in cut lime stone. The roofs are covered with a thick green slate, while the gutters, water spouts, etc., are made of copper. The Sunday School possesses a large auditorium with a circular gallery and adjoins spacious class rooms which may be thrown open to extend the accommodations as occasion may require. There is also a kitchen and the entire basement is to be used as a drill hall.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH
HACKENSACK, N. J.

EDW. PEARCE CASEY } ARCHITECTS
A. DURANT SNEDEN }



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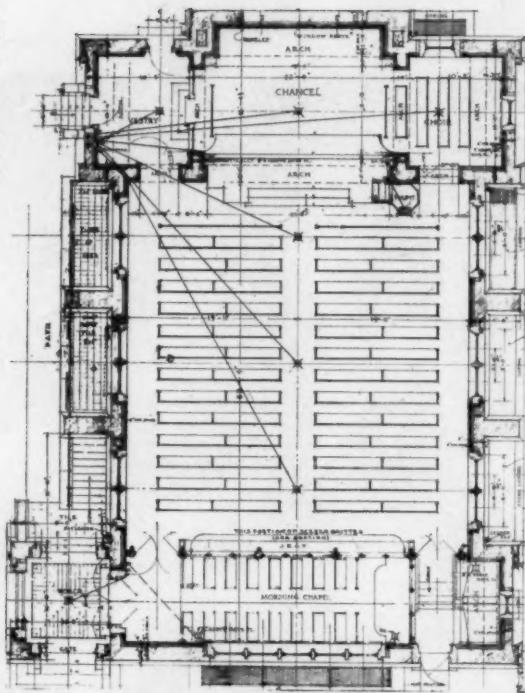
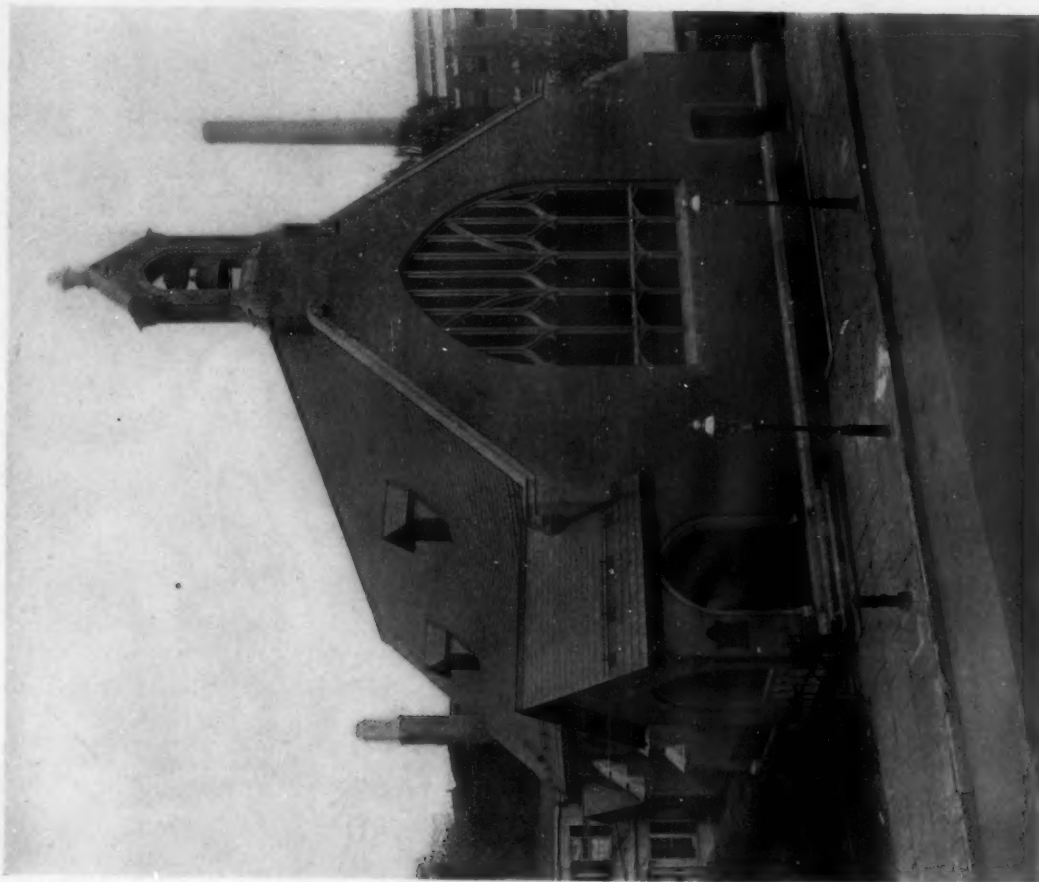


SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM



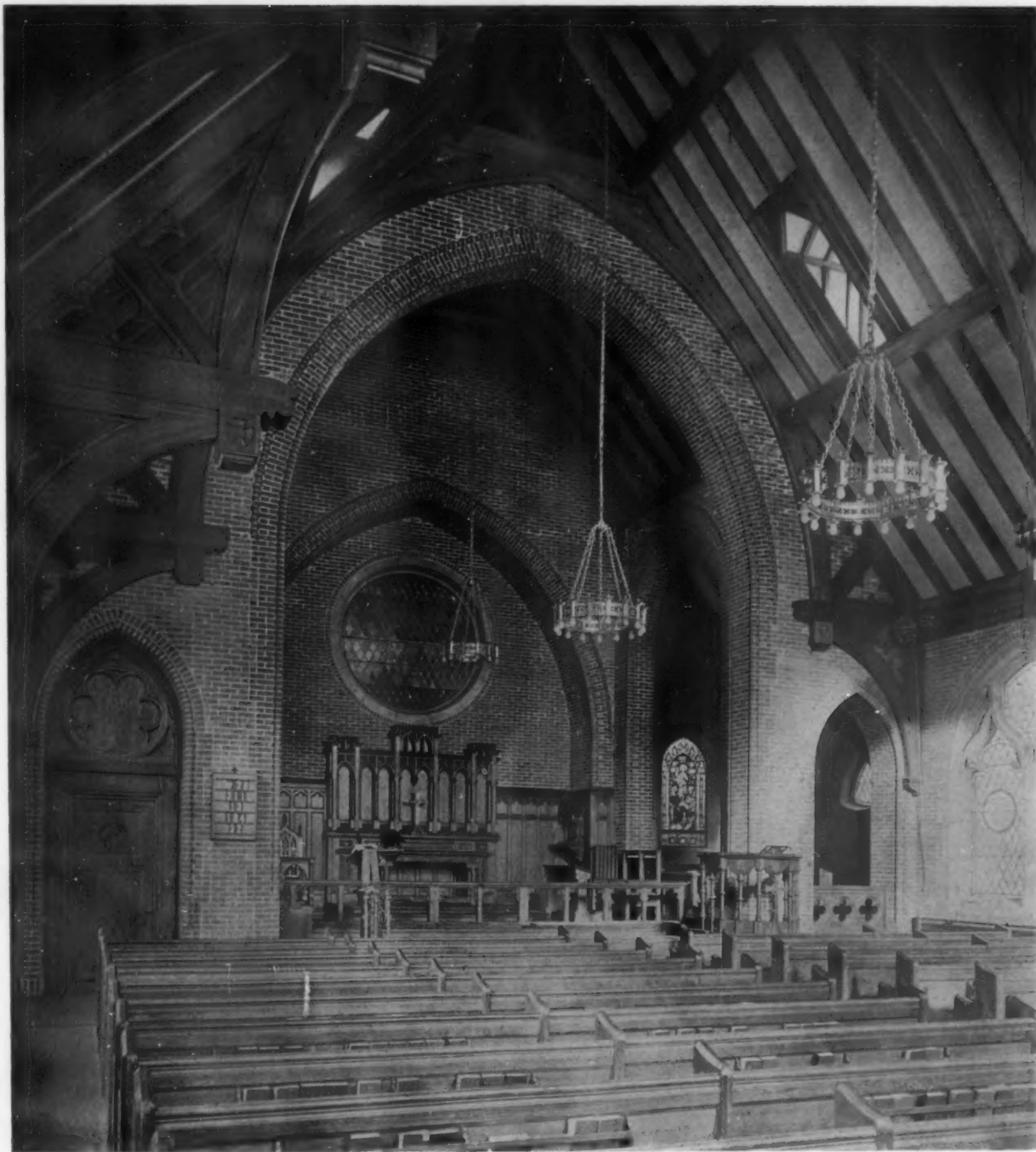
SECOND REFORMED CHURCH
HACKENSACK, N. J.

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EDW. PEARCE CASEY }
A. DURANT SNEDEN } ARCHITECTS



ST. MARY'S CHURCH
LAWRENCE ST., NEW YORK

CARRERE & HASTINGS
AND
T. E. BLAKE
ARCHITECTS

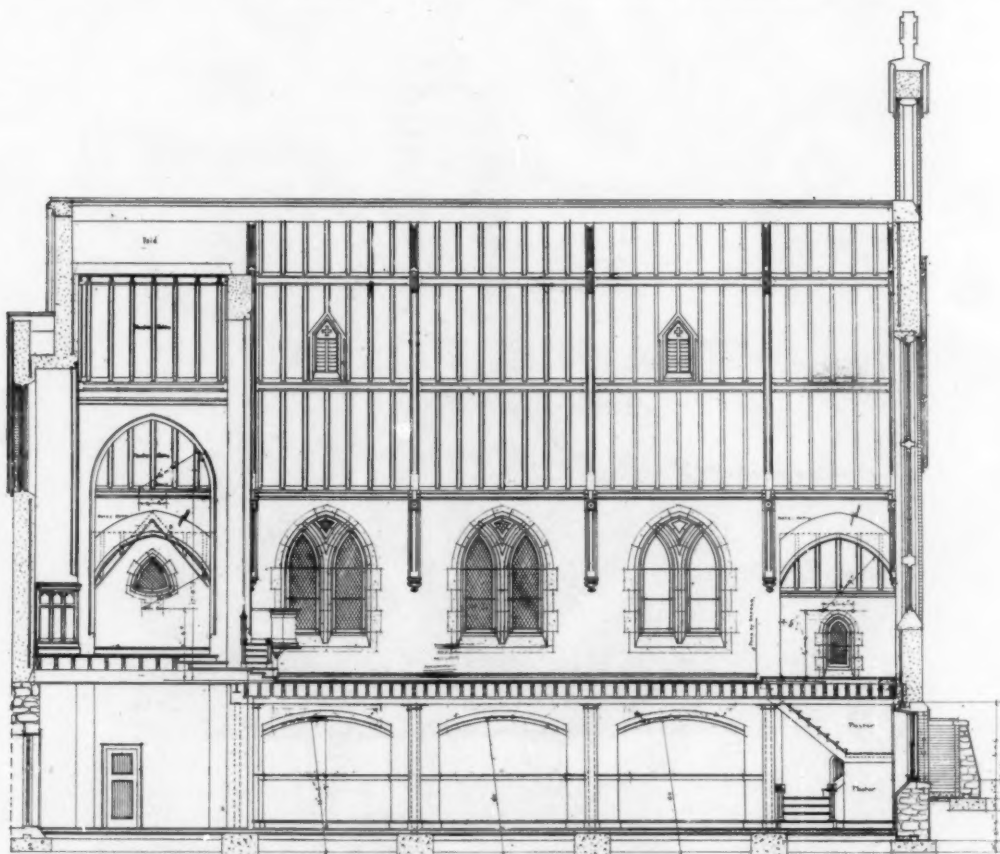
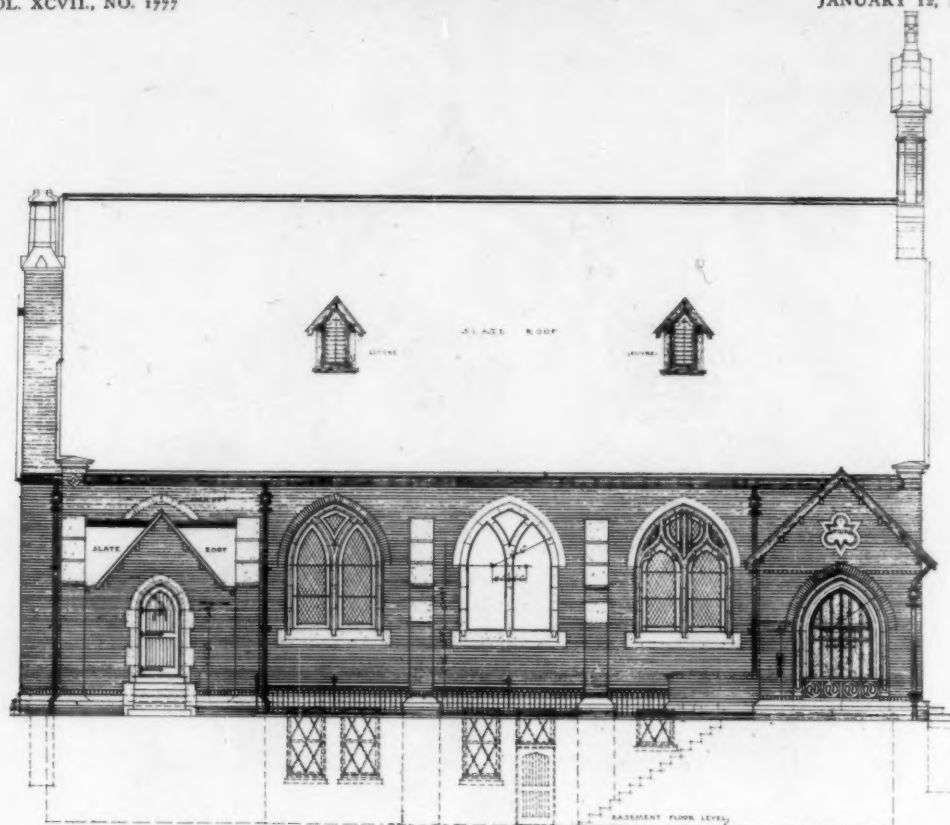


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The exterior of this Church is of red brick with concrete stone trimmings. The structure in its general design is particularly fitted to its location, and presents the plain and attractive features that dominated this section until the encroachment of business buildings and apartment houses. A feature not always present in City Churches is the large windows, which make an unusually well lighted interior. The red brick forms part of the interior wall treatment, extending from floors to ceiling. The wood work is of maple and oak.

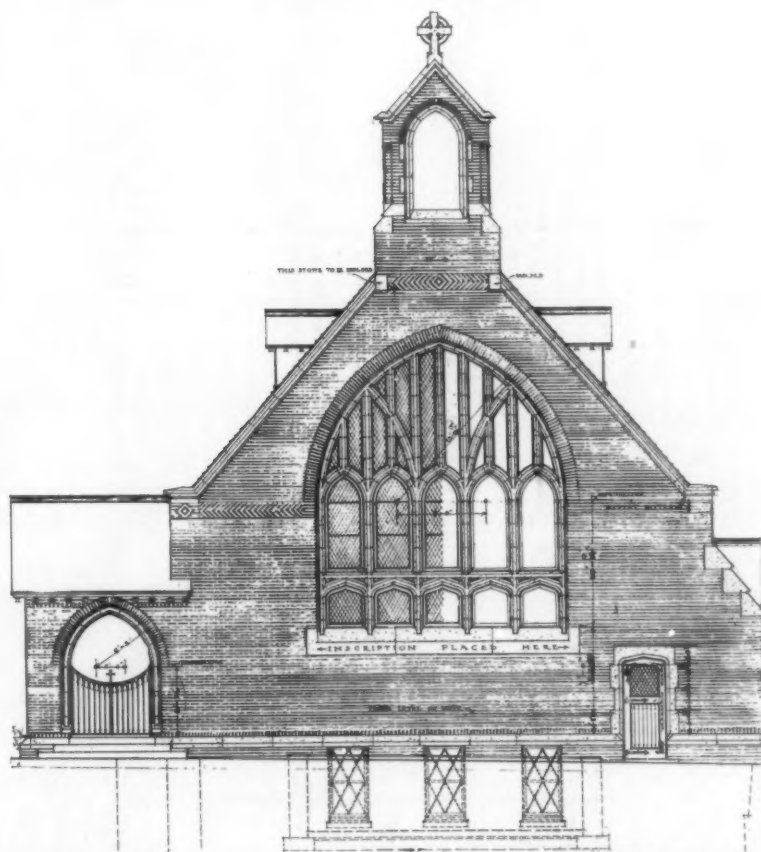
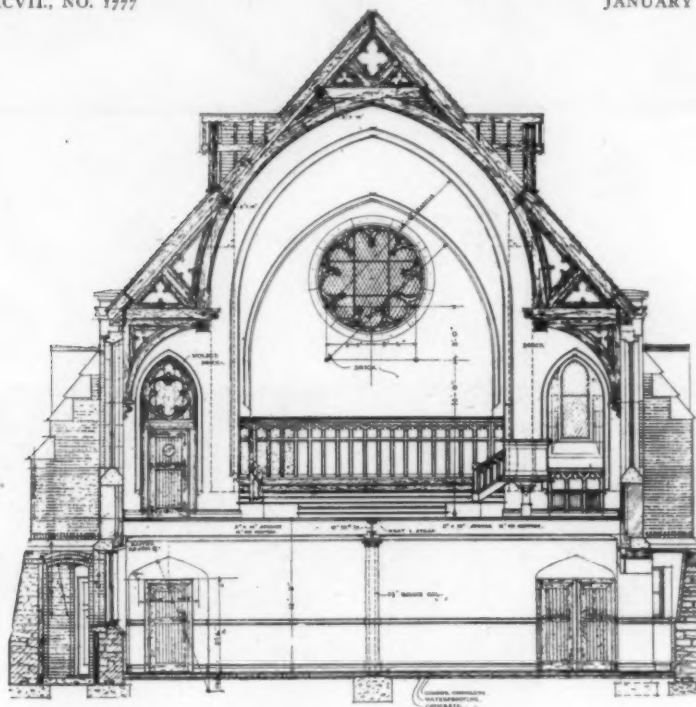
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
LAWRENCE ST., NEW YORK

CARRERE & HASTINGS } ARCHITECTS
AND T. E. BLAKE



ST. MARY'S CHURCH
LAWRENCE ST., NEW YORK

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AND T. E. BLAKE }



ST. MARY'S CHURCH
LAWRENCE ST., NEW YORK

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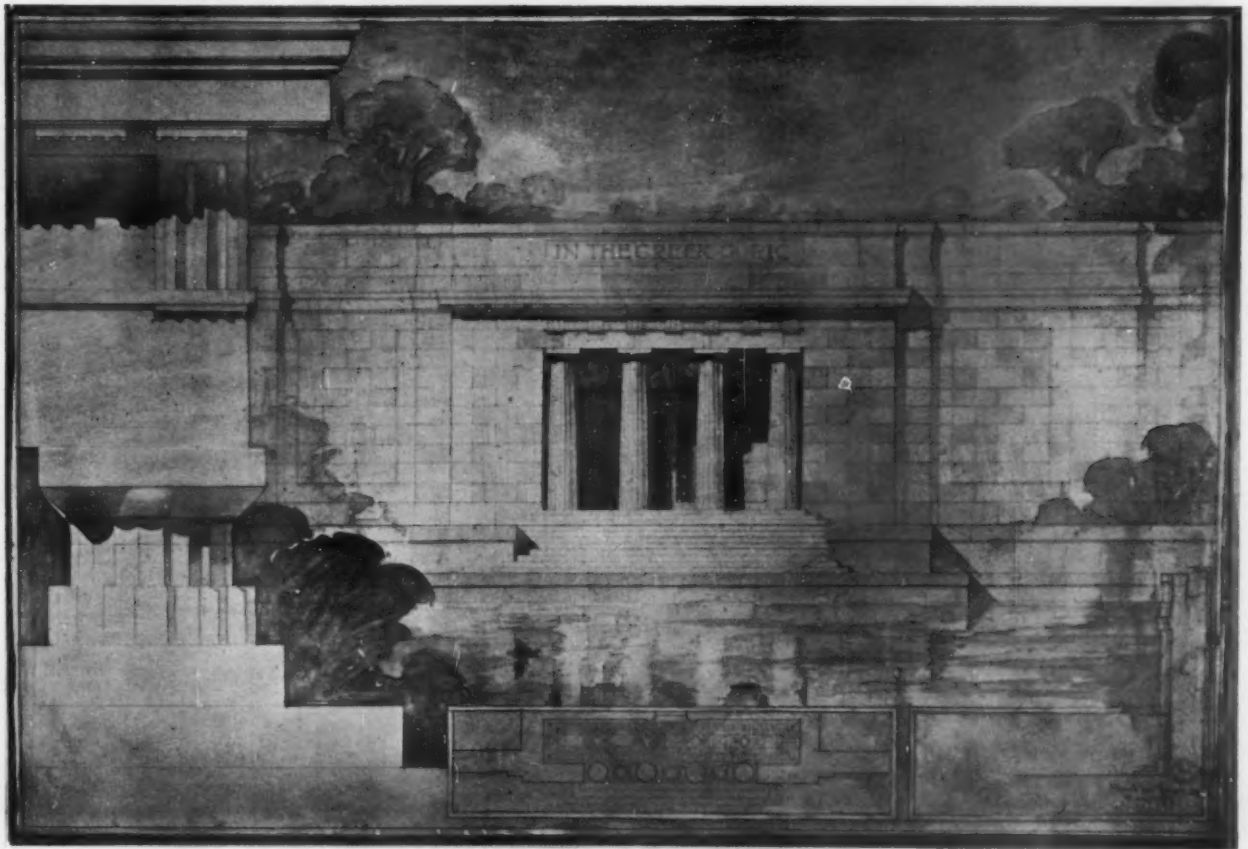
DOORWAYS OF THREE
MONTCLAIR (N. J.) HOUSES

FRANK E. WALLIS
ARCHITECT



H. L. SKIDMORE

MENTION PLACED



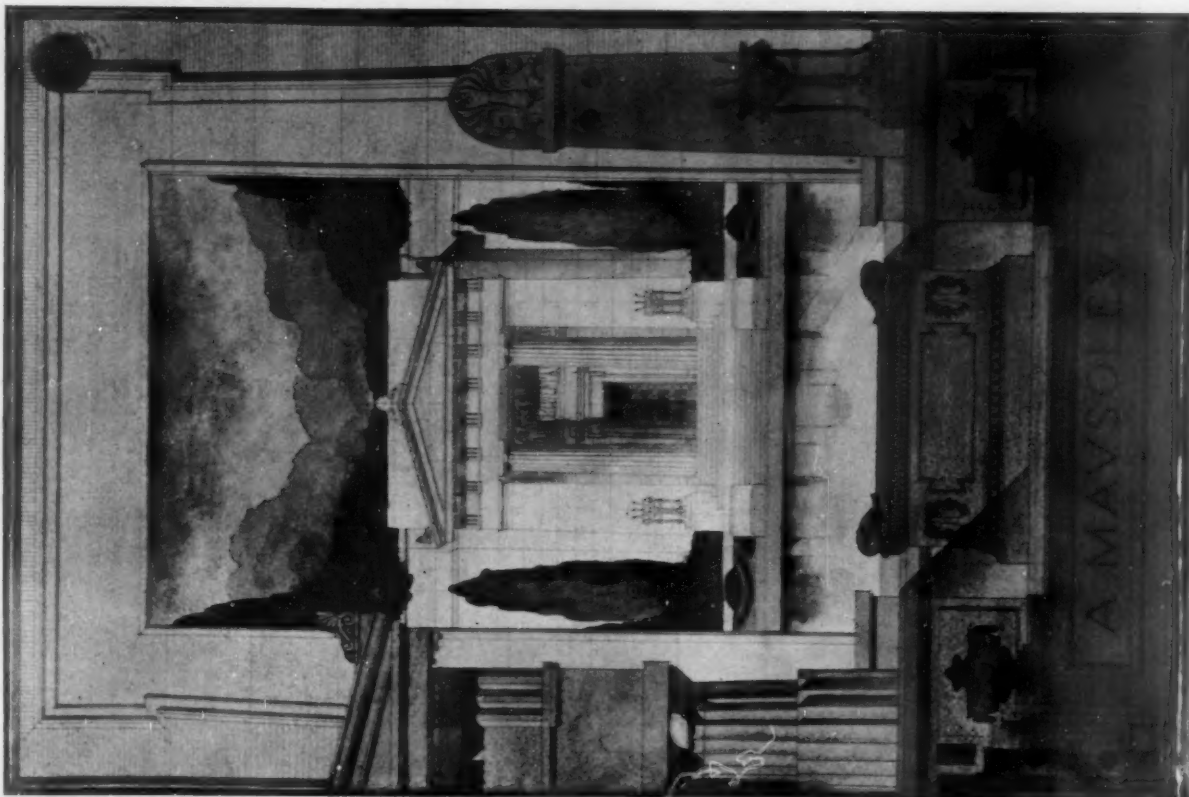
F. W. MORSE, ATELIER BENNETT, CHICAGO

STUDENT WORK
SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

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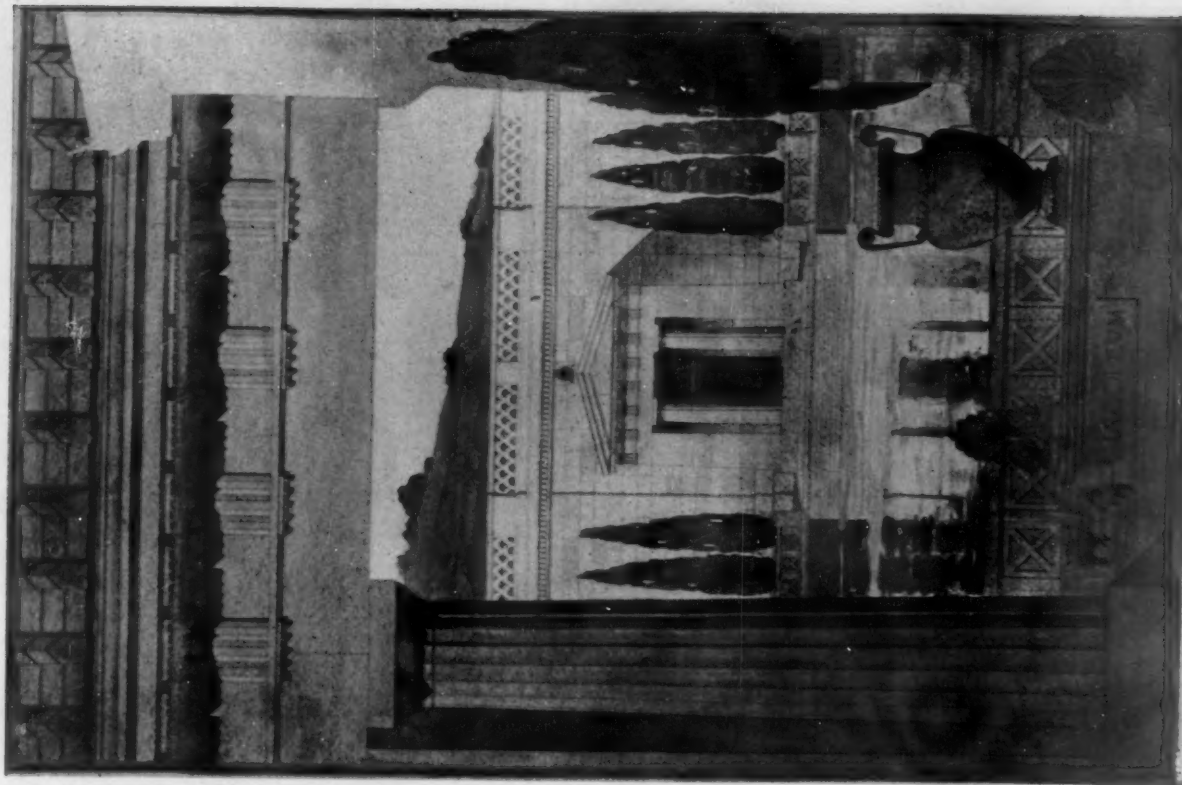
MENTION PLACED

ORDER PROBLEM
A RETAINING WALL AND MAUSOLEUM



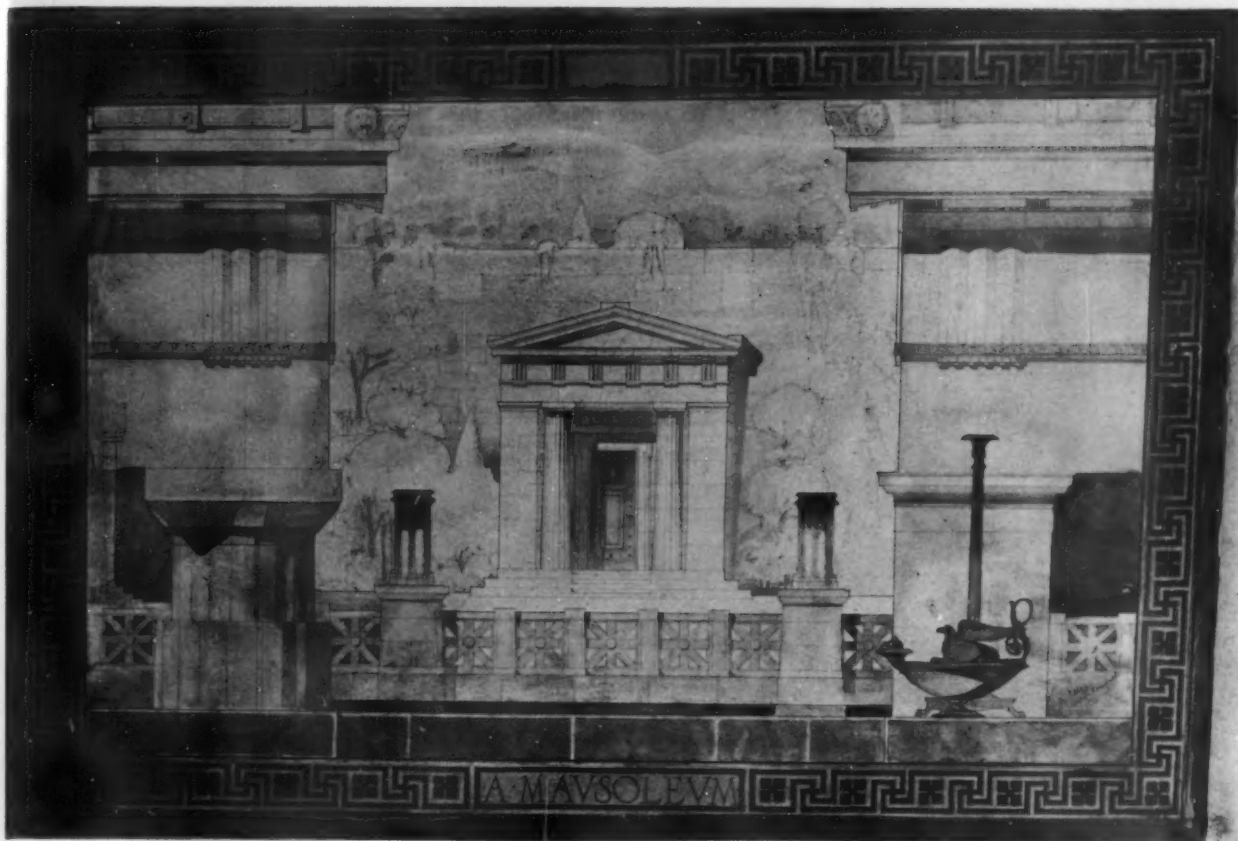
C. A. PALMER, ATELIER T-SQUARE CLUB
STUDENT WORK
SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

MENTION PLACED



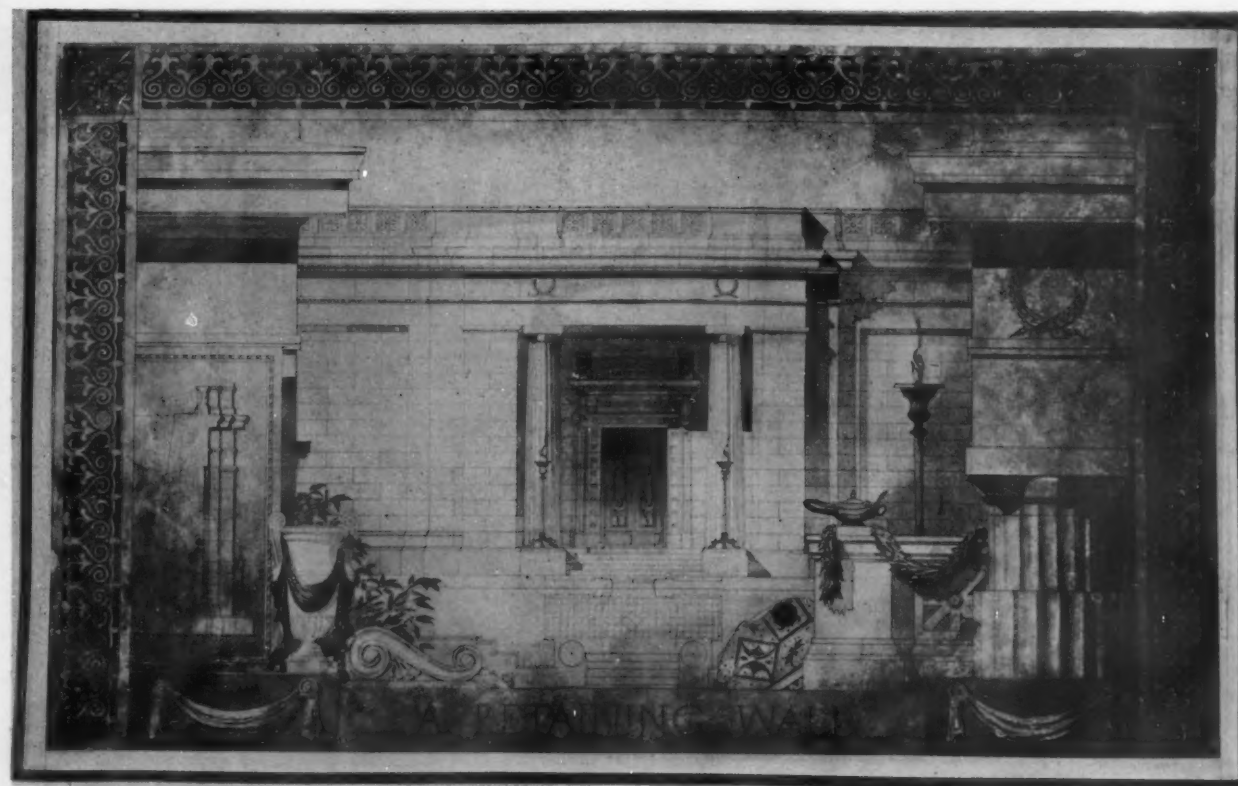
H. E. REIGER, ATELIER T-SQUARE CLUB
MENTION PLACED
ORDER PROBLEM
A RETAINING WALL AND MAUSOLEUM

MENTION PLACED



J. T. SIBLEY, JR., ATELIER HORNBOSTEL

MENTION PLACED

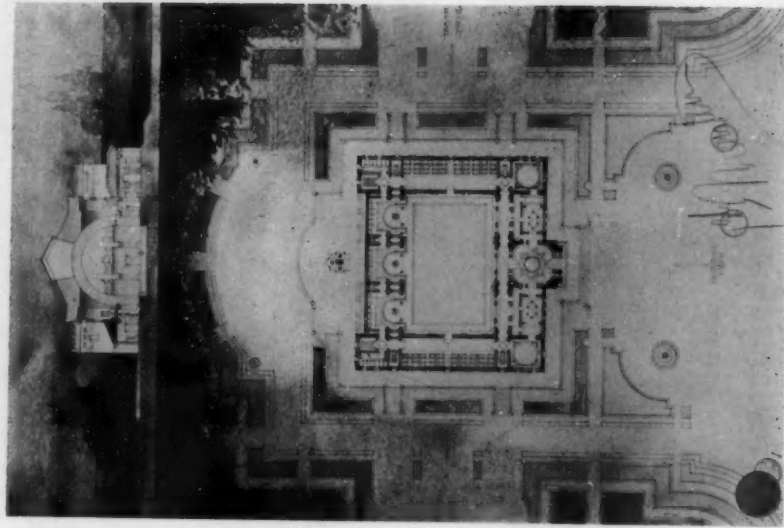
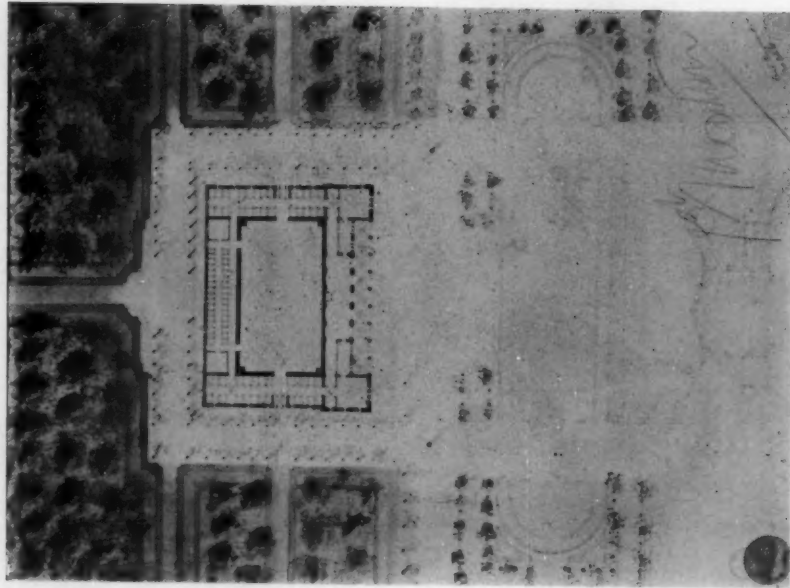
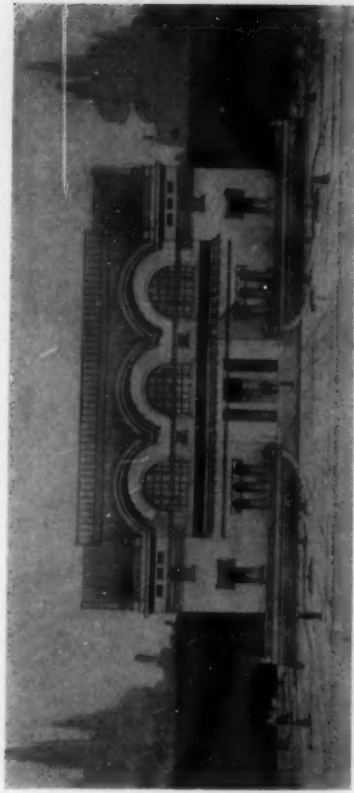
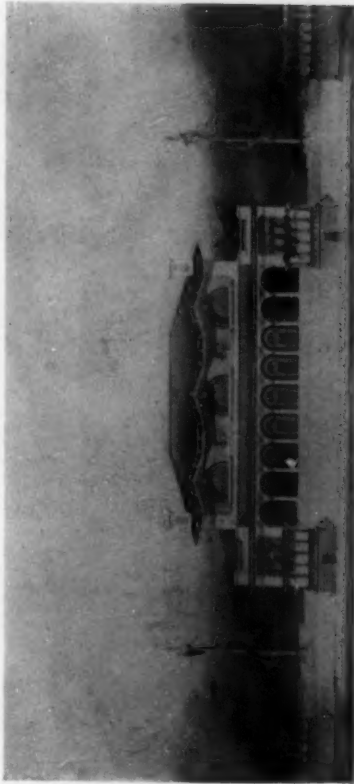


CHARLES DRURY, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
STUDENT WORK
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EHRIK GRZYBOWSKI
ATELIER PREVOT

FIRST MENTION

STUDENT WORK
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PAUL R. HAY
CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

FIRST MENTION

CLASS B PLAN
A SWIMMING POOL