

MAR 25 1910



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY
IN NEW YORK



WITH THIS PUBLICATION
IS MERGED
THE INLAND ARCHITECT

VOLUME
XCVII

MARCH 23, 1910

NUMBER
1787

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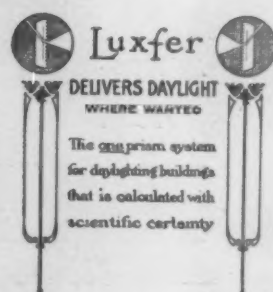
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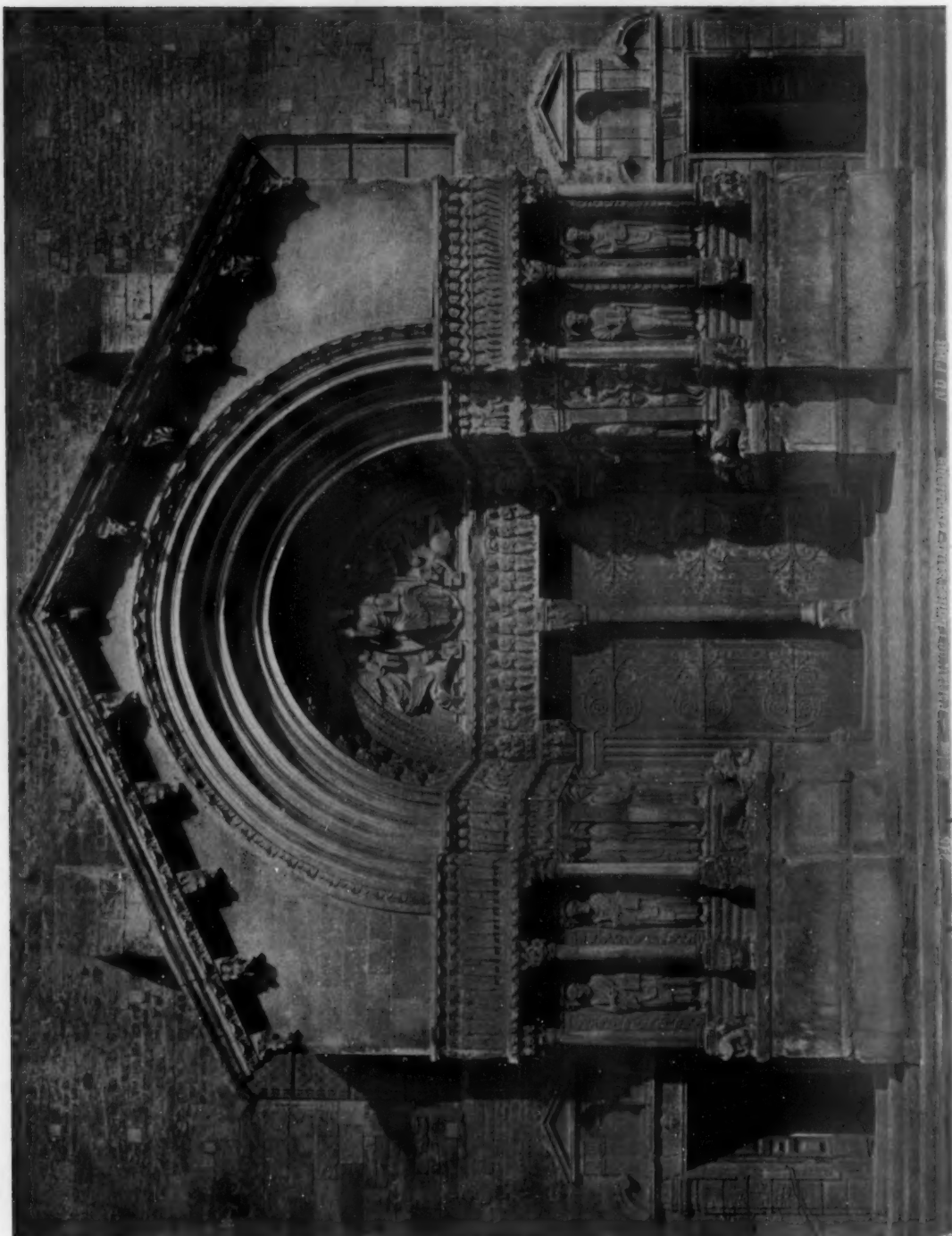


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DOORWAY OF A CHURCH AT ARLES, FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. XCVII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910

No. 1787

NOTES FROM EUROPE

By FRANCIS S. SWALES, ARCHITECT, LONDON

London and Paris are at the moment of writing weighted with troubles.

London is just passing through a "General Election" which lasts some weeks, instead of occupying one day, as in America, and stagnation of business is the inevitable result. The returns indicate that the "Opposition" party will be so strong that the Government will soon be defeated on a division, and another General Parliamentary Election will take place—perhaps, within two or three months. This probability does not conduce to the likelihood of any improvement in the condition of the building business, which has been bad for the past three years.

The great misfortune which has come to Paris will be too well known in America to require more than mention here. The flood has somewhat subsided, but all of the buildings bordering the Seine have felt its effects. The Municipal Council of Paris had voted to "lock the barn door before the horse was stolen," but did not do it quite soon enough. Of the 900 millions of francs voted towards the end of last year for various improvements, a great part was to be used for rebuilding the old sewers (built more than two centuries ago under one of the Blondels), known to be in a precarious state, which burst and caused much trouble. It is improbable that any great damage has been done to the foundation bed of the Louvre, City Hall or Notre Dame, under which the subsoil is compact and solid,

and is protected by excellent embankments, but in the newer districts, built upon made ground, several bad settlements are apparent. The greatest damage has been done along the line of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, which runs north and south under the Place de la Concorde and the river, and was the cause of most of the disasters to buildings. Serious damage has been done to Gabriel's fine building—the Ministère de la Marine—and to Laloux' famous railway station; both will require extensive repairs. Also to the new Gare des Invalides. Nearly the whole of the Faubourg St. Germain and the neighborhood between the Place des Invalides and the Gare St. Lazare was under water, which filled the basement of the Petit Palais des

Beaux-Arts, and ran as high as the top of the shop fronts in some of the low-lying streets back of the Gare d'Orléans on the Quai d'Orsay. Several of the bridges are still closed to traffic, though it is not thought that they are extensively damaged.

In the out-lying districts, especially at Asnières, Charenton and Ivry, the effect is one of great desolation. At the former the cemetery, sewer and reservoir have become one.

The theory of putting all one's eggs in one basket may be very well as regards eggs, but the flood of Paris has proved that it does not apply to putting all of a city's services—gas, water, electric wires, etc.—in one conduit, because, when the flood broke that one conduit Paris was plunged into darkness



ENTRANCE TO A HOUSE IN THE RUE LONGUE, D'HERENTHALS, ANTWERP

J. BASCOURT
ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE FRONT: "UPTON GREY"
HAMPSHIRE

MR. ERNEST NEWTON
ARCHITECT

and without water before the danger was known. The English system of having a separate place for everything, and so effectually losing that place that not even a flood could find it, would seem to be a better one, if not the best imaginable.

The Royal Academy

In the "Notes" published September 1, 1909, we referred to the ballot which the "Builder's Journal" was conducting for the purpose of discovering who, in the opinion of the members of the R. I. B. A. was considered the most eligible architect for the honor of Associateship in the Royal Academy. The result of that ballot was in favor of Mr. Lutyens. We suggested that certain of the names receiving the highest number of votes might well substitute certain of those which were of the Academy. It would seem that our opinions were held by the Academy itself, as one of the Academicians, Mr. R. Norman Shaw, has during the past month, retired, for the express purpose of "making room for a younger man"; and Mr. Ernest George has been elected to an associateship made vacant by the advancement of a painter to full rank as Academician in Mr. Shaw's place. Mr. George is not much "younger" than Mr. Shaw, both being in their seventies, and the honor bestowed upon the former is, therefore, a very belated one. It is regrettable that both should not have been R.A.'s at the same time. Of all the archi-

itect-academicians, Mr. Shaw was probably the most worthy of the distinction, and it is fortunate for the Academy that it is able to fill his place with another architect of equally high artistic abilities.

The École des Beaux-Arts

The Godeboeuf prize and a first medal were awarded to Mr. Crevel, a pupil of Mr. Paulin; other first medals were won by Haffner (Laloux), Dauzeral (Paulin), Expert (Redon), Debat-Ponson (Laloux) and Madelaine (Degane).

The Royal Institute of British Architects

It is announced that Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., has been selected to become the next recipient of the Royal Gold Medal of the R. I. B. A. Next year, if the usual custom prevails, it will be offered to a "foreigner or an American."

The Press

The Architectural Review has changed somewhat the form of its make-up, commencing with the January number. There is apparently an attempt to make it somewhat more "popular" in its field. It includes a few views of subjects of a not essentially architectural character and adds three very interesting features which, we understand, are to be made permanent, namely: "Gardens," "English Town Houses" and a supplement on "Town Planning." The subjects of these sections in the issue under review are "A City Garden in Five Months," which shows what wonders Englishmen can do, if they only try, in a very short time; the results as shown by the illustrations, are remarkable, and the time even in America would doubtless establish "a record";



GARDEN FRONT: "UPTON GREY"
HAMPSHIRE

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ARCHITECT



NEW SCOTLAND YARD

MR. R. NORMAN SHAW, R. A., ARCHITECT

"Landsdown House," Berkeley Square—a rather tedious old affair designed by the brothers Adam—with an accompanying descriptive letterpress, and three articles on "Town Planning"—one by Mr. Thomas Adams on the "Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909"; one by Mr. D. Barclay Niven on "A Zone Scheme for London," and the third on "Richelieu": An Early Town Plan which describes the ancient and beautiful town built by the great Cardinal from designs by Lemercier between the years 1629 and 1636. The "Practical Exemplar" remains as before; also the valuable section devoted to "Books"; "Furniture" replaces "Notes of the Month." "Current Architecture" continues without the title. The leading architectural article is a continuation of Mr. Edwin F. Reynolds' admirable series upon the "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople."

An illustration of extraordinary interest is the very charming Dam and Salmon Ladder built for Sir Andrew Noble, on his Ardkinglas Estate in Scotland, by Mr. R. S. Lorimer—it is an exceptional problem, solved most beautifully!

The Builder for December 4 has an interesting article upon "A Saracenic Mosque in Palestine," and illustrates in its plates the pleasing group of Churchill Cottage Homes in Somerset, designed by Messrs. Silcock and Reay. Several views are shown and all are repro-

ductions of pen drawings by the veteran architectural artist, T. Raffles Davison.

The same for December 11 presents two views of "Upton Grey" Hampshire, an old house made new. It is by Mr. Ernest Newton, and with the exception of the garden wall, in a different style and strain from his usual and characteristic work, but is none the less pleasant. A school by Mr. Thomas J. Bailey and an old-fashioned pen drawing of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, complete the plate illustrations. Some text illustrations of picturesque, decadent, Italian renaissance chapels at Varallo, Orta and Varese are about all that was worth publishing in the same for December 18th. In the number published on Christmas Day the plates are given up to a design by Mr. Harry H. Jewell, which won the Gold Medal in Architecture, and the Traveling Studentship of £200 of the Royal Academy. The general scheme is very monumental and gives a good first impression. It is well drawn, and the detail is much better than is usual with English student work; but a study of the plan and of the long elevations discovers many things that prove it to be neither a good practical arrangement for a large house, nor a monumental composition of much worth. It shows, however, the general trend of thought among young English architects—a tendency to work in the classic style of Gibbs and Campbell, influenced by the work of R. Norman Shaw, and to some extent, by the *École des Beaux-Arts*.

The illustrations in the New Year's number, January 1, 1910, are given up to work by Mr. R. Norman Shaw, and the editorial leader is an appreciative article entitled: "Mr. Norman Shaw's Architecture." Most of the illustrations are old ones, well-known to everybody; but some of them, such as Scotland Yard, the House in Queen's Gate and "Dawpool" remain as fresh and inspiring as they were the first time we saw them. "Dawpool" is, to the writer, Mr. Shaw's noblest work; it is poorly represented by one elevation among the illustrations, but in reality, is a remarkable design, as good in every respect as the best of the old work in the style in which it is designed (decadent Gothic), and is an example of Mr. Shaw's vigorous composition with which is combined a refinement equal to that found in the work of Mr. Shaw's greatest artistic rival, Mr. Ernest George. The house in Queen's Gate is one of

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M. J.-L. PASCAL, ARCHITECT

the most popular of Mr. Shaw's works, and one of those which has had a beneficent influence upon the modern school of British residence design. Scotland Yard is, perhaps, his most important work, being the only public building erected from his designs, but it is doubtful whether its influence, which has been very considerable, has been towards the betterment of the architecture of his followers. The eccentric gable feature has been copied and caricatured throughout the country. The unpleasant rustication of the small columns at the entrance, which one might not suspect of being capable of affecting other designs, did, in fact, lead to the general adoption of this form of elaboration as a kind of stock-pattern feature for many a "design" for one or another public or commercial building. "Pierrepont," Surrey, is one of his largest and strongest works in the romantic style in which he designed so many large houses. It suggests in its imaginative qualities, and may have been the source of inspiration of, some of the marvelous sketches of Mr. Henry P. Kirby. Mr. Shaw's plans are always interesting and picturesque; but they do not suggest either comfort or convenience as the leading consideration in their arrangement. The expressions occasionally employed in the joyous article describing the work cannot fail to appeal to the American sense of humor, as: 'Merriest Wood,' is a characteristic example with its Hall tacked on at an oblique angle to the rest of the house" (the italics are ours), and mentioning the design for the Regent Street Quad-

rant, "We must confess that we have one little scruple of conscience in regard to this design"—anyone who knows the building of the Piccadilly Hotel must wonder why "conscience" was dragged in at all. The number is a very valuable one none the less, and the value is not diminished by the two extremely interesting composition sketches, reproduced from water-colors, by Mr. H. Sund, which embellish the text. The issue of January 8 provides double page plates of H. M. Office, of Woods and Forests, designed by Mr. John Murray, and to the three prize designs entered in the "Builder" competition for a design for the front of the building of the Royal Institute of British Architects. All of the designs represent thoughtful study, though each fails in certain particulars of reaching a first-class level. The text is enlivened by a good reproduction of another of Mr. Sund's excellent drawings of old buildings in France. The same for January 15 reproduces the Selected Design for the City of Leeds Training College.

The *Builder's Journal* for December 1 contains the eighth article upon "Architects of the Day," the subject reviewed being the distinguished French architect and professor, M. Jean Louis Pascal. None of M. Pascal's plans—upon which his distinction principally rests—are reproduced and several of his best works are omitted, and especially we note the absence of his "Château Doux-Antillac"; however, a double page plate is given to his buildings for the "Faculté de Medecine et de Pharmacie" at Bordeaux, and among the other illustrations there are a view of the Manuscript Room in the National Library in Paris, and a detail of one of the beautiful consoles supporting the balcony in same. There is also reproduced a view of the external corner of the new wing of the National Library at the corner of the Rue Colbert and the Rue Vivienne, which conveys some slight idea of the masterly way in which a very difficult problem was treated. The building is situated in very narrow streets, and is surrounded by neighboring structures, which rise to a considerable height; the problem was to light two stories of very large rooms, and maintain an exterior of monumental character that would be in harmony with the older portions of the building. The projection permitted to the cornice was very slight, and what it was impossible to give by means of projection was made up by vertical extension. The decorative corner treatment is one of the most interesting pieces of modern architecture in Paris. The portrait of Mr. Pascal, who is now seventy-two years old, appears to have been taken several years ago. The same journal for December 8 reproduces a drawing for a very pretty small house by Mr. R. J. Johnston; for December 15 some interior views of City of London Churches, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and another pleasing cottage which is from designs by Mr. J. Algernon Hallam; for December 22, it contains a photographic view of the Churchill Homes by Messrs. Silcock and Reay, and a queer example of actual "Town Planning"—as it is to be feared it will too often be in the days to come when the Government undertakes the rebuilding of old English towns. For December 29, there are some good illustrations in the text of a very substantial and homelike house at York, designed by Mr. Walter H. Brierly.

The special number for New Year's day is called an "Edition de Luxe." It is a review of modern architecture in the United States, and the work of the year in Great Britain. The leading article is upon "American Architecture" and is profusely illustrated. The introduction makes very complimentary references to these "Notes" and to some articles written in the nature of missionary work by your correspondent. The illustrations include, among others, work by Mr. D. H. Burnham, Carrère and Hastings, George B. Post, Harvey Ellis, Kirby, Petit and Green, Donn Barber, John Russell Pope, Cass Gilbert, Henry Hardenbergh, Louis Sullivan, Rankin and Kellogg, McKim, Mead and White, Warren and Wetmore, Ernest Flagg, Bruce Price, Mason and Kahn, Parker and Thomas and Albert Ross. The principal article dealing with English work is that reviewing the work of Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A. R. A. The principal illustrations in the issue of January 5 are further examples of Blomfield's work. The plate illustrations for January 12 are of interiors of a church at Herne Bay, designed in the early English style by T. W. Watkins. There is also an article upon the reconstruction of Selby Abbey and a view of a "Morning Room" in a house in Argyllshire. The name of the architect does not appear; it is, however, certainly the work of Mr. R. S. Lorimer, of Edinburgh, whose designs are distinguishable from all others by the unusual beauty of detail and modernity of spirit in the composition which preserves the fine qualities of the work of bygone days. The same for January 19, reproduced interior and exterior views of an interesting London County Council School at Brixton, by Mr. W. E. Riley.

The Building News for December 31 reproduced in its text a useful paper by Mr. E. Fiander Etchells, A. M. I. M. E., entitled "Short Methods of Calculation for Checking Reinforced Concrete Work"; and the excellent design for a secondary school at Whitby, won in competition by Messrs. David Thompson and Christopher Bristow, A. R. I. B. A. The principal plates in the special number of January 7 include a view of buildings in connection with Truro Cathedral by Mr. Frank L. Pearson; Longstowe Hall, Cambridgeshire, by Messrs. J. W. Simpson and Maxwell Ayrton; and a perspective and plan of H. M. Office of Woods and Forests in Whitehall, by Mr. John Murray. The latter is a good and rather important example of English public building design. The same journal for January 14 reproduces a design by Messrs. Gibson, Skipworth and Gordon for an office building in Kingsway, and a student's design for "A Town Church."

La Construction Moderne for December 4 contains an account and views of the buildings constructed for "La Fête Fédérale de Gymnastique" at Lauzanne, which were designed by Monsieur M. F. Isoz. The same for December 18 presents an article illustrated with several reproductions of photographs and plans of workmen's houses in connection with the Krupp works at Essen, Germany. The houses follow English precedent in the design of their exteriors, but the group plans are systematically and mechanically German; individual houses are an improvement upon the usual abominable plans for the system of the *Schla-*

teute, which is the characteristic German method of housing the working classes.

Berliner Architekturwelt for September, is chiefly interesting in its illustrations of small country houses; in the design of which Germany is following, greatly to her credit, in the footsteps of England. One of the best of the plates is a view of some "flats" near Berlin, designed by Mr. Hermann Muthesius, which also suggest the influence that English design is exerting upon the works of German architects. The October number of the same publication contains nothing of real value, but that for November is very good. It is given up entirely to the work of Mr. Alfred Grenander, who is a native of Sweden, but received most of his training in Germany and Italy and makes Berlin his home. His houses take a place in the first rank of the best to be found anywhere, and he has been fortunate in their location in naturally beautiful settings.

L'Architecture for December 4 and 11, contains a well-planned apartment house designed by Mr. Gaston Le Roy. The interiors are not without refinement, but the exterior, and especially the main entrance, cannot be commended. The same publication has in its issues of December 18 and 25 an article on the Lycée Henri IV, Paris. This is one of the University buildings used for secondary or high school instruction, occupying the corner behind the Panthéon and across the Rue Clovis from the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, Paris. Part of it occupies the remaining portions of the old Abbaye de Sainte-Genevieve, and includes the Tower of Clovis built between 970 and 980. Externally, it is not of



FLAT BUILDING
ZEITENSTRASSE, BERLIN

HERMAN MUTHESIUS
ARCHITECT

much interest and few architects who visit Paris know that it contains a veritable storehouse of rare and curious examples of architecture of the middle and high renaissance in France. The most interesting part of the work which includes the beautiful old library of the Abbaye Sainte-Genevieve was begun under the Cardinal La Rochefoucauld, under an order of Louis XIII; was carried on after 1726 by the young Duc d'Orleans, who entered the Monastery after the death of his wife, Marie-Jeanne of Baden, and was finished during the reign of Louis XV. The fine rooms, which formerly contained the library and are now used for

social purposes of the school, form the subject of the principal illustrations. The large room now known as the "Salle des Fêtes" may be classed with such work as is seen in the old Hôtels de Rohan and Soubise in the Quartier St. Antoine, among the best Louis XV interiors in existence. The carved woodwork and the ornamental plaster ceiling were designed by the monk Claude de Criel, in 1715.

Two monuments, one by Mr. Nenot, the other by M. Formigé, and a new iron gate to the École de Médecine by M. Gerhardt, are the only valuable illustrations appearing in the number for January 1, 8 and 15.



1909-1910

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Class A. PROJET.

The Committee on Education proposed
as a subject for this Competition,

A GENERAL WAITING ROOM IN A TERMINAL RAILWAY STATION

(By RANDOLPH BOLLES)

The waiting room, which, with its dependances, forms the subject of the present programme, is the central feature of a large section—the terminal of an extensive railroad system in a large city. This station, of the most modern type, will cover in its entirety several city blocks, and will comprise besides that part here proposed for study, a spacious concourse, baggage rooms, several stories of offices in wings, etc., etc.

The principal entrance to the waiting-room will be through the main front of Station, which will face on a wide avenue, and which will extend, in length, over two city blocks (460 feet—approximately). There will also be lateral entrances from the side streets, which will be used by passengers arriving and departing in vehicles—the traffic regulations in most large cities now generally necessitating such special entrances.

Beyond the general waiting-room, and in immediate communication with it, will be the great concourse, which will extend entirely through the building from street to street; and from which access will be had to

the trains by means of stairs and lifts—the tracks being on a lower level.

The waiting-room proper will extend to the full height of the building, but it will be necessary to utilize the space over certain adjacent rooms of lesser height for suites of offices in mezzanine stories—of which there may be two or more—the plans of these, however, not being required. Separate entrance vestibules to these offices must be provided; and these, with their stairs and lifts, will be shown in the main-floor plan.

The present programme proposes for study only the general waiting-room with its dependances and the connection with the Concourse, as follows:

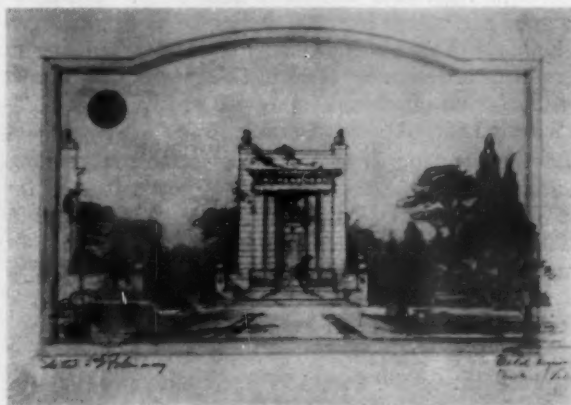
General waiting-room, 30,000 sq. ft.; dining room (serving room adjacent), 4,000 sq. ft.; lunch room, with counter, 1,250 sq. ft.; smoking room, 1,500 sq. ft.; men's toilet, 1,000 sq. ft.; ladies' waiting-room, 1,500 sq. ft.; ladies' toilet, 500 sq. ft.; baggage room, 1,250 sq. ft. (This room is only for out-going baggage arriving on vehicles with passengers; the main baggage rooms are beyond the concourse.) Parcel room, 1,250 sq. ft.; telegraph office, 500 sq. ft.; telephone booths, 24 at least; ticket offices with at least ten windows; Pullman office; information bureau; news stands; flower stand; platform for train announcer with blackboard. (N. B. The areas given are approximate.)

Required for the esquisse: Plan, elevation and two sections at scale of 1/64 inch equals 1 foot.

Required for Rendu: Plan and front elevation on the avenue at scale 1/32 inch equals 1 ft. Both sections at 1/16 inch equals 1 foot.

JAMES OTIS POST,
Chairman, Committee on Education.

(Continued on page 132)



SELECTED FOR SECOND PRELIMINARY PARIS PRIZE. H. LARSEN,
BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

SWETLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY

236 West 39th St., New York

H.M. SWETLAND, *President*, J.T. MORRIS, *Treasurer*, M.J. SWETLAND, *Secretary*,
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States and possessions, Mexico, Cuba	\$10.00 per year
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To insure the accuracy of our mailing lists, subscribers are requested to notify us promptly of any change of address, stating at the same time the address to which the paper was formerly sent. Our Subscription Department should also be notified if, for any reason, copies are not received promptly.

Entered at the Post-office, New York, as Second-class Matter.

March 23, 1910

Vol. XCVII., No. 1787

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A convincing argument in favor of New York's Tenement House Law. Its present enforcement.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Union Boat Club House, Boston, Mass.
Wholesale Fish Market, New York.
Two Houses at Montclair, N. J.
Alterations to the Interior of a Church.
Student Work, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.

Frontispiece:

Doorway of a Church at Arles, France.

WE do not recall having heard a stronger or more convincing argument in favor of the new Tenement House Law than that embodied in the reported speech of the Tenement House Commissioner at a recent gathering. In the course of his remarks, he is said to have stated that there had not been a single loss of life through fire in any tenement house erected in the city of New York since the enactment of the new law. That this has not been due to fortunate circumstances alone is evidenced by the fact that there has been an average of forty-five deaths as a result of fires in old-style tenements each year during the same period. As might readily be supposed, there have been a number of fires in the newer type of buildings, and some of the latter have been practically destroyed, but the fireproof stairs and halls have invariably resisted fire for a length of time sufficient to allow the tenants to escape. If there were no other points of advantage belonging to the new style tenements, if they excelled in no other particular, this one potent argument would alone appear sufficient to justify their construction. As a matter of fact, it is only one of many almost equally great advantages which are secured under the present Tenement House Regulations. Under them the subject of sanitation is given much greater attention. The character of construction is higher, as indicated above. The amount of air and light secured to the tenants by the new style buildings is greatly in excess of that afforded in the now obsolete type of structure. Indeed with the resulting buildings thus affording greater comfort, more healthful surroundings and greater safety, it is difficult to understand how there can be any serious opposition among right-minded men to the fair and just enforce-

ment of the present law. There is also another phase of the subject which should not be lost sight of when the matter is receiving general attention. Better and more healthful surroundings have an undeniably beneficial effect upon the morals of any people. Depravity and crime invariably thrive best amid squalor and unclean conditions of life. The value accruing to the city from the enactment of a law improving the conditions of life of this large element can never be accurately computed. In fact by improving the character of our tenements, we decrease the demand for hospitals, almshouses and penal institutions. We are probably still far from a complete solution of the problem, which should yield the ideal or model tenement, but our progress during recent years is sufficient to inspire much hope for the future.

BUT while as indicated above too much can scarcely be said commending the wisdom of the law under which New York's tenements are now being built, equal praise cannot in all cases be given the method of the law's enforcement. Of course it is recognized that great difficulty is bound to be encountered in the selection and management of men whose duty it is to carry on the complicated work of administering this department of the City government. At the same time there appears to be just cause for complaint in certain directions. The average architect as well as owner has no desire to construct buildings in violation of any provision of law. It is unquestionably his purpose in general to conform to every reasonable requirement, both in the interest of his client and as a matter of business policy. Probably it would be safe to assume that two-thirds of the plans filed in the Tenement House Department contain provisions affording light, air and safety largely in excess of the minimum requirements of law. This fact, however, does not prevent at times almost intolerable annoyance of reputable architects by petty inspectors, examiners and other minor employees of the department. The approval of plans is sometimes delayed for weeks by innumerable trifling objections, many of which may be more or less arbitrary rulings of the Department that can with difficulty be discovered in the written law. When plans are finally approved and construction is undertaken, the most trivial and unimportant variations are often made the basis of objection by an officious inspector, causing apparently unnecessary delay and expense. These and possibly other comparatively unimportant though irritating features have become a great annoyance to all those whose work brings them in contact with this department, and in all probability they are largely responsible for the prejudice almost amounting to aversion with which many architects view tenement-house work. The activity of the present Commissioner in an earnest and intelligent effort to improve all branches of the service under his charge is most welcome, and gives rise to the hope that many of the objectionable features heretofore found in this class of work will be overcome. It appears regrettable that a law embodying so many desirable and progressive features should have fallen into disfavor simply by reason of the methods through which it has at times been enforced.

FIRST PRELIMINARY COMPETITION FOR THE PARIS PRIZE
—GIFT OF HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BACON,
AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

A MONUMENT

This monument is destined for a site, backed by trees and shrubs in a public park, where it shall be viewed only from the front. It should consist of a large tablet ornamented by a bust or medallion, on which shall be placed an inscription of considerable length, in commemoration of some civic event. This tablet must have a decorative setting in which one of the classic orders it used, it should be flanked by stone seats, and the whole composition should be raised from the ground by a few steps.

The dimensions in breadth should not exceed twenty-five feet, including the steps. The drawings required are an elevation and a section at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale, drawn in pencil, washed and with shadows cast; and a plan at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale. The competitors are notified that though the architectural composition is of prime importance, the general presentation will be seriously considered by the jury. The competitors must sign their drawings thus: "I am an American citizen and shall be under twenty-seven years of age on July 1st, 1910."

From this competition there will be chosen five men to enter the second competition, each one of whom will receive one value in his class, if he follows the competitions of the Society.

LLOYD WARREN, *Chairman Paris Prize Committee.*

CRITICISM BY THE JURY

The general impression formed by an examination of the projects handed in is excellent. It may be said



SELECTED FOR SECOND PRELIMINARY, PARIS PRIZE. F. J. ROBINSON,
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

that, on the whole, the various solutions of the program as shown in the premiated designs are equal, if not better than, the standard of past work. It is not often, in a competition of this kind, that one finds such a variety of solutions as is seen in these plans; and in view of the large size of the sections, these latter are, in most cases, remarkably well drawn and rendered.

Unfortunately this cannot be said of all of the drawings shown, many of them leaving much to be desired, both as regards study and presentation and indeed some few being inexcusably neglected. This is due perhaps in the case of some students to time given to midyear examinations, but even this excuse hardly accounts for the shabby appearance of several of the projects sent in.

A number of men—but not as many as deserved to be—were put "hors concours" because of neglected or incomplete esquisses. A word on this subject here will not be out of place.

For some time past there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of many students, not only to show as little as possible in the esquisses made "en loge," but at times it has been evident that the program has not been seriously studied by them and no definite "parti" determined on. It will be well for the men in the future to seriously consider this matter, as it is a source of great annoyance to the jury. In the future the jury will be more strict in this matter.

FIRST PRELIMINARY COMPETITION FOR THE PARIS PRIZE

"A MONUMENT"

COMPETITORS FOR SECOND PRELIMINARY

Name	Award	Atelier	City
F. J. Robinson.....	1st M	Mass. Inst. of Tech.....	Boston
C. E. Hall.....	Medal	Hornbostel.....	New York
H. Larsen.....	Medal	Boston Arch. Club.....	Boston

ALTERNATES FOR SECOND PRELIMINARY

C. M. Foster.....	1st M	Donn Barber.....	New York
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ADDITIONAL AWARDS MADE FOR EXCELLENCE

A. M. Kirschbaum.....	M	Prevot.....	New York
Geo. Holland.....	M	Hornbostel.....	"
Phil Lamm.....	M	Wynkoop.....	"
Charles Romer.....	M	Hornbostel.....	"
Robert Cowie.....	M	"	"
S. L. Hyman.....	M	McKim-Columbia Univ.....	"
B. P. Chrystie.....	M	Hornbostel.....	"
J. F. Talbutt.....	M	"	"
G. L. Scheling.....	M	Ware.....	"

CLASS A PROJECT

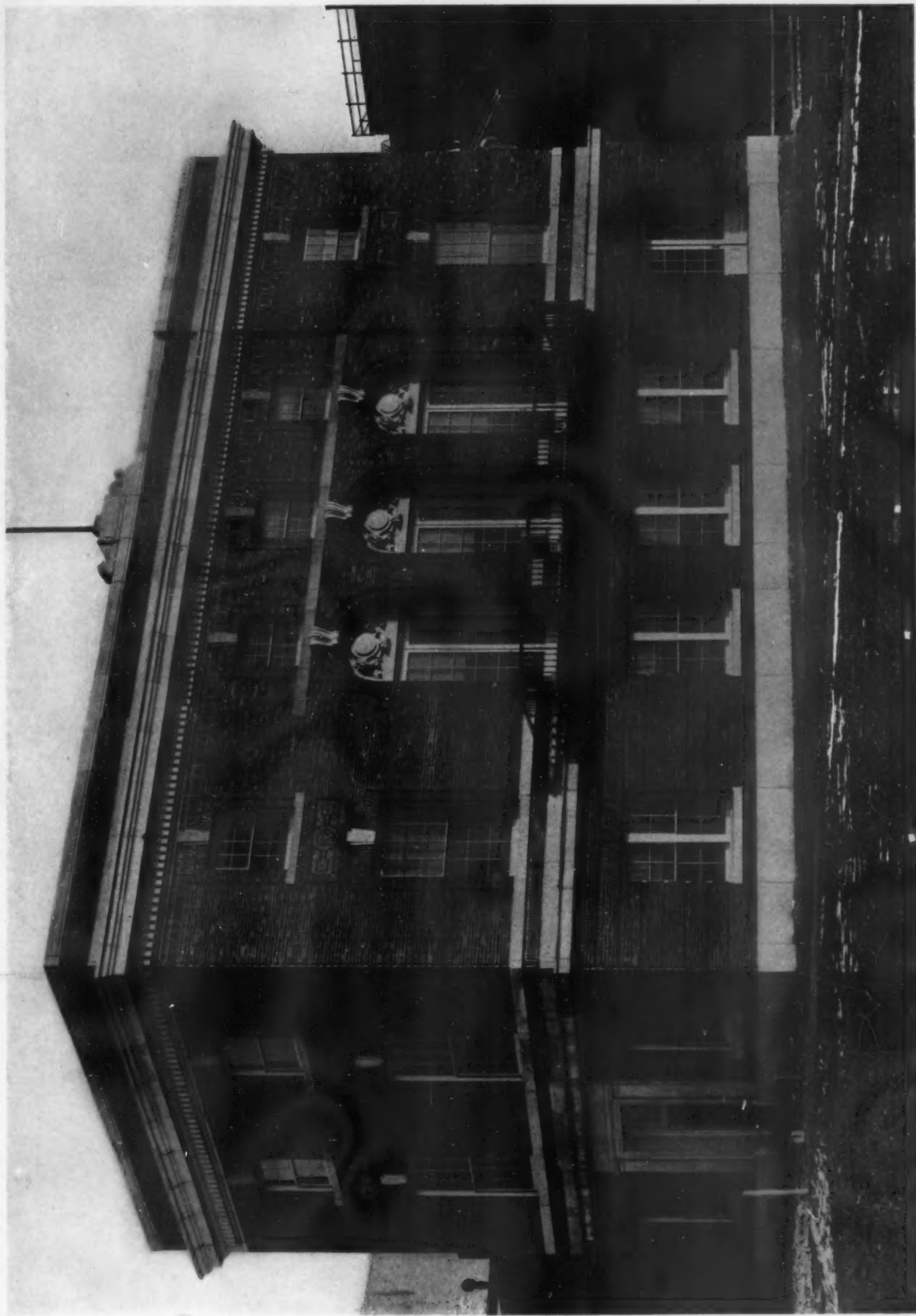
"A GENERAL WAITING ROOM IN A TERMINAL RAILWAY STATION"

Name	Award	Atelier	City
Mary L. Westgate.....	1st Medal	Cornell Univ.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
W. E. Humphrey, Jr.....	1st Medal	"	"
R. G. Rosell.....	2d Medal	"	"
A. M. Kirschbaum.....	2d Medal	Prevot.....	New York
H. E. Rich.....	2d Medal	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
F. K. Detwiller.....	2d Medal	Ware.....	New York
J. J. Gander.....	2d Medal	Prevot.....	"
D. D. Ellington.....	2d Medal	Univ. of Penn.....	Philadelphia
E. P. Chrystie.....	2d Medal	Hornbostel.....	New York
W. G. Schaeffer.....	2d Medal	Cornell Univ.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
C. W. Stedman.....	2d Medal	Prevot.....	New York
D. A. Carmichael.....	2d Medal	Cornell Univ.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
F. W. Hauptle.....	2d Medal	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
H. A. Peaslee.....	M	Cornell Univ.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
J. Kasurinen.....	M	Hornbostel.....	New York
A. H. Megraill.....	M	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
C. E. Hall.....	M	Hornbostel.....	New York
V. Rigamont.....	M	Carnegie Tech. Schools.....	Pittsburg
D. M. Allison.....	M	"	"
J. A. Seipel.....	M	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
Edward Dolk.....	M	Ware.....	New York
LeRoy Barton.....	M	Prevot.....	"
G. Hickenlooper.....	M	Columbia University.....	"
W. Schneider.....	M	"	"
W. S. Thompson.....	M	"	"
W. Van Dreser.....	M	"	"
B. S. Adler.....	M	"	"
J. W. Ingle, Jr.....	M	"	"
R. Swartwout.....	M	"	"
J. Weaver.....	M	"	"
W. G. Distin.....	M	"	"
H. V. Hartman.....	M	"	"

CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE

"A LOCK GATE HOUSE IN THE TROPICS"

Name	Award	Atelier	City
W. G. Distin.....	Medal	Columbia University.....	New York
C. F. Schaefer.....	M	T-Square Club.....	Philadelphia
R. M. Wright.....	M	Donn Barber.....	New York
R. S. Adler.....	M	Columbia University.....	"
W. Van Dreser.....	M	"	"



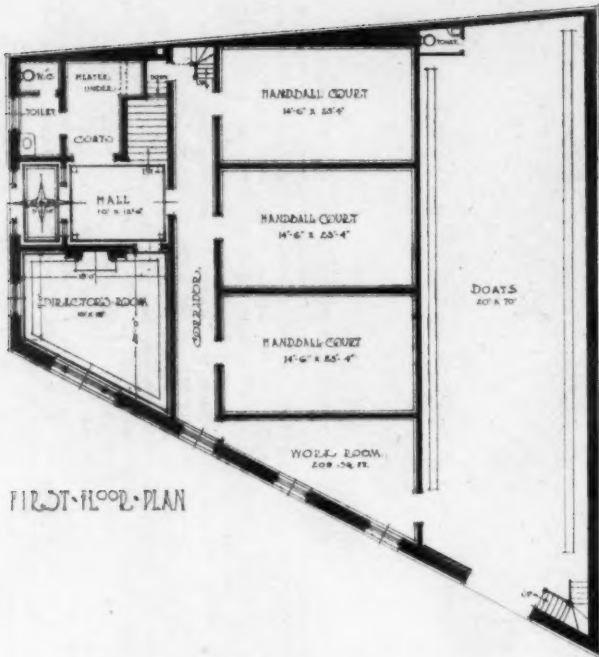
UNION BOAT CLUB HOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.

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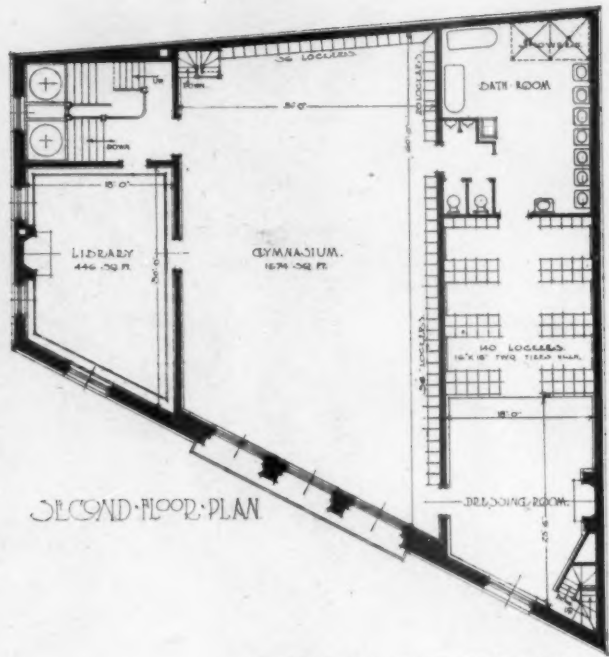
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VOL. XCVII., NO. 1787

MARCH 23, 1910

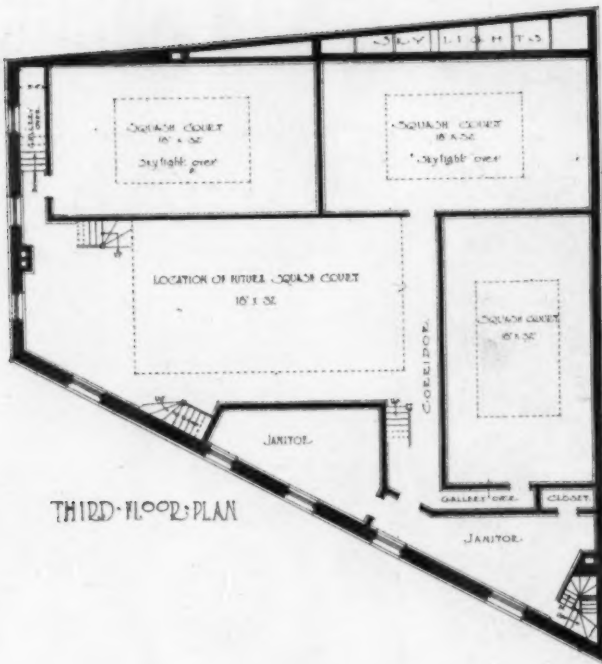


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

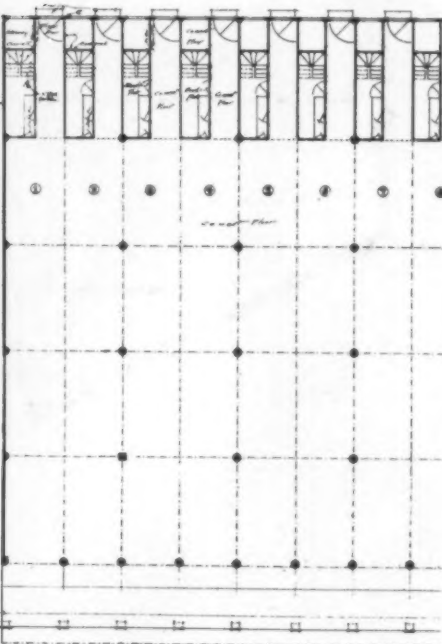
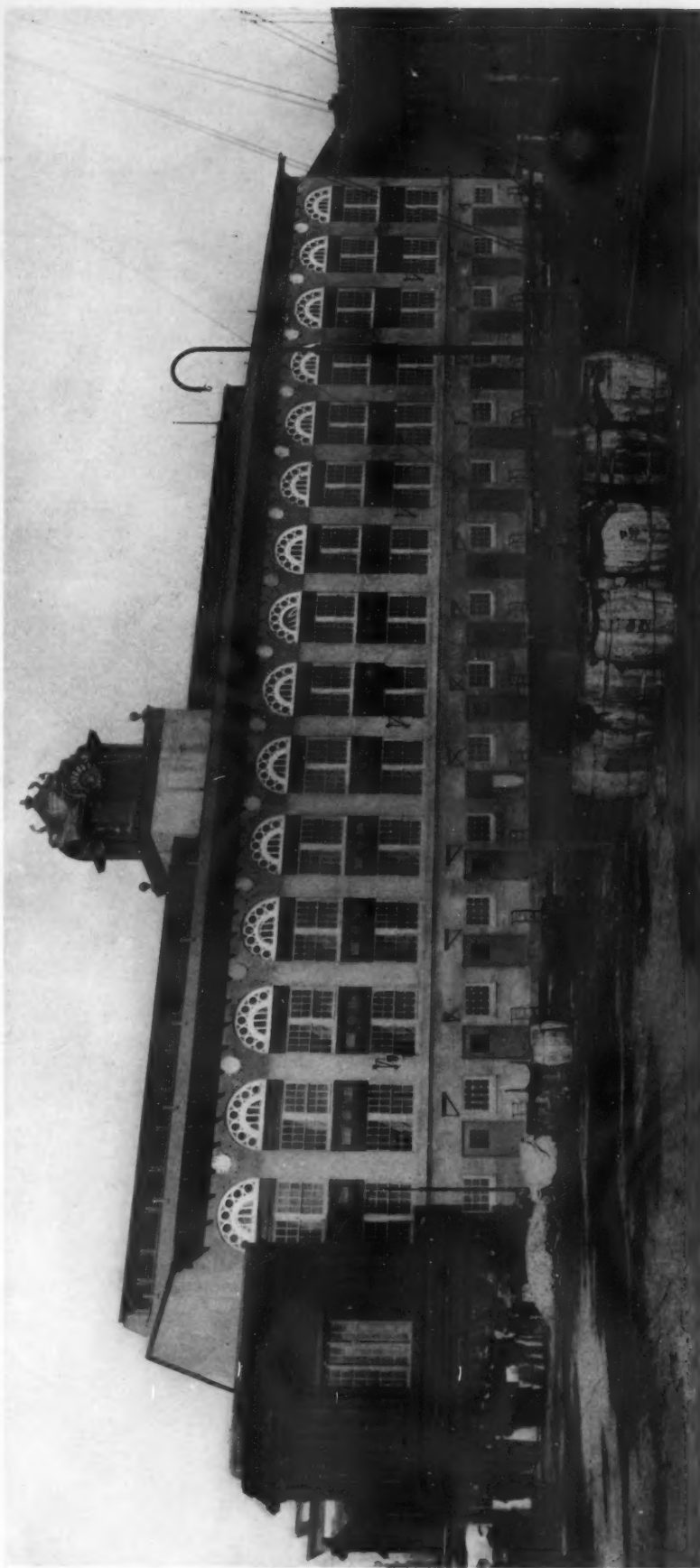
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THIRD-FLOOR PLAN

UNION BOAT CLUB HOUSE-
BOSTON, MASS.

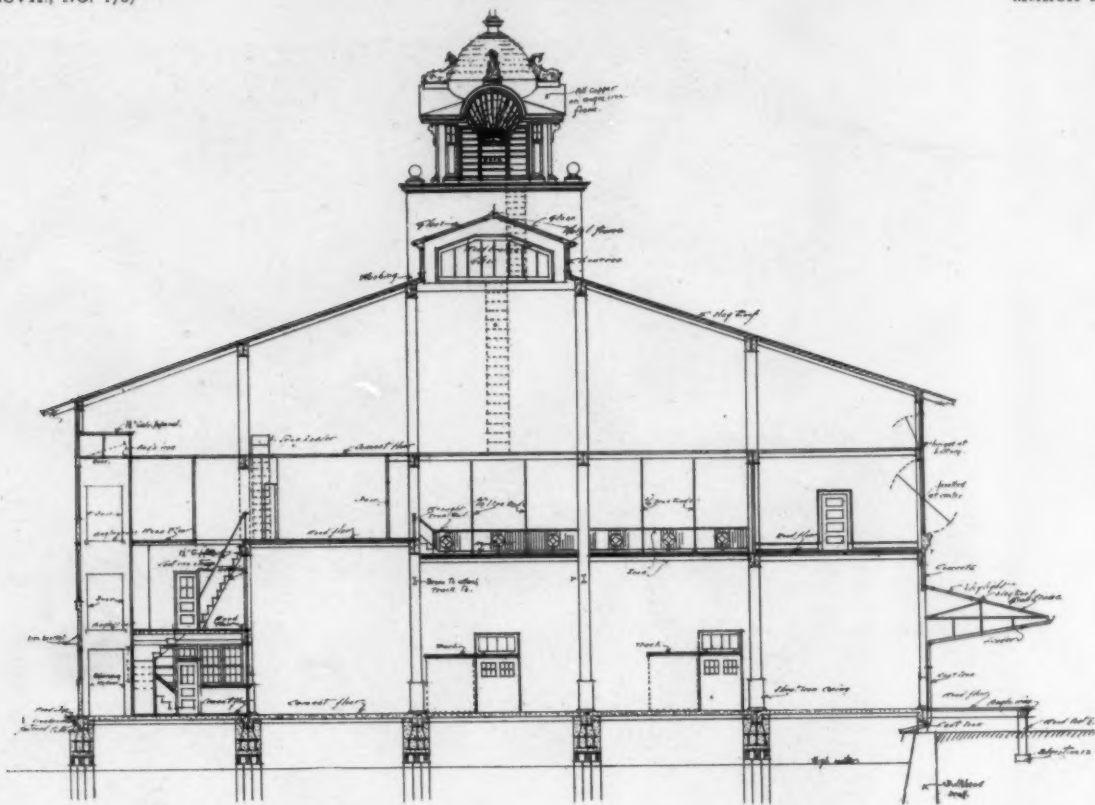
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AND
WALTER P. HENDERSON
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS



WHOLESALE FISH MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The new Wholesale Fish Market, recently completed, at the foot of Beekman Street, East River, New York, is an interesting example of modern steel concrete construction. The problem confronting the architects was the construction of a light building, extending out over the water, which should not only be absolutely fireproof, but one in which there should be no danger to the steel frame from rust, always a menace to metal construction near salt water. The building rests upon piles cut off at the high-water mark. It is interesting to note that although the original intention was to cross the piles, this idea was abandoned, with the sanction of the Dock Department, because the "toredo," a worm which formerly destroyed timber foundations under water, is now practically extinct around the docks of lower New York. The groups of piles that support the steel columns are capped with yellow pine timbers, upon which is put five inches of concrete. Steel grillage beams are placed upon this concrete bed and are entirely encased in concrete, the beams being separated about three inches in each case, so as to give plenty of room for concrete filling. The framing of the building is of steel encased in concrete, and the floors and partitions are of reinforced concrete. The roof is of reinforced concrete with a slag finish. The ornamental exterior work is of copper. The building is designed for the wholesale fish business, and is divided into fifteen equal divisions or "stands," each of which is leased to a different concern. Each stand has a gangway leading to the water on the first floor for convenience in receiving stock. Adjoining the rear entrance is an elevator leading to the second floor. The small offices on the ground floor are for the use of bookkeepers and cashiers. The two mezzanine stories are devoted to private offices, toilets and lockers for employees. On the second floor there is a store room extending the entire length of the building, lighted by central skylights and end windows.

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ARCHITECTS



WHOLESALE FISH MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

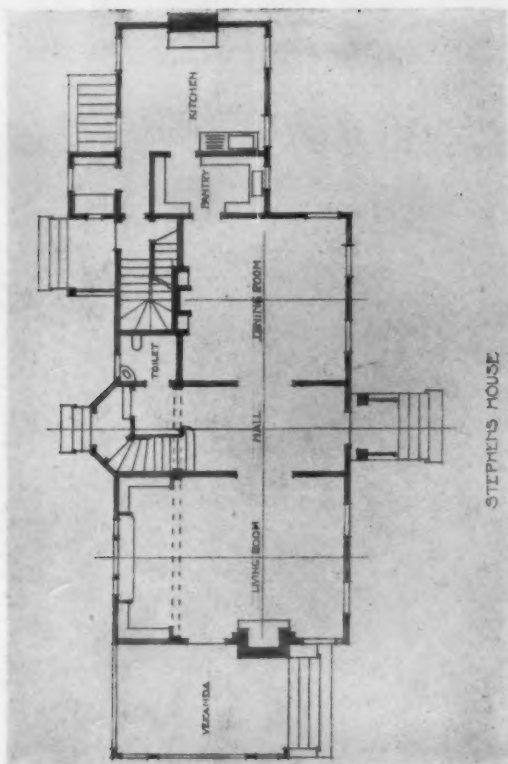
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HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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FRANK E. WALLIS, ARCHITECT



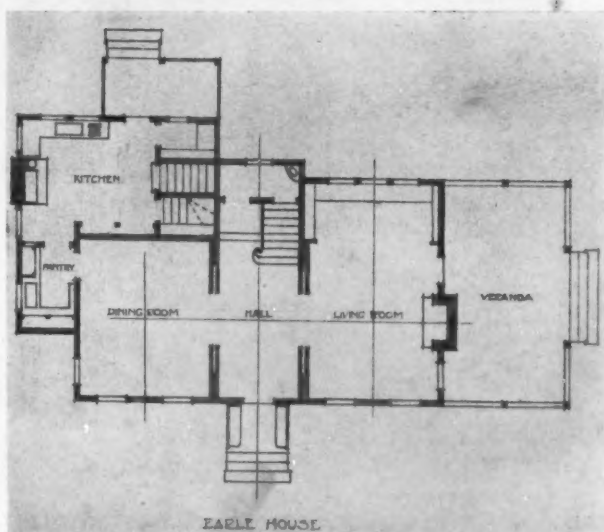
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HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FRANK E. WALLIS, ARCHITECT

This is a period house, and reflects the refined taste of its owners. The interior finish is in keeping, the wood being painted flat white, with oak floors and mahogany balusters and hand rails. The old mantels and quaint colonial wall papers add a distinctive touch to the interior.



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HOUSE AT
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MR. FRANK E. WALLIS
ARCHITECT

The general finish and treatment of this house is similar to another house by Mr. Wallis, illustrated in this issue.

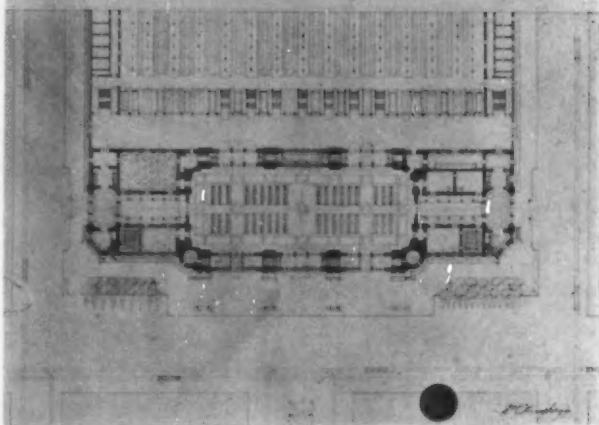
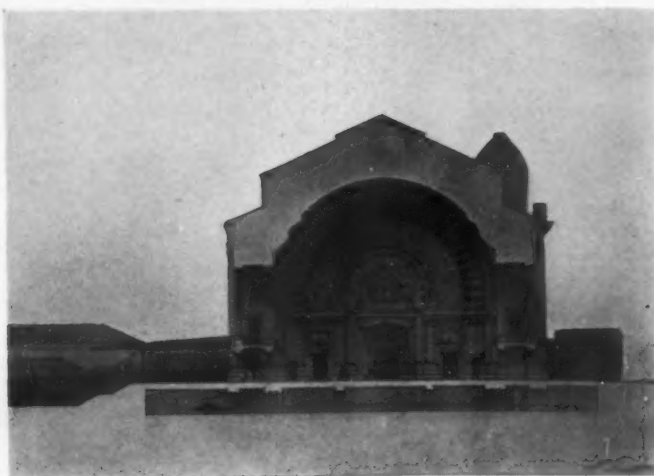
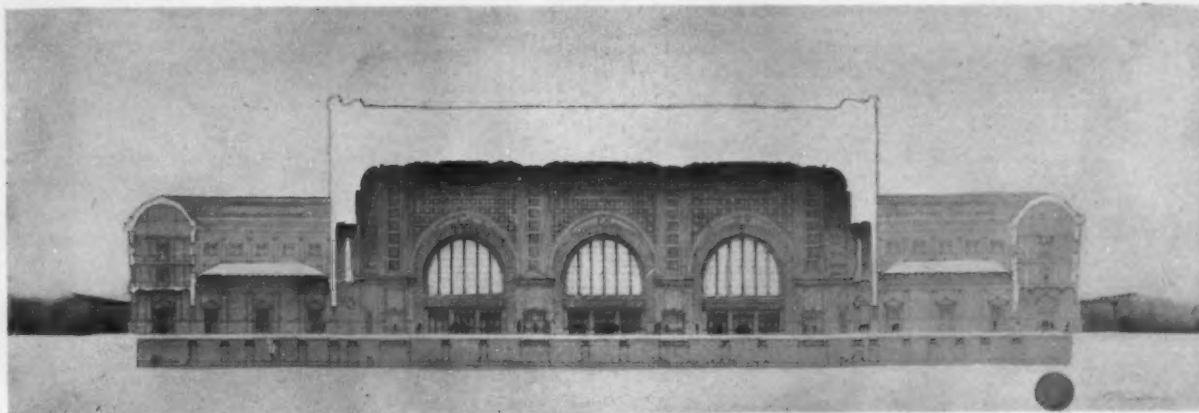


ALTERATION OF A CHURCH INTERIOR

JAMES E. WARE & SONS
ARCHITECTS



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FIRST MEDAL

WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY, JR.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

STUDENT WORK

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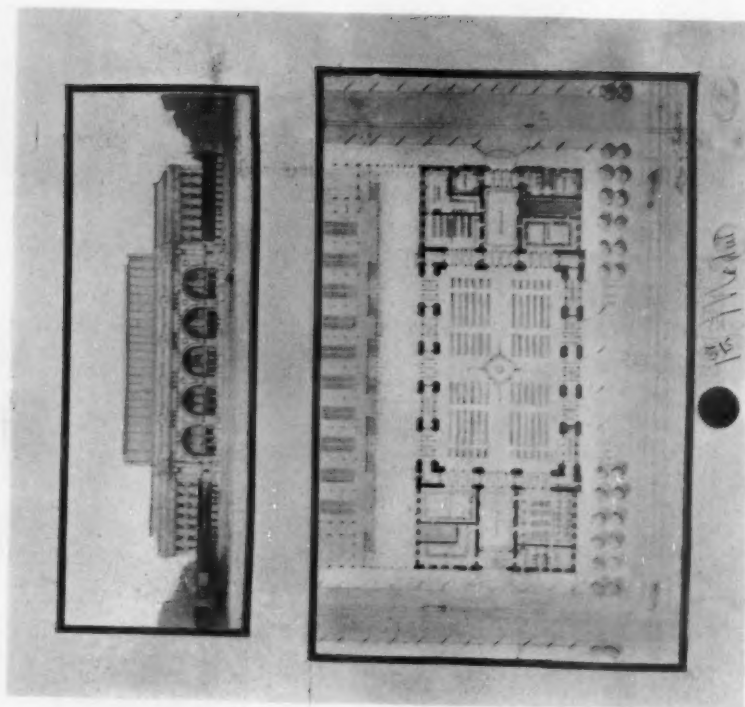
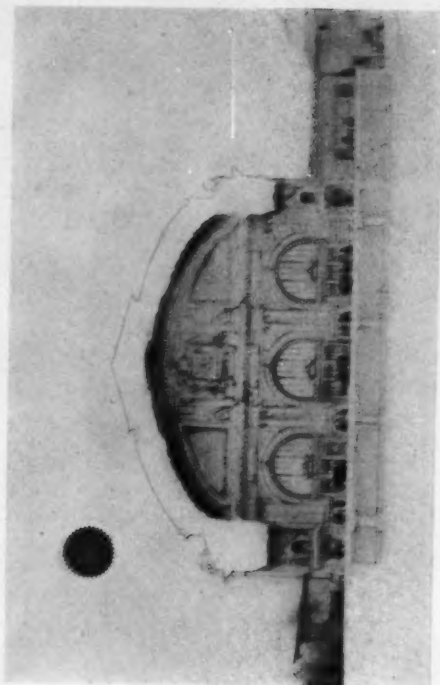
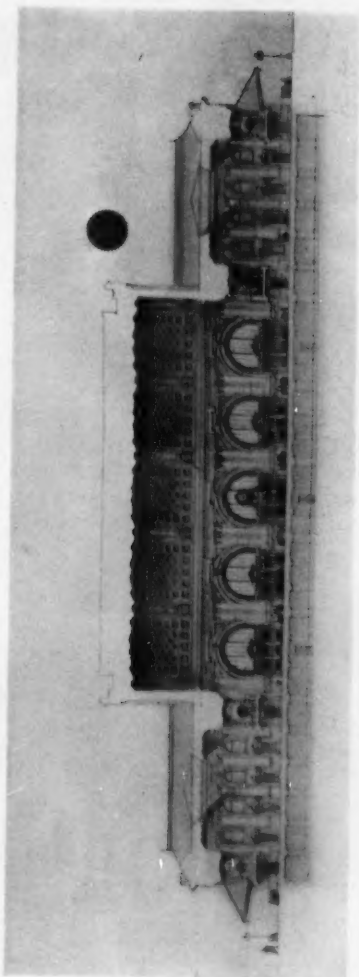
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FIRST MEDAL

MARY L. WESTGATE

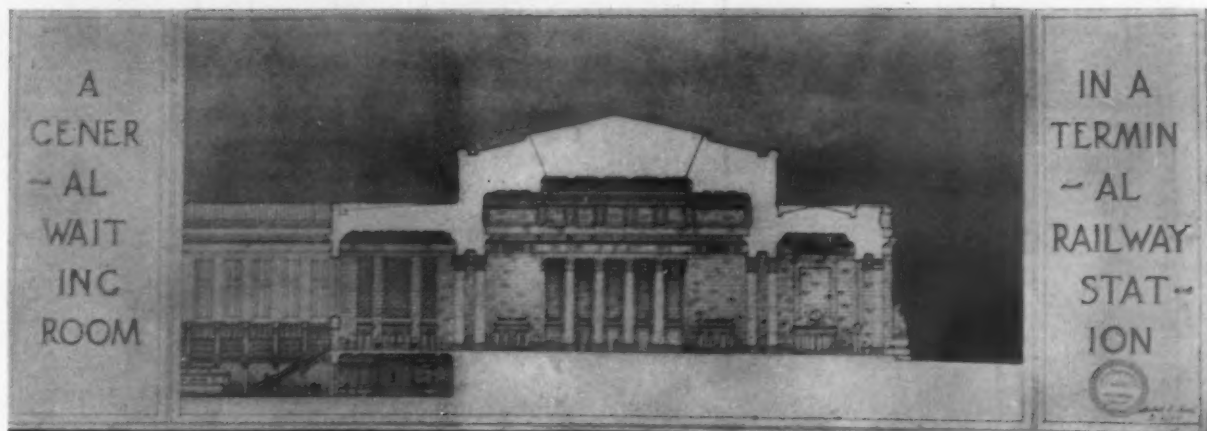
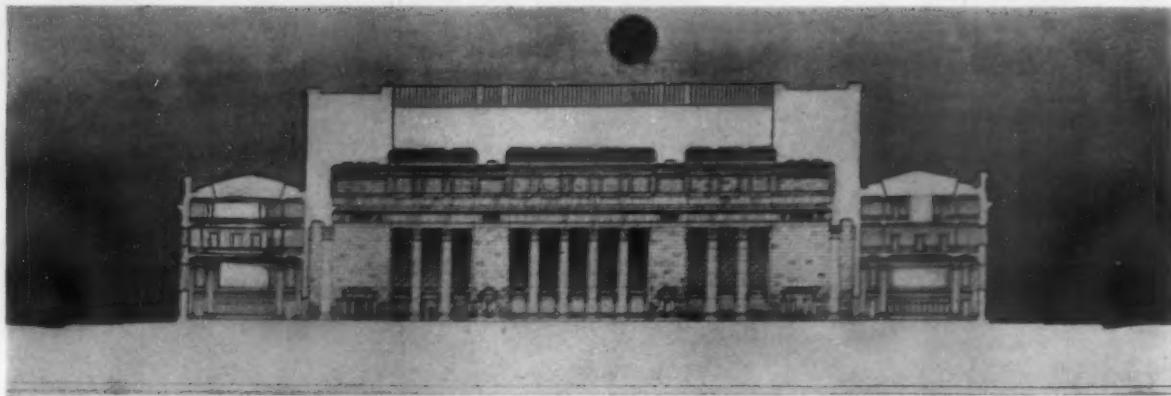
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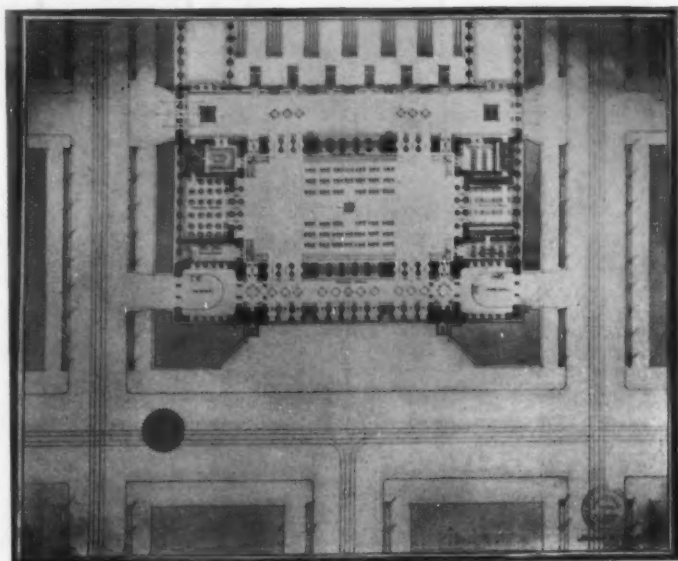
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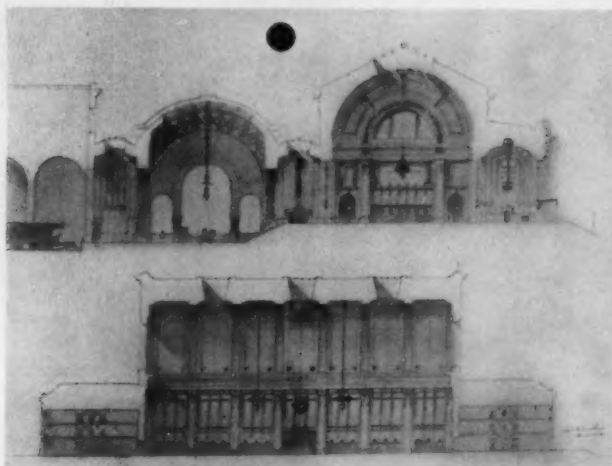
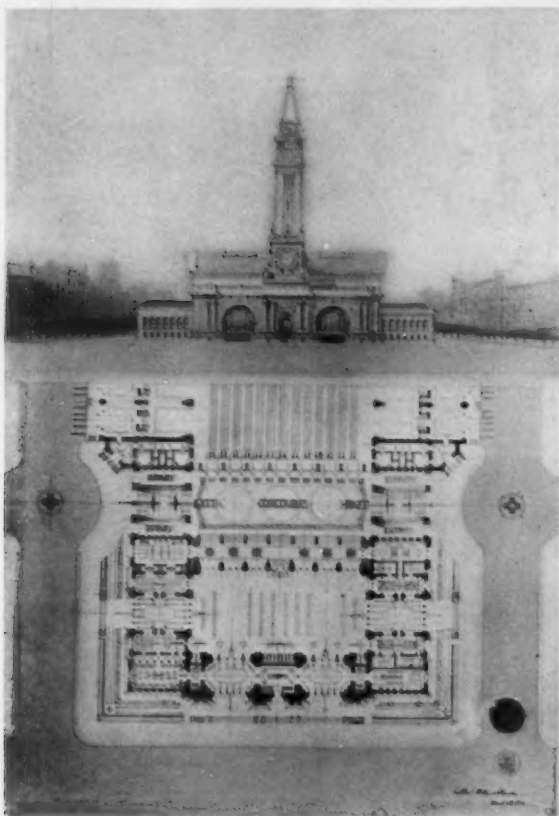
HERBERT E. RICH, ATELIER T SQUARE CLUB



STUDENT WORK
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BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

CLASS A PROJET

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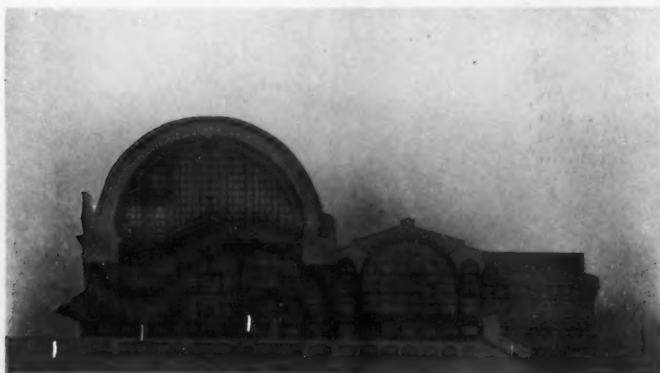
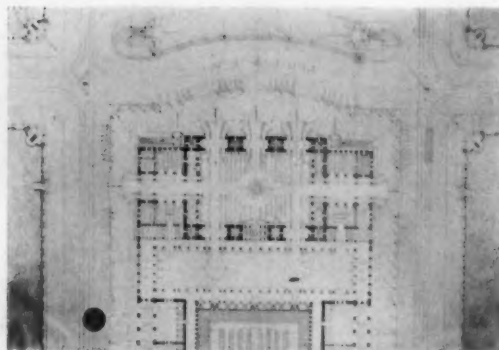
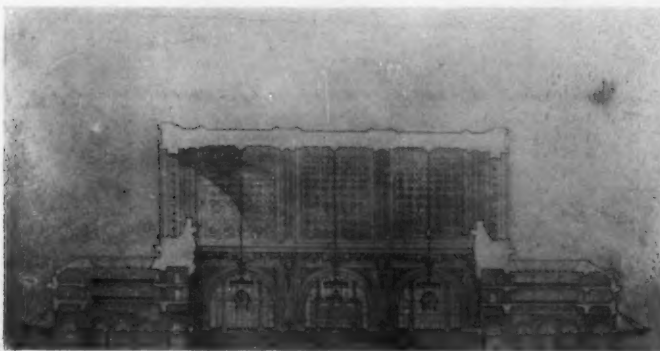


MEDAL

ALBERT M. KIRSCHBAUM

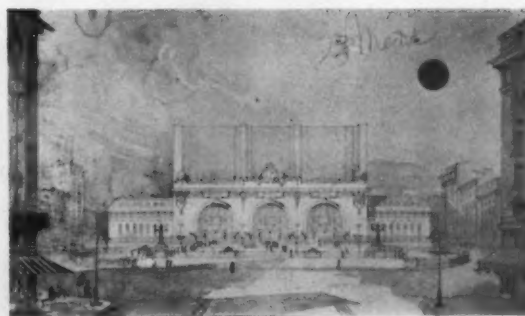
ATELIER PREVOT

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F. K. DETWILLER

SECOND MEDAL



ATELIER WARE

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STUDENT WORK

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