

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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NUMBER 2000



THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON

MR. JAMES MILLER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

NOTES FROM LONDON

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

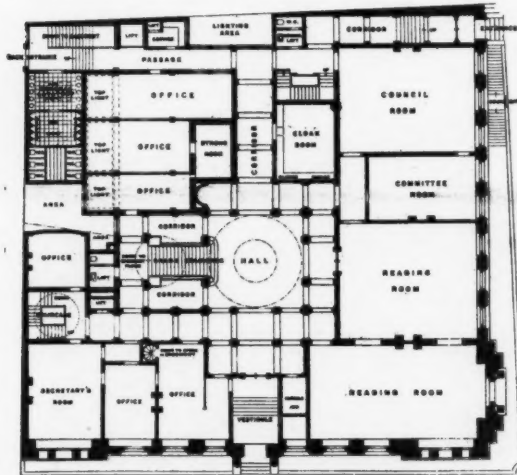
MR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, who has been elected a Royal Academician, recently gave an address to students at the R.I. B.A. and as usual touched upon various subjects of interest. Many of the competitive drawings for this year's prizes, besides the winning series by Mr. Cyril Farey in the Soane Medallion event, were remarkable for the qualities of draughtsmanship displayed, and Mr. Blomfield felt compelled to sound a note of warning. He said that brilliancy of drawing had no sort of bearing on quality in buildings. This is a truism, of course, but it cannot be denied that without fine draughtsmanship many a stately structure would have been doomed to the drawer sacred to the memory of all paper

schemes. Many third rate buildings exist likewise through the surpassing merit of "exhibition" drawings which have captivated assessors, especially the unqualified ones. In these days of stern professional criticism the water color perspective and the striking details in wash and line are less important to the ambitious architect than they were, but the way in which an architectural theme is presented still has a bearing on the result and everything else being equal the design which betrays the artistic feeling of the author will be selected.

In recent years the Owen Jones Prize, founded for the encouragement of the study of architecture, more particularly in respect to ornament and color decora-

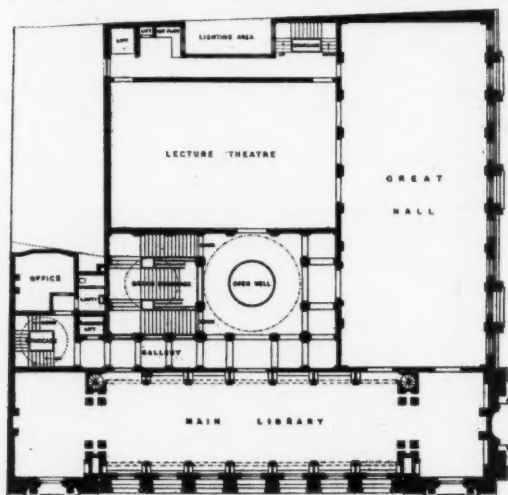
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tion, has been competed for successfully by students of the Royal College of Art, who have not the profession of architecture primarily in their thoughts. The Council of the R.I.B.A. felt that this was an abuse



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, WESTMINSTER,
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of the conditions and restricted the competition to bona fide architects under the age of thirty-five. There were no entries

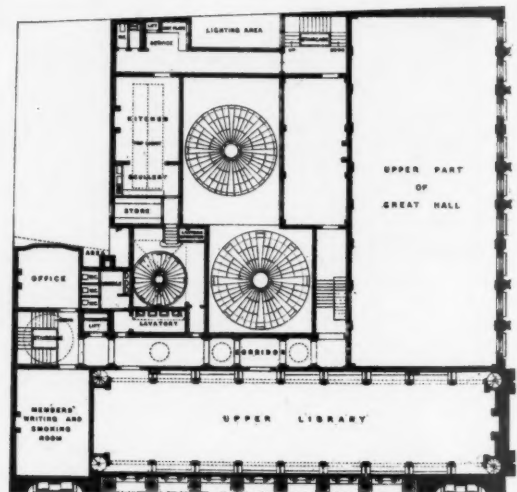


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
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this time for this valuable studentship (£100), for the reason, probably, that the customary raid on the prize was expected. Those who have to attack the larger prob-

lems of constructional architecture can only devote a small amount of time to what in contemporary practice is often of secondary use. Nevertheless the Owen Jones award as an inducement to study the higher aspects of architecture should not fail to attract competition again and it may be hoped that next year there will be evidence of the moderate enterprise required in the younger generation of architects.

The recipient of the Royal Gold Medal this year will be M. Jean Louis Pascal, Member of the Institute of France, who was born in Paris in 1837, won the Grand Prix in 1866, and has carried out much important work in Paris and in the Provinces. The last Frenchman to receive this



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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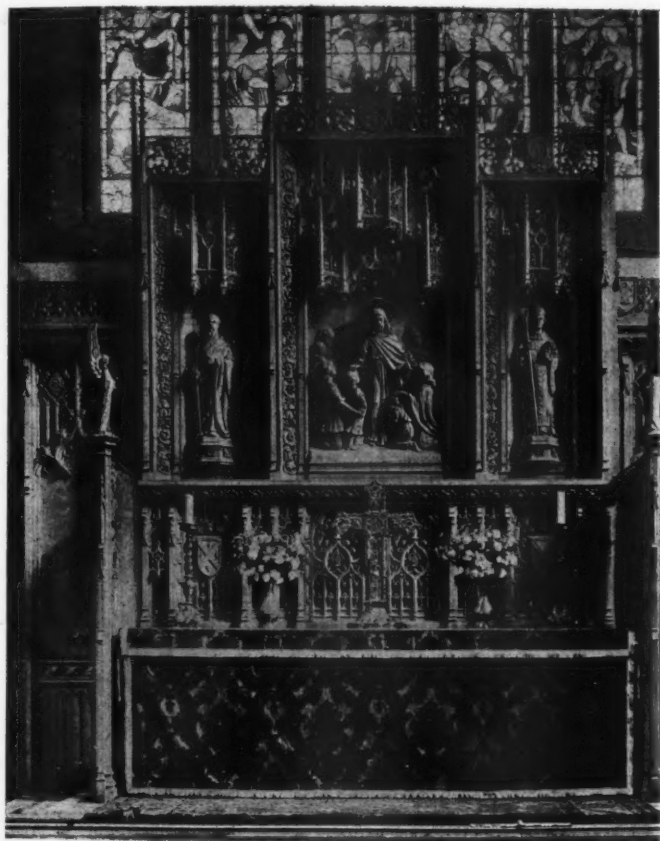
coveted distinction was the late Honore Daumet, in 1908.

There is no doubt that the £70,000 for which the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have appealed in order that the Cathedral may be strengthened will be subscribed. Among the first donations was £500 from the Bank of England and other institutions in the city will rise to the occasion. The sum required is about equal to the cost of the much-discussed Richmond mosaics and as the money was forthcoming for that purpose the more serious claim will not be disregarded. The

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chief difficulty has arisen through the drawing of water from the subsoil under Wren's building and a similar result is noticeable in the neighborhood of the great Silvertown Dock. The effect of the proposed subway connecting St. Paul's Bridge with St. Martin's-le-Grand is still dividing the experts and there is continued opposition to the scheme of the Corpora-

(FROM BUILDING NEWS)



REREDOS, ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EDINBURGH

tion. The view of many architects and engineers is that the best crossing point between North and South would be Blackfriars Bridge. The St. Paul's Bridge project is being perfected, however, and an open competition for the architectural treatment of the new bridge will be in progress until May 4th, when Sir William Emerson will recommend the award of the £300, £200, and £100 premiums.

In the course of their professional duties architects encounter many sidelights on the past and London is, perhaps, one of the most fruitful sources of interest in this respect. A relic of the coaching days existed until a few months ago in Aldgate. This was part of the Saracen's Head Inn which, though not so famous as the Saracen's Head in Snow Hill and other

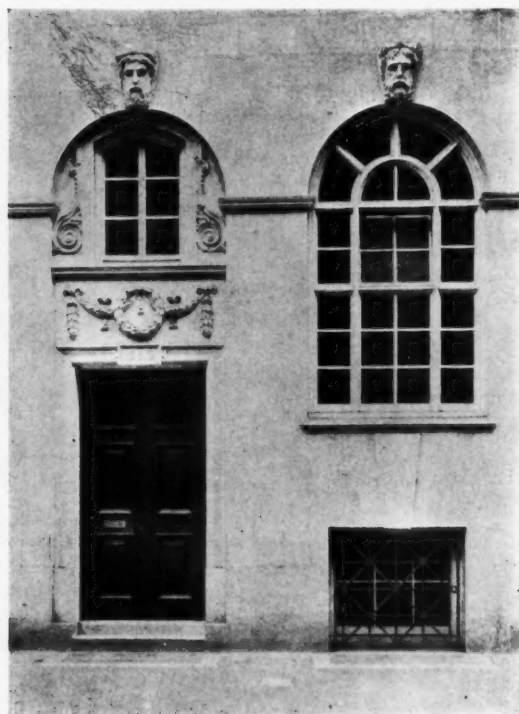
notable hostelries, was of considerable importance. The building has now been demolished but through the interest of Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, the architect of the new premises, the fine seventeenth century carved wood pilasters will be deposited in the Guildhall Museum. Messrs. Seth-Smith & Munro are adding to the offices of the Church Missionary Society in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, and have had to demolish some old houses in Primrose Hill and Hanging Sword Alley. In the latter dingy thoroughfare was Blood Bowl House, a portion of which is shown in one of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" series; and Dickens' in "A Tale of Two Cities" drew on Hanging Sword Alley for the residence of the Crunchers. The opportunity is not given to every architect to reveal a Wren Church to the public gaze, but Mr. Arthur C. Blomfield has achieved that distinction: All Hollows Church is approached through a passage in Lombard Street but the intervening buildings have been pulled down lately

and until the new buildings are erected the Church will be visible from the street. King's College Hospital, built in 1852 by T. Bellamy, has been replaced by Mr. Pite's buildings at Denmark Hill. The old structure has been razed to the ground to make room for a large block of offices and warehouses designed by Mr. H. O. Ellis. The site is on the old burial ground of St. Clement Danes' Church and hun-

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dreds of coffins, some dating back for two hundred years, have been dug out and removed to Brooklands Cemetery. Clare Market was hereabouts and disappeared when Kingsway and Aldwych were created. Another old centre of commerce, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, named after Shepherd, the eighteenth century architect who owned it, is giving place to some flats designed by Messrs Pilditch & Co. The buildings in Whitehall Gardens are to be demolished

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



DETAIL OF A BUILDING AT NOS. 10 AND 12 BISHOPS-
GATE STREET, LONDON

GERALD C. HORSLEY, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

to make room for the New Board of Trade Offices, the subject of a competition in progress: many of the houses are historic and include the work of Chambers and Kent. One relic, "Cardinal Wolsey's Cellars" will be preserved, and in digging the foundations for the new building many "finds" are expected. These things give variety to the daily routine.

A most interesting symbol of kinship between the English and American people

has been provided by the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. This has been bought to celebrate the Centenary of Peace between England and the United States and an International Committee has been formed to raise funds for the restoration and endowment of the building. Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is the advisory architect. The Centenary Committee have obtained sanction to erect a memorial in Westminster Abbey and it is intended to place elsewhere in London a replica of the St. Gaudens statue to Abraham Lincoln. There are many Anglo-American links in London, among them being the Harvard Chapel with its La Farge Window in Southwark Cathedral, the Tablet designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White to William Penn in the Church of All Hallows, Barking, and the Longfellow bust in Westminster Abbey. Bow Church, Cheapside, and Trinity Church, New York, are allied through a Charter granted in 1690 by William III. A large hotel, designed by Mr. F. J. Wills, is being built in the Strand and Craven Street, and among the doomed buildings was a house, supposed to have been the residence of Benjamin Franklin. For many years a tablet stated the "facts" and prior to the demolition a movement was started to preserve the building. It was proved, however, that the authorities were mistaken and enthusiasts are now concentrating on a memorial to be erected in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, the Parish in which Franklin worked as a printer. The Anglo-American Exhibition which opens in London in May should be very attractive.

If all goes well London will possess a Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre in the course of a few years. The project has been discussed since 1879 when Matthew Arnold called attention to the need of such a building, and all the arguments in support of Baconian theories, combined with other objections, have only served to delay matters. The committee appealed in due course to the London County Council to provide a site but this petition failed. The position now is that a site in Gower Street has been purchased for £60,000 and subscriptions are invited for a further

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£150,000 before the great architectural opportunity is provided.

The vendor of the site for the Shakespeare Theatre was the Duke of Bedford who in the last month of 1913 completed a deal with Mr. Mallaby Deeley for the transfer of the Covent Garden estate, which had been in the Russell family for centuries. Besides the Market there were twenty-six streets and among the notable buildings involved were the Opera House, Drury Lane Theatre, Bow Street Police Court, the National Sporting Club and

or a Lanciani by temperament: but many would like to have the opportunity to study at first hand the mighty works of other days.

The recent tennis match in America between Mr. Jay Gould and Covey, the English professional, has directed attention to the subject of existing courts. The antiquity of the game is well-established and its associations are very interesting. For instance, when the great Italian craftsman, Benvenuto Cellini, was in Paris in 1530 he had the use of a tennis court,

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



ST. ANSELM'S VICARAGE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, S. E.

ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, ARCHITECTS

last but not least St. Paul's Church, designed by Inigo Jones. The price ran into millions of pounds and it is believed to have been the largest private purchase of land on record.

Mr. W. J. Palmer Jones, who has exhibited in London some drawings executed while working for the Egyptian Expedition of the New York Museum, has stated that "the chief result on myself of five years archaeological work was the formation of a very strong desire to get away from it and to get back to any kind of creative work". No doubt the feeling of distaste for research work comes to everyone who is not a Penrose, a Schliemann, an Evans

from which, he said, "I derived great benefit". The oldest court in England was built for Henry VIII at Hampton Court Palace in 1530 and it has been modernized in contemporary times. Like several of the older courts this one is over-size, according to present measurements. The courts at Queen's Club, West Kensington, are generally accepted as models now, but there are other good examples, notably at Prince's Club (London), Crabbet Park (Sussex), Moreton Morrell (Warwickshire), Cheveley Court (Newmarket), and Sea Court (Hayling Island). In the restoration or building of nearly every court in England as well as in America, Mr. Joseph

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Bickley of London has been engaged and to his technical experience is due many of the qualities of speed and accuracy of modern tennis courts. Mr. Bickley is also an authority on Squash Racquet Courts and it is interesting to mention that the white Portland cement for the walls is usually imported to England from America.

The problem of London street traffic is ever present but lately a larger amount of attention has been given to the subject than usual. Some time ago Thackeray wrote that "the Cyclopean Ironmasters have stormed and taken from us that Joyous Highroad Heaven, with all its fair Inns and kind inhabitants", but with the advent of the motor-car the highroads are coming into their own again and the railways are fighting hard for the local traffic which they once possessed as a matter of course. The North Western and South Western lines are following the lead of the Brighton line in adopting electrification for suburban districts and Power-houses are being erected at Willesden and Wembleton. The great London Termini reflect the competition which is going on and at Euston, Waterloo and other stations drastic alterations are in progress. The Underground railways are linking up the various centres and in several places moving staircases in place of lifts are being installed as aids to speedy transit. That the roads will continue to regain the traffic which was lost in Victorian times seems certain and architects have been to the fore in urging not only that suitable arterial ways shall be made on the confines of the metropolis but that all over the country facilities shall be afforded for rapid motor transit. As evidence of this, a Town Planning Institute has been formed among architects, engineers and surveyors as a means of concentrating the various interests concerned and to defeat the unregulated expansion of cities. The housing problem is involved in all such movements

and with ready means of access to the suburbs slum properties will tend to disappear.

One of the most interesting buildings recently erected in London is the new home of the Institution of Civil Engineers, designed by Mr. James Miller, F.R.I.B.A. The accompanying illustrations give an idea of the structure. A Science Museum is being built at South Kensington by Mr. R. J. Allison, of the Office of Works, and a Home Office Museum in Westminster by Mr. H. A. Collins. The British and Foreign Blind Association are being re-housed in Great Portland Street (Mr. C. W. Ferrier), the National Union of Teachers in Euston (Mr. W. H. Woodroffe), and the Institute of Chemistry in Bloomsbury (Mr. J. J. Burnet). Blocks of offices are in course of erection in Moorgate Street (Messrs. Richardson & Gill), New Bridge Street (Mr. F. W. Troup), and Leadenhall Street (Mr. M. E. Collins). Mr. Hubbard has completed the Geffery Almshouses in Mottingham, Kent. The Manchester Royal Exchange Competition has been won by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope of Bolton.

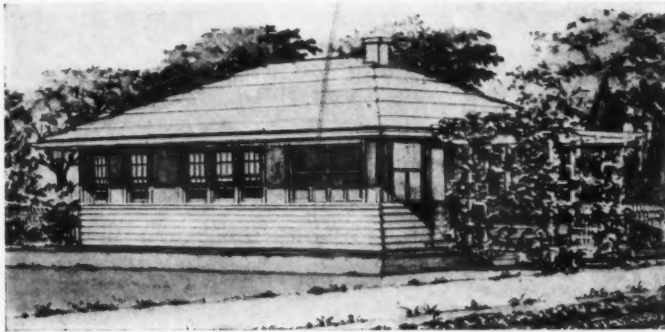
The Building Committee of Khartoum Cathedral are asking for funds to complete the work, for which Mr. R. Weir Schultz is architect, and there is a movement on foot to erect a Cathedral at Delhi. The Competition for the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which closes early in April, has attracted several well-known Englishmen. One of the most important schemes undertaken abroad is the re-planning of Athens, for which Mr. T. H. Mawson has been engaged.

The preliminary programme for the Tenth International Congress of Architects has been issued. The meeting will take place in St. Petersburg in 1915. The Hon. Secretary of the British Section is Mr. John W. Simpson and the International Committee will meet in May this year.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUGGESTS PLANS FOR INEXPENSIVE SMALL FARM HOUSE FOR TENANT OR OWNER

The Department of Agriculture has made public the first of a series of plans for farmhouses prepared with a view to enabling farmers to construct inexpensive and better homes. The basis of the inquiry is the belief that the farmhouse is the most important building on the farm and money judiciously expended in its planning



FARM TENANT HOUSE

and construction is well invested. The objects sought in the plans are to provide structures reasonable in cost and of good material, and so arranged as to give the maximum in health, comfort, and happiness to the family, and added convenience to the housewife in her domestic operations.

The plans made public are for the construction of an inexpensive farm tenant house. The provision of proper tenant houses on farms, it is believed, is of increasing importance because of the increasing number of rented farms, the growing demand of tenants for modern houses, and a better understanding of the influences of the home upon farm labor and field efficiency.

The Government gives no evidence of intention to supersede the architect in this proposed course, as it is believed that the class that would accept these plans and build on the suggestions given, would not

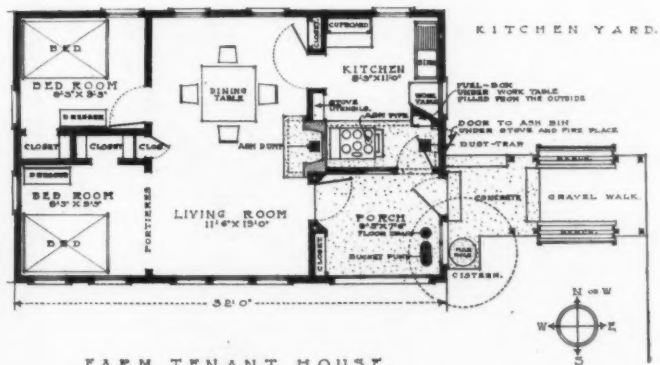
in any event seek the services of architects.

A typical perspective and plan, recommended by the Department of Agriculture, are reproduced.

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

EFFECT OF ARBITRATION CLAUSE

The arbitration clause in a building contract referred to questions arising between the contractor and the owner, and not to questions concerning the performance of duties by the architect himself. In an action for the balance due under the contract the controversy was mainly as to the conduct of the architect. It was alleged, and there was evidence tending to show, that he was capricious and unreasonable in refusing to approve of work that had been done in strict accordance with his directions. It was held that if questions arise between contracting parties not included in the arbitration clauses, or if the questions raised relate to failure or dereliction in the performance of duties by the architects themselves, the right to have these matters passed upon by the jury cannot be denied upon the ground of failure to arbitrate, and the failure of the con-

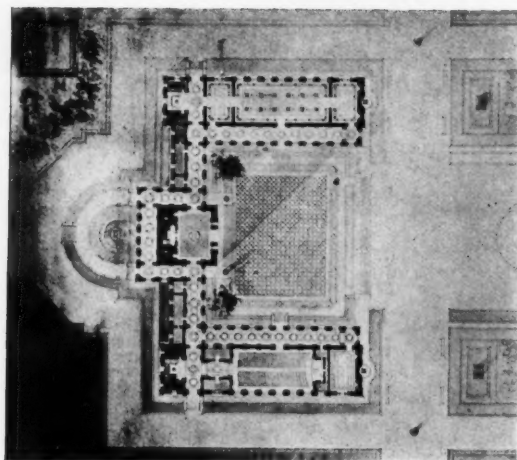
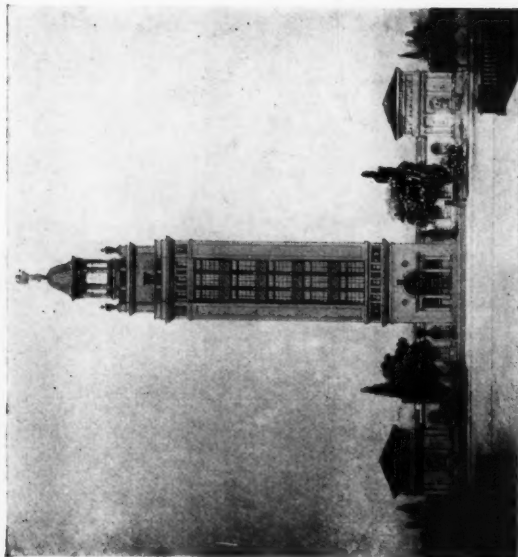


FARM TENANT HOUSE.

tractor to submit the controversy to arbitration could not deprive him of his right to have it passed on by a jury.

Smith v. Cunningham Piano Co., Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 86 Atl. 1067.

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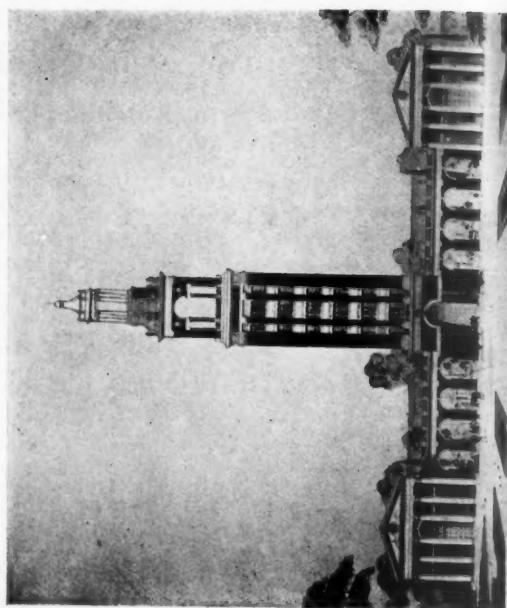
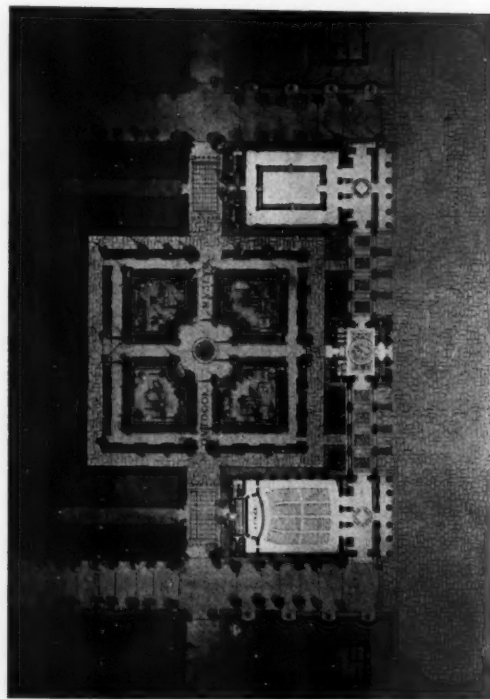


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CLASS "A"—IV PROJET (Problem in Design)

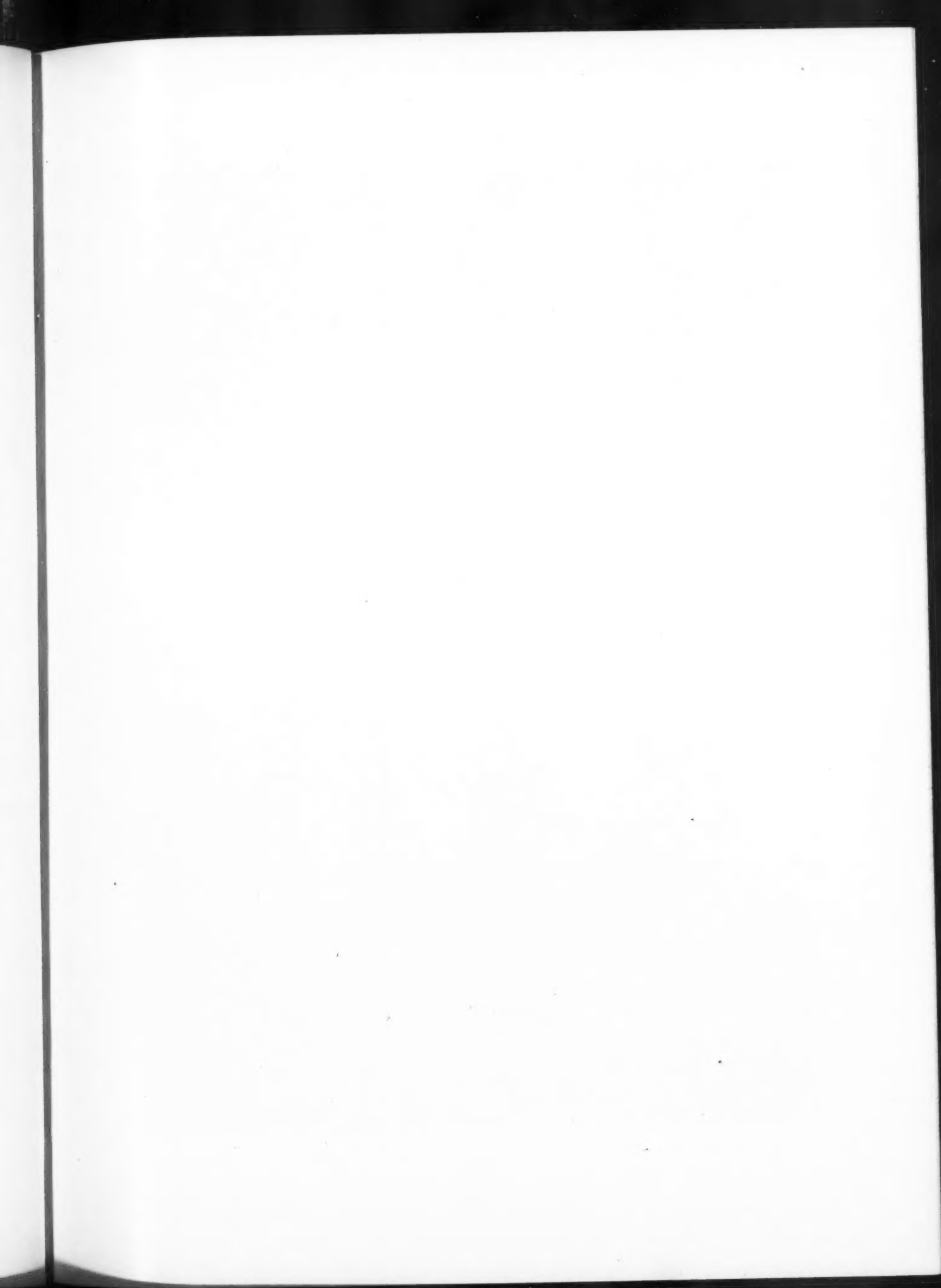
THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT
OF AN
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

R. SCHUMACHER, SECOND MEDAL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



STUDENT WORK
SOCIETY OF BEAUX-
ARTS ARCHITECTS

D. McLACHLAN, SECOND MEDAL, ATELIER HIRONS



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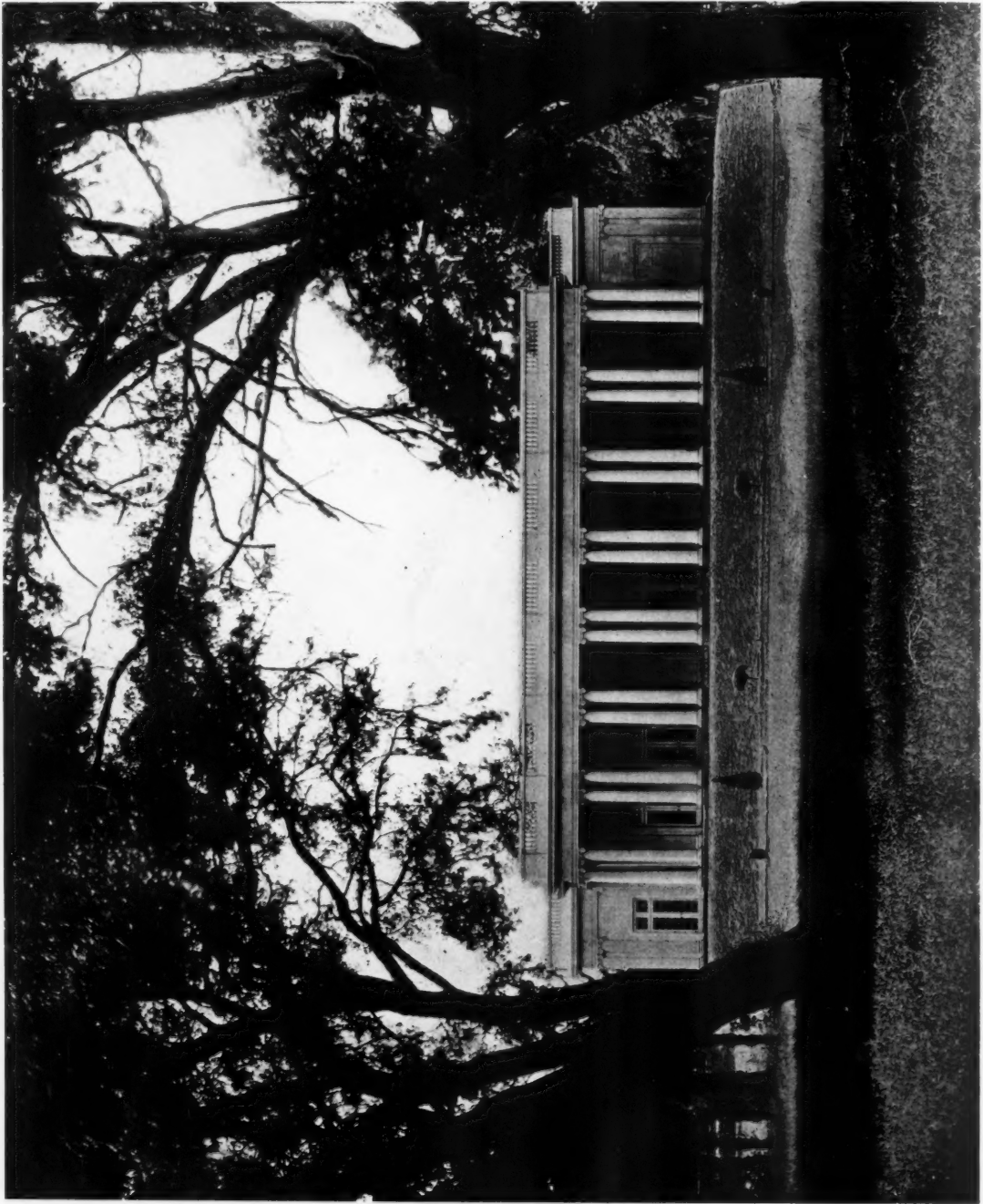
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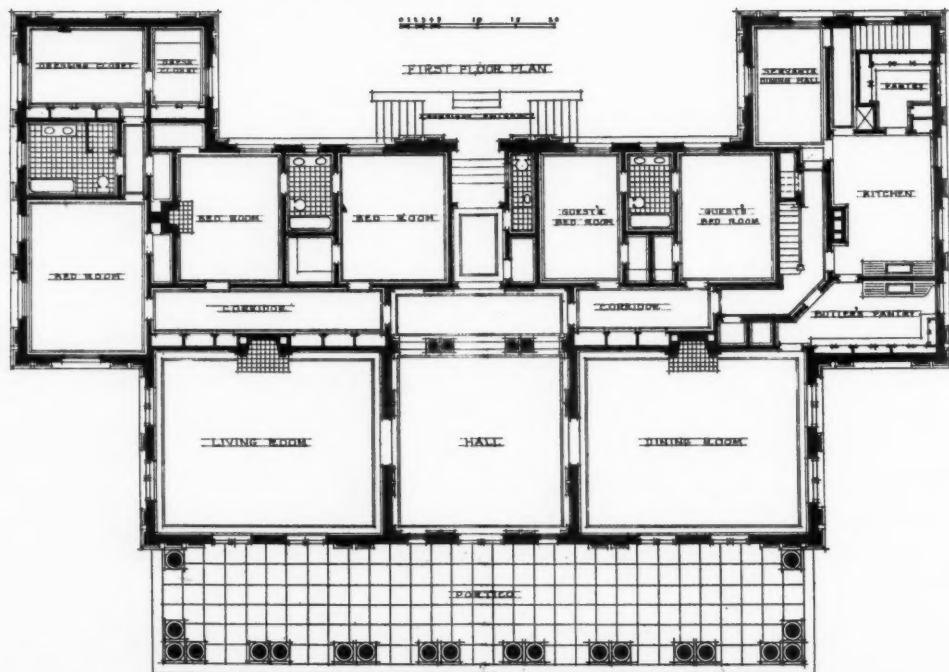
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MESSRS. BLISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS

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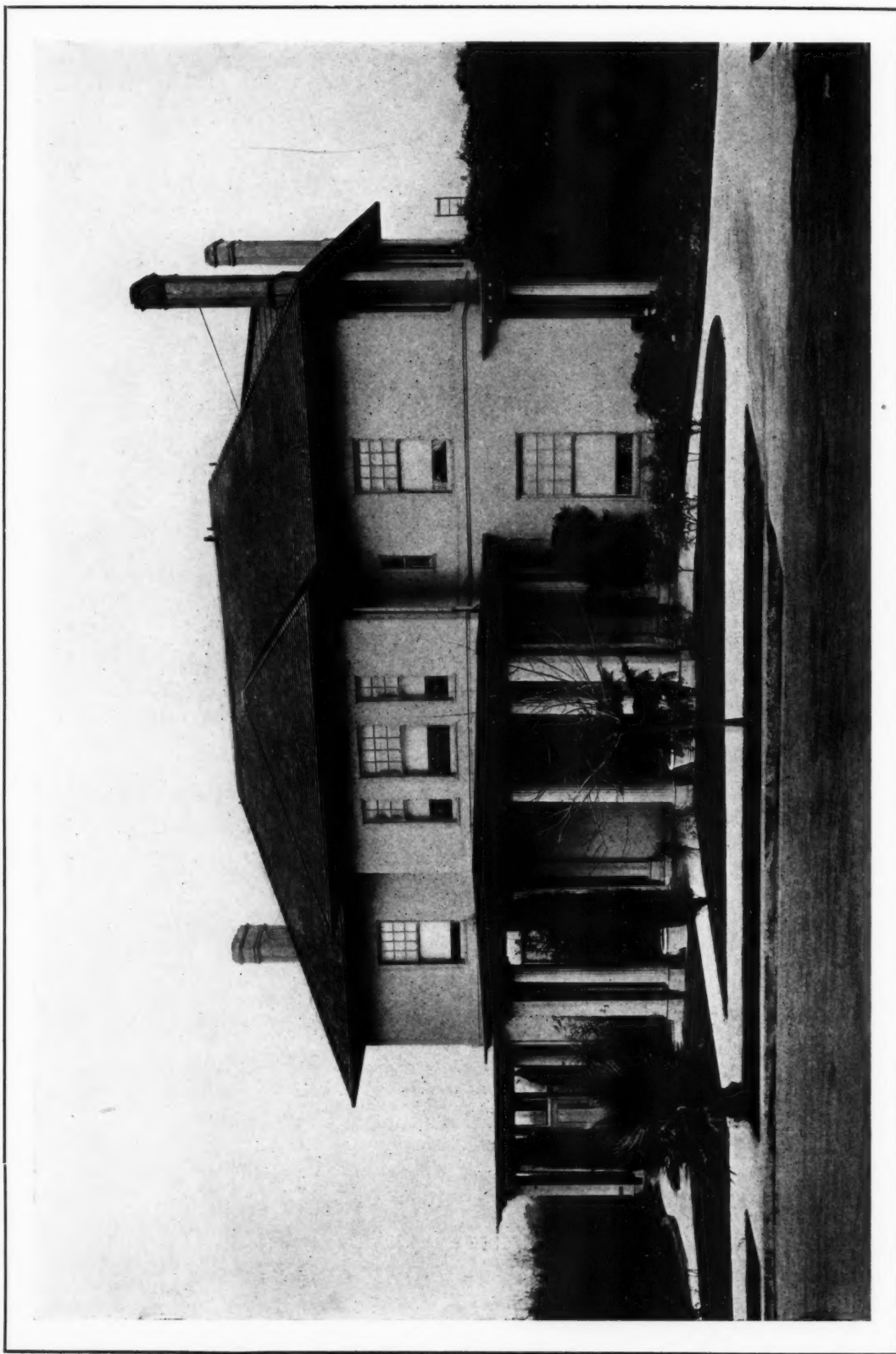


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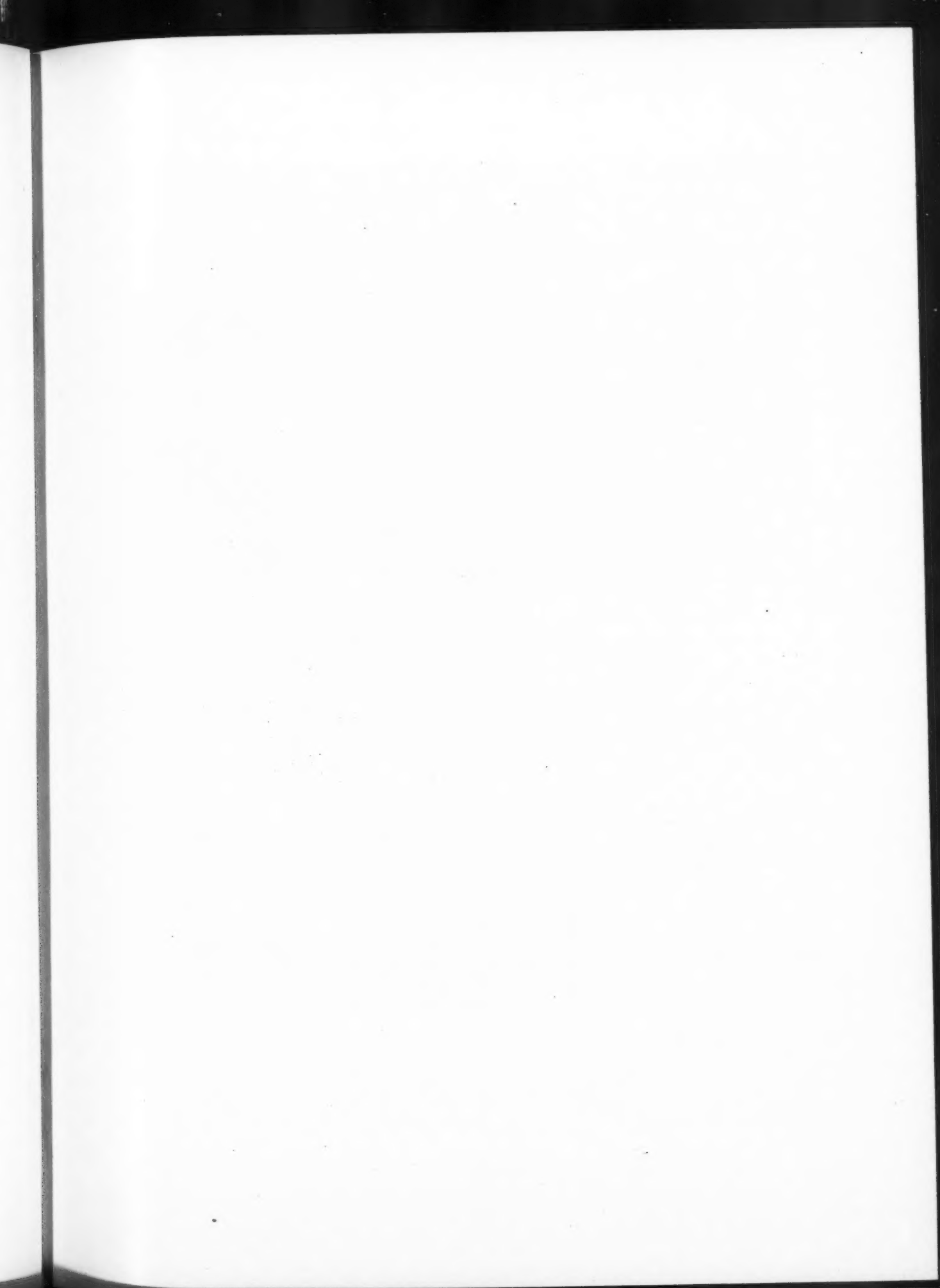


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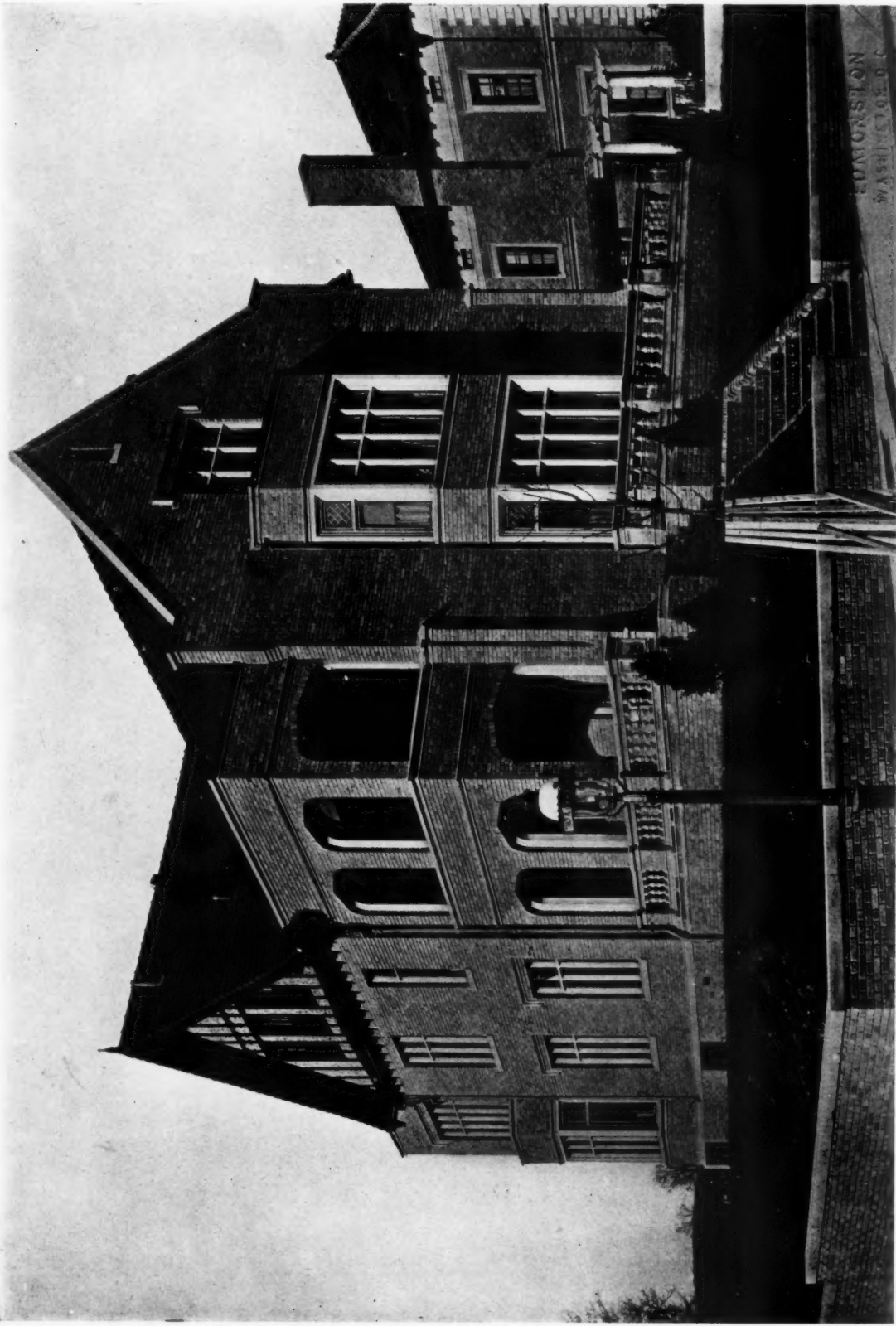




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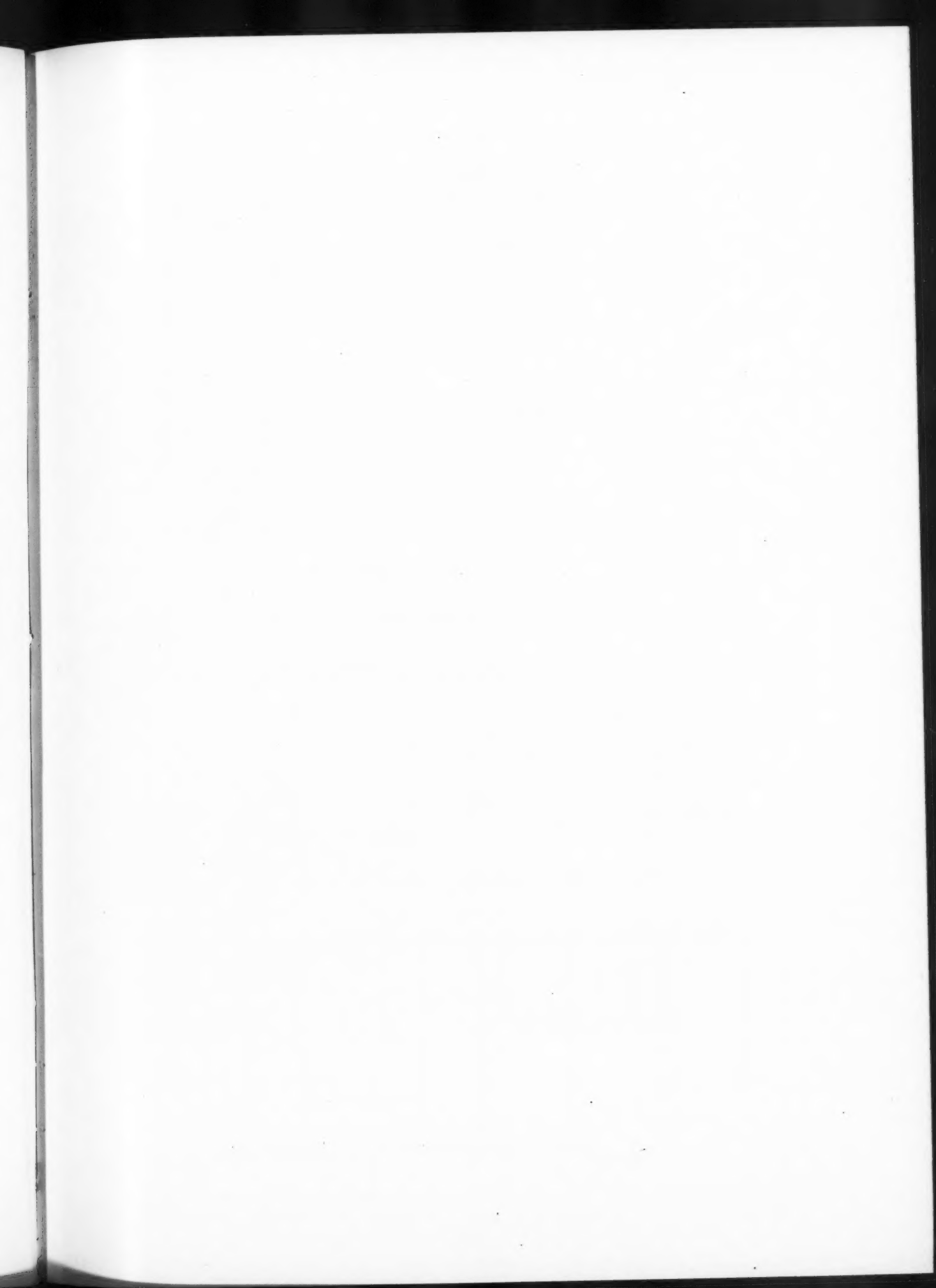
MESSRS. BLISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS





Materials: rough, wire cut buff brick, Flemish bond, Indiana limestone trim on all window and door openings, carried through forming inside trim of stone. Roof, variegated chrome green closed shingle tile. Terraces, sleeping porch and sun-room floors, red quarry tile.

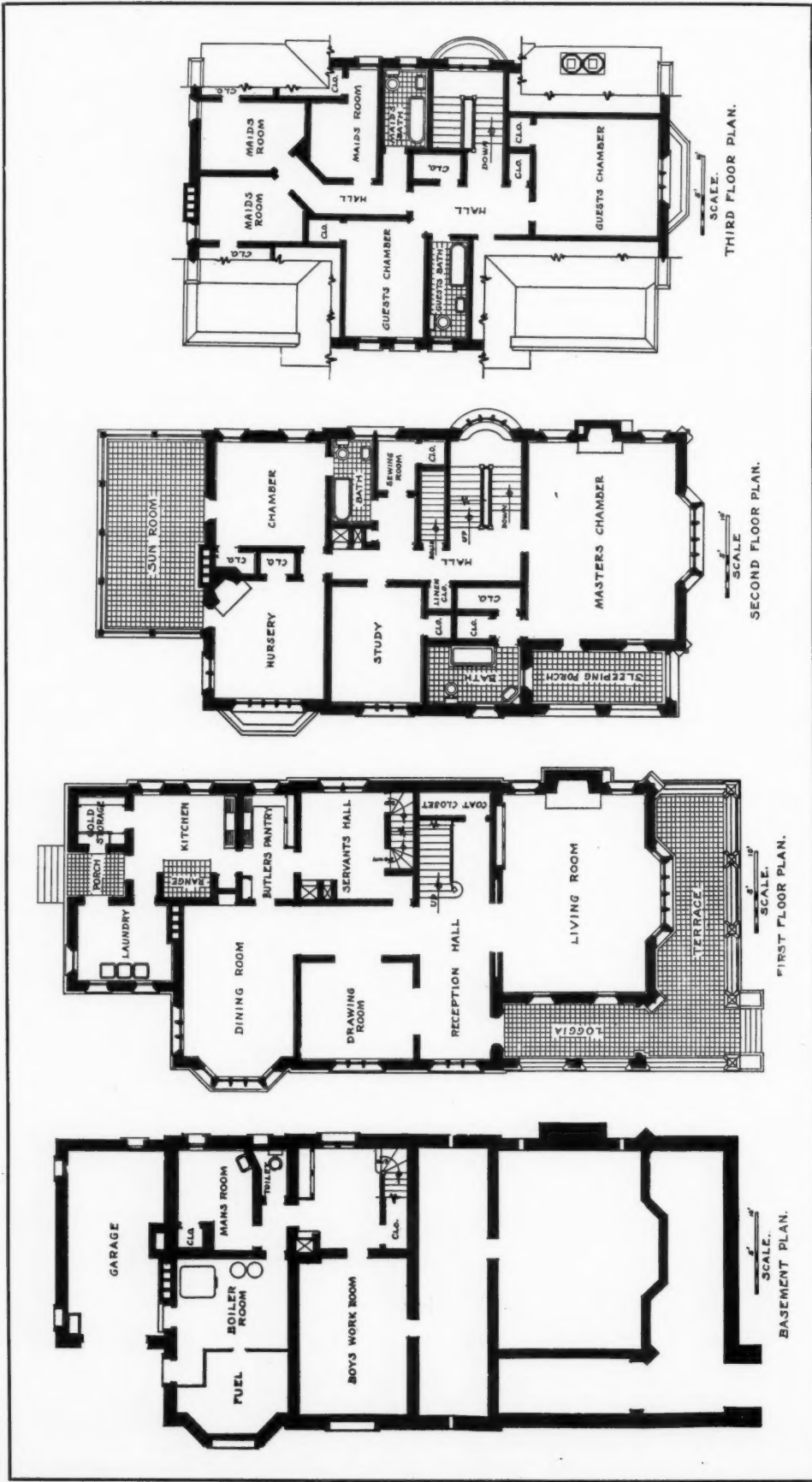
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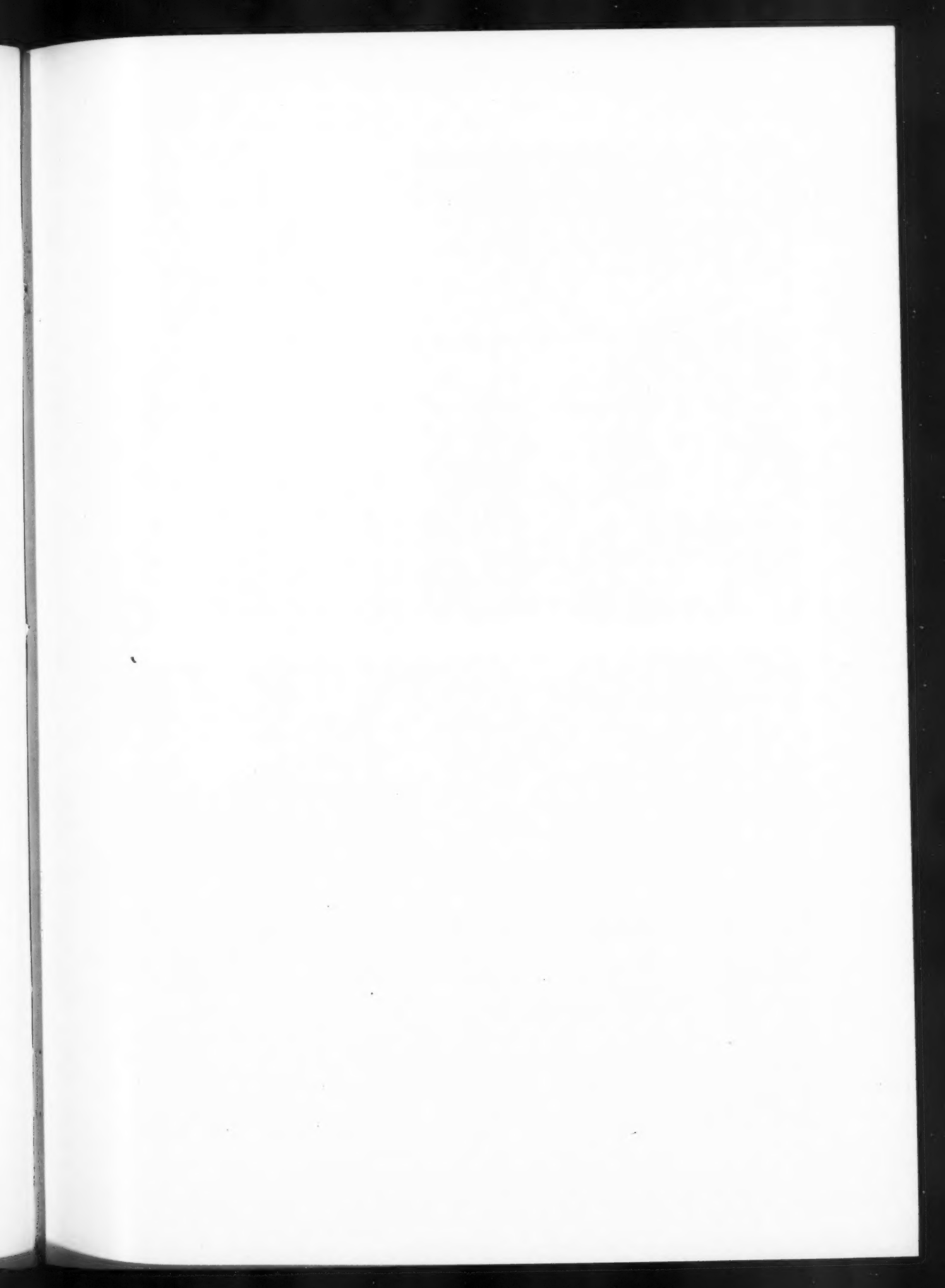
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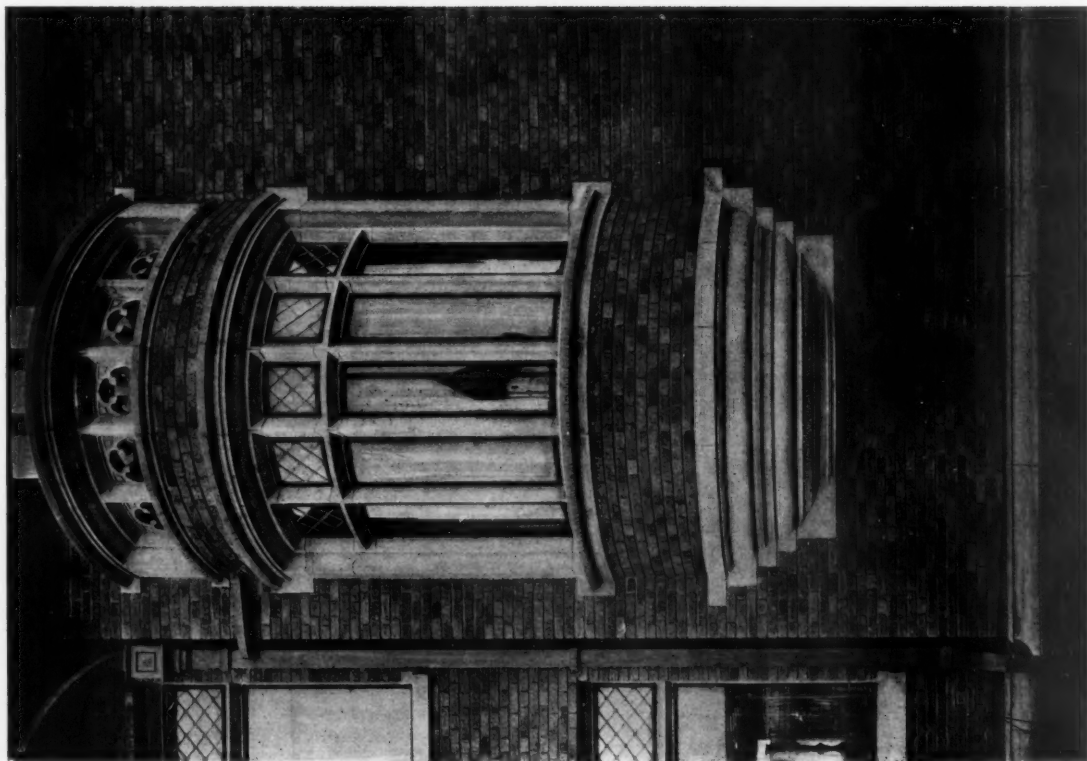
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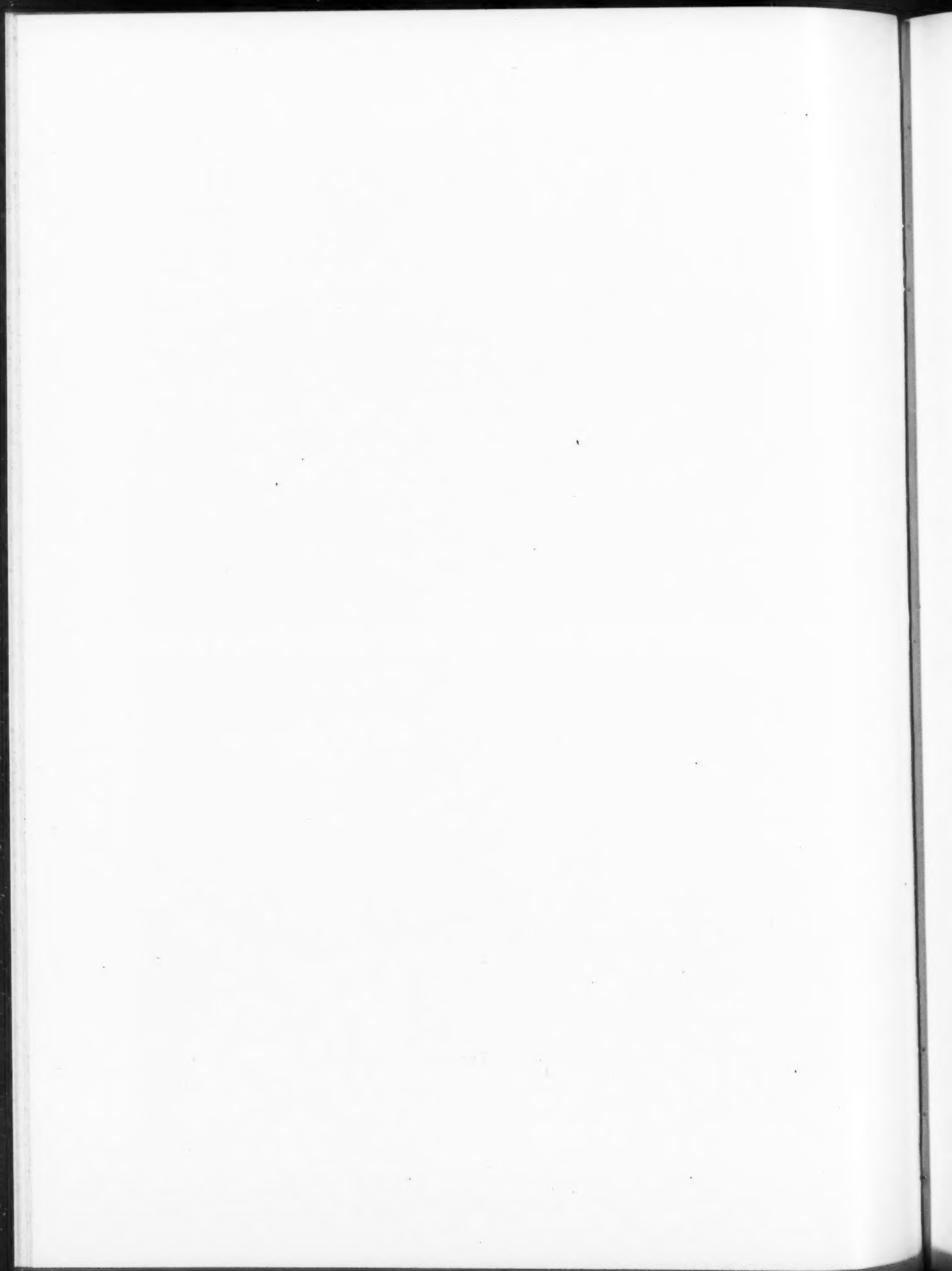
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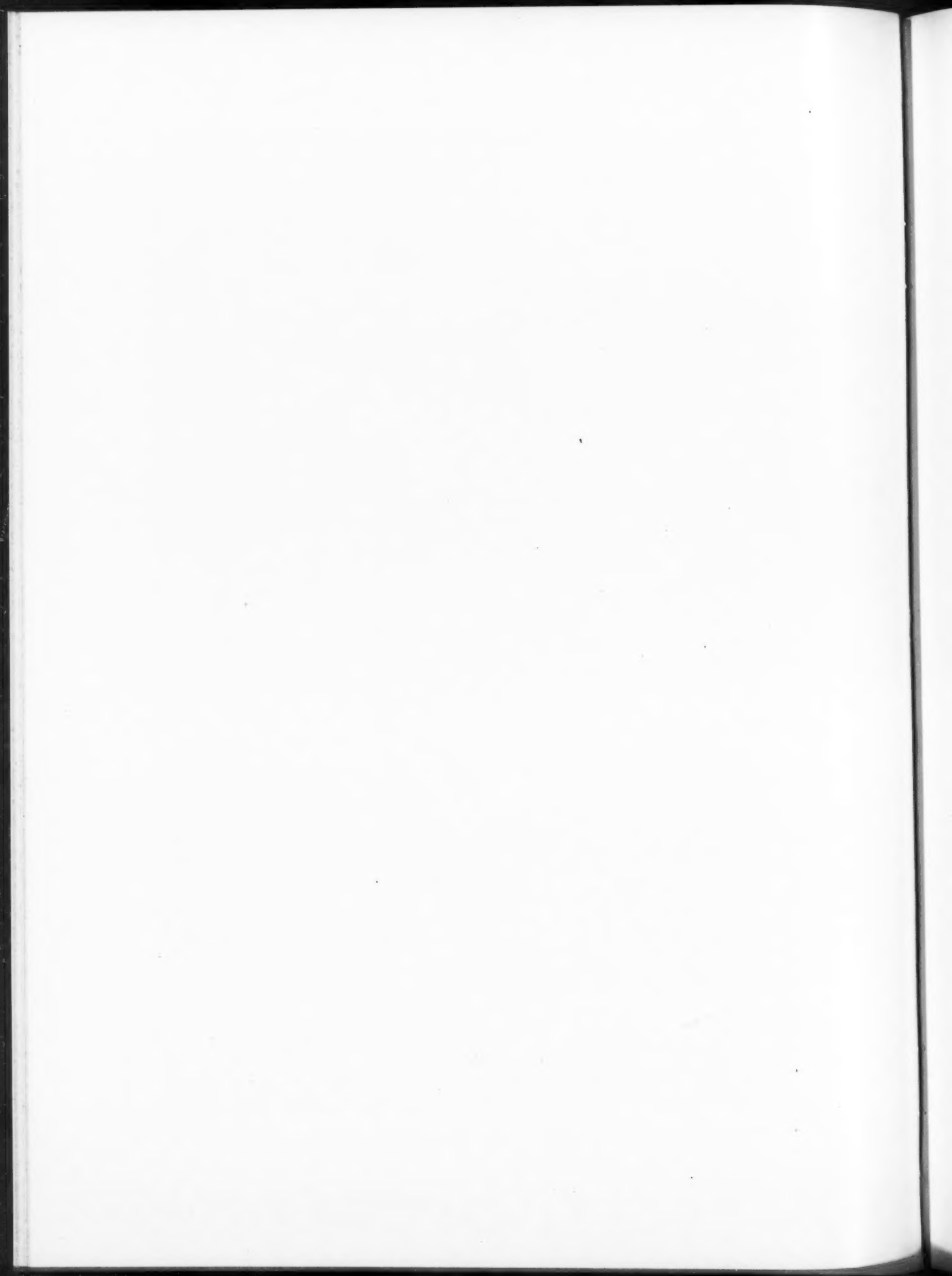
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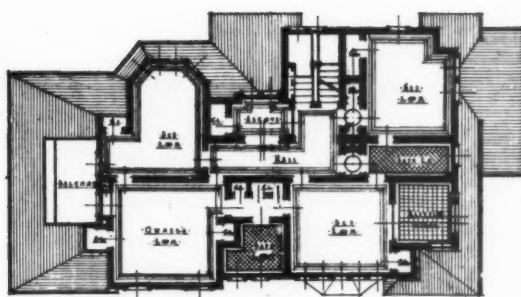
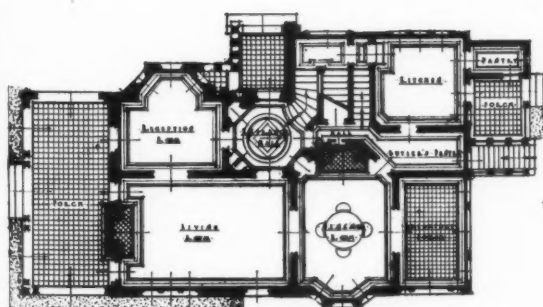
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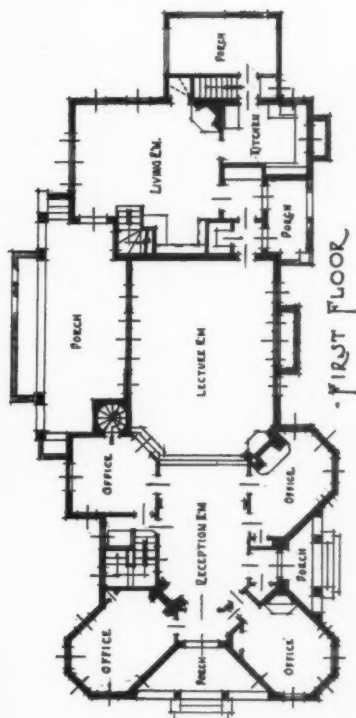
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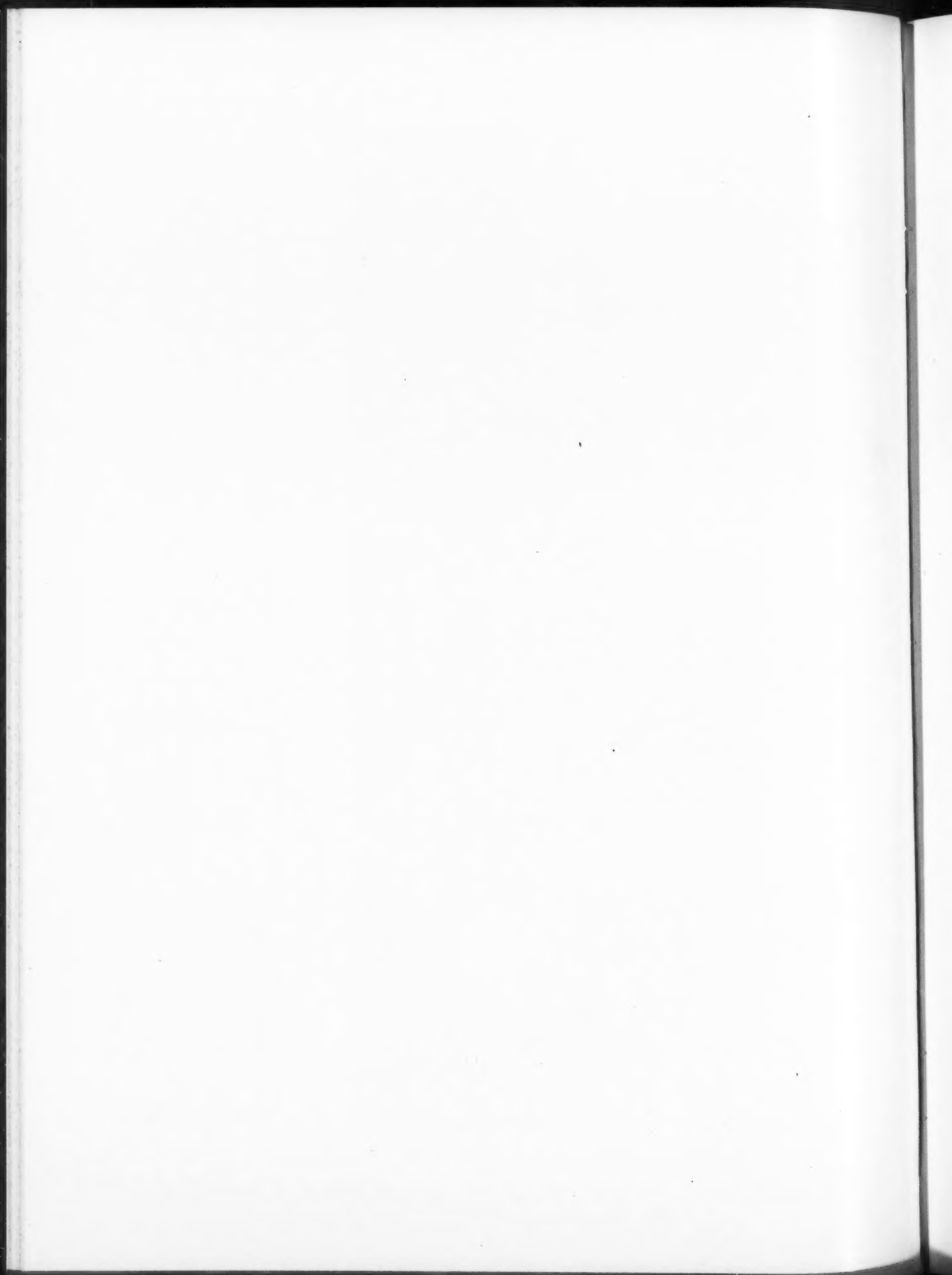
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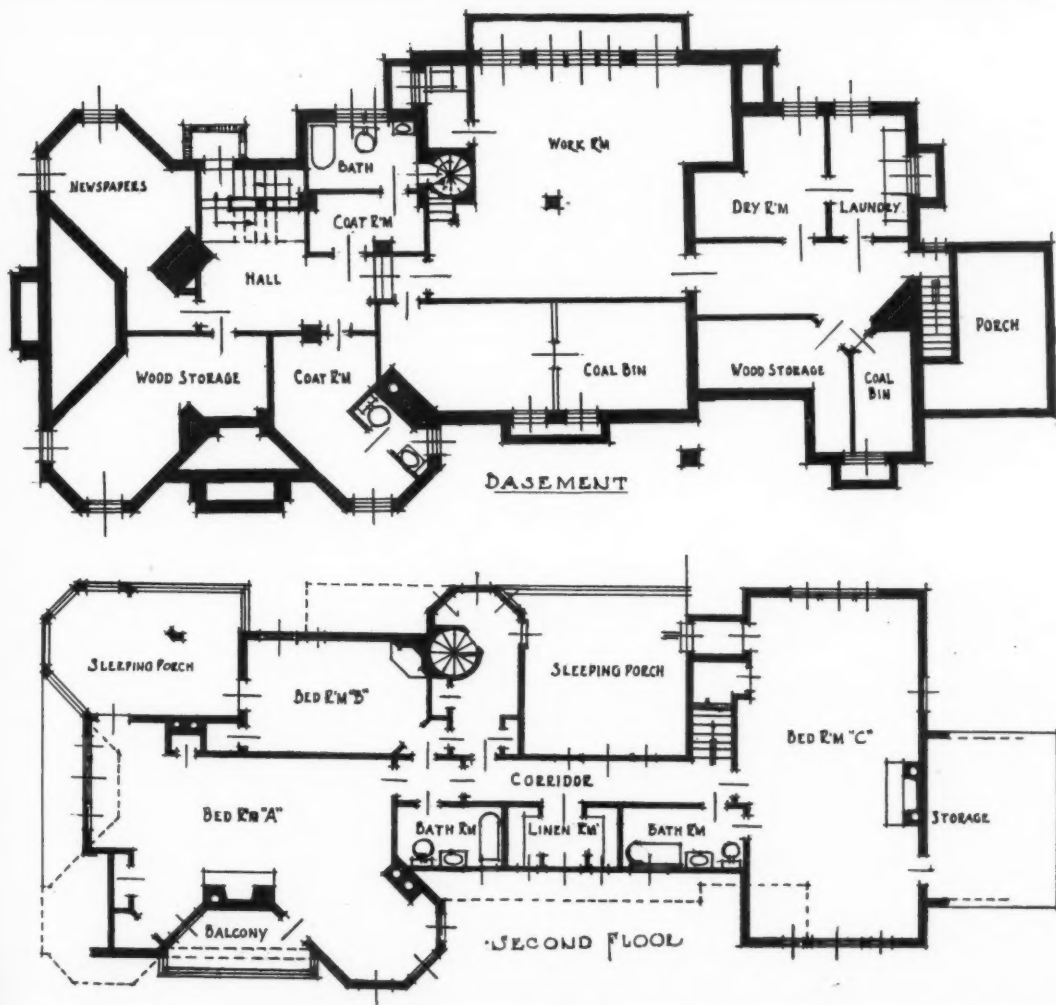
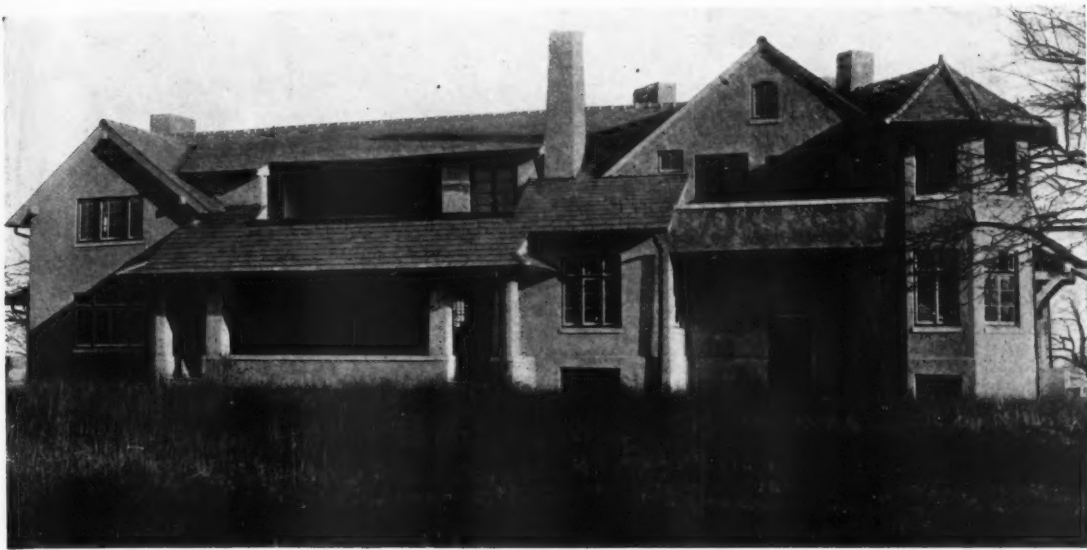


OFFICE BUILDING AND COTTAGE FOR FISKE WARREN, ESQ.,
HARVARD, MASS.

MESSRS. PRICE & McLANAHAN, ARCHITECTS

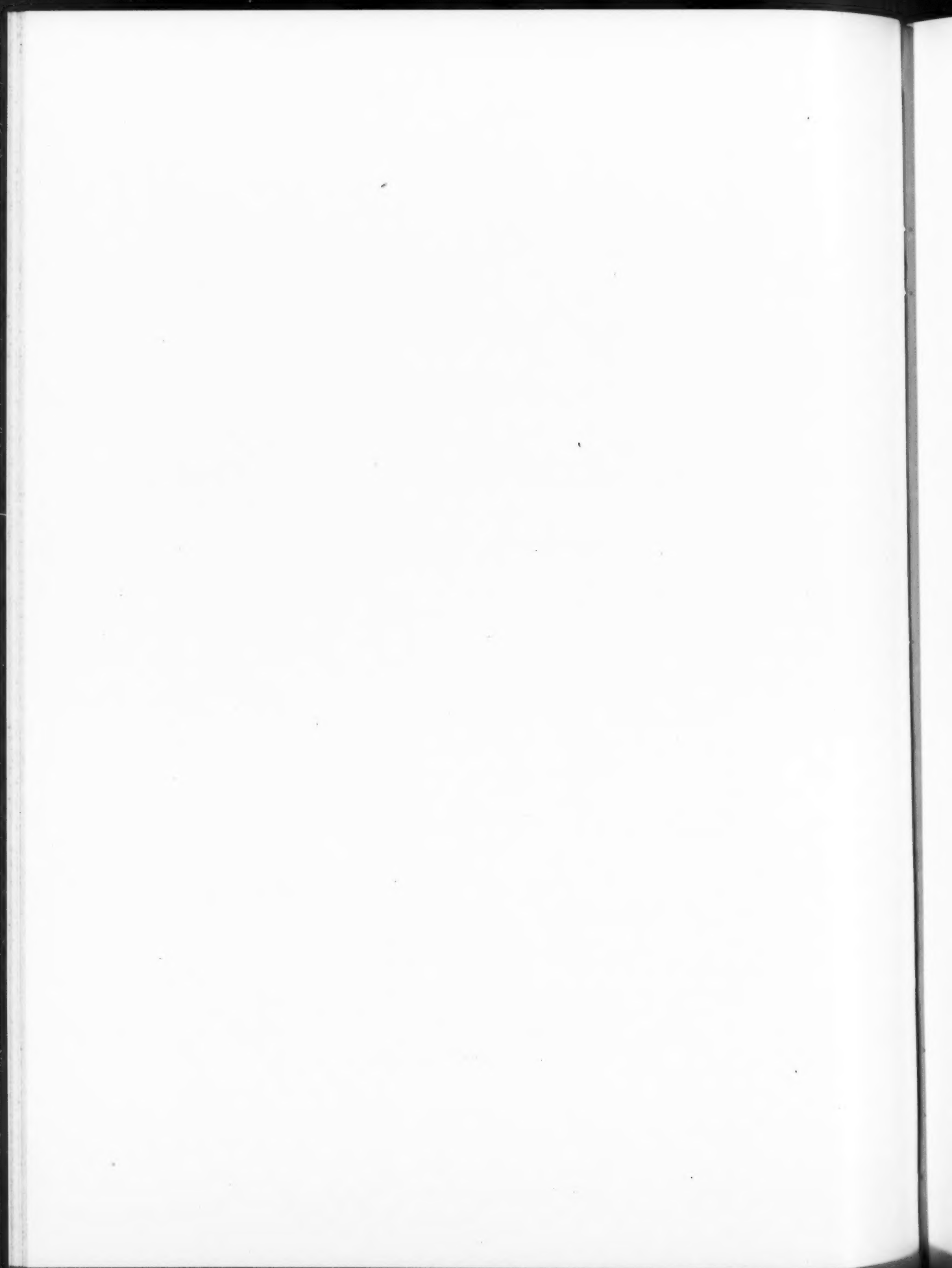


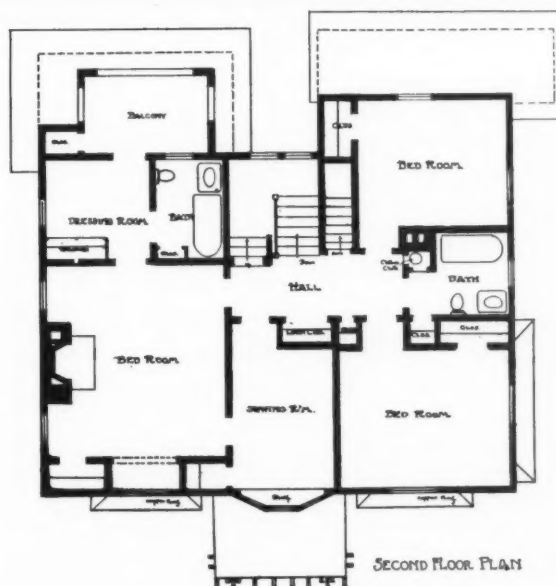




OFFICE BUILDING AND COTTAGE FOR FISKE WARREN, ESQ., HARVARD, MASS.

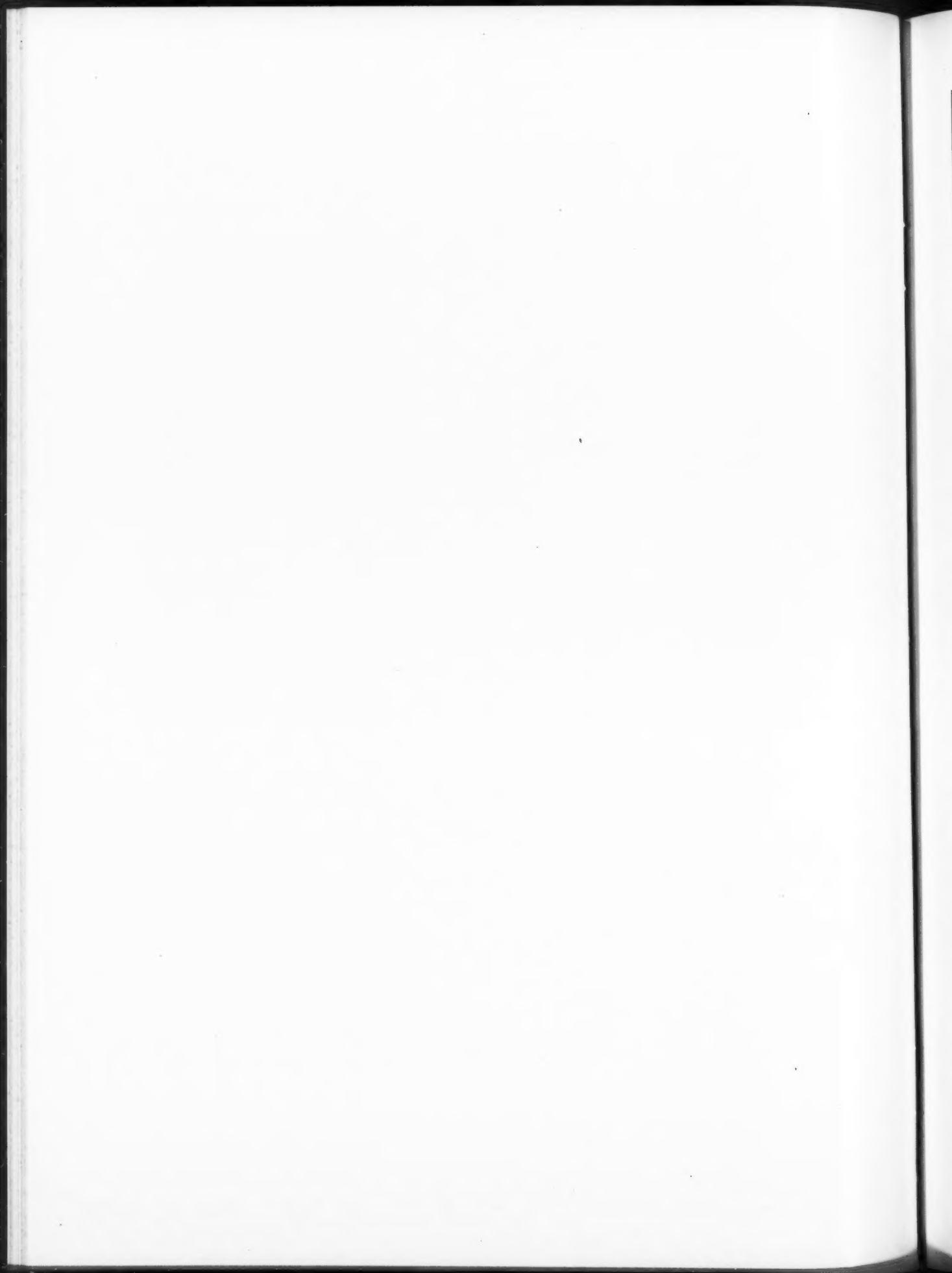
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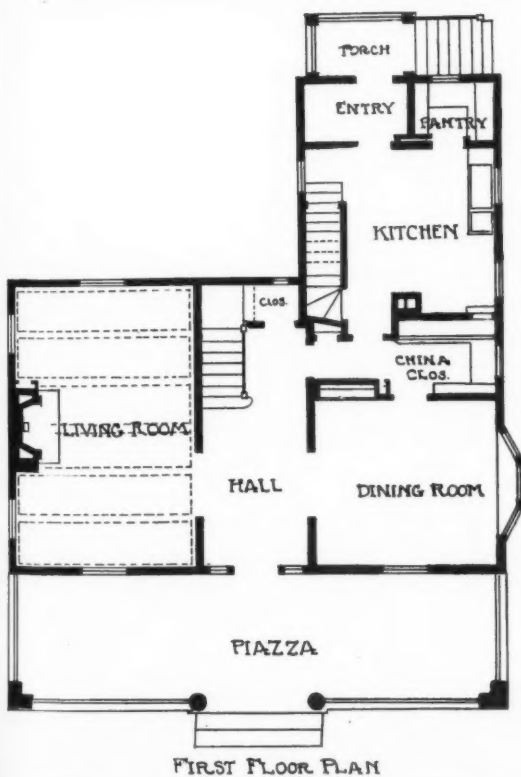
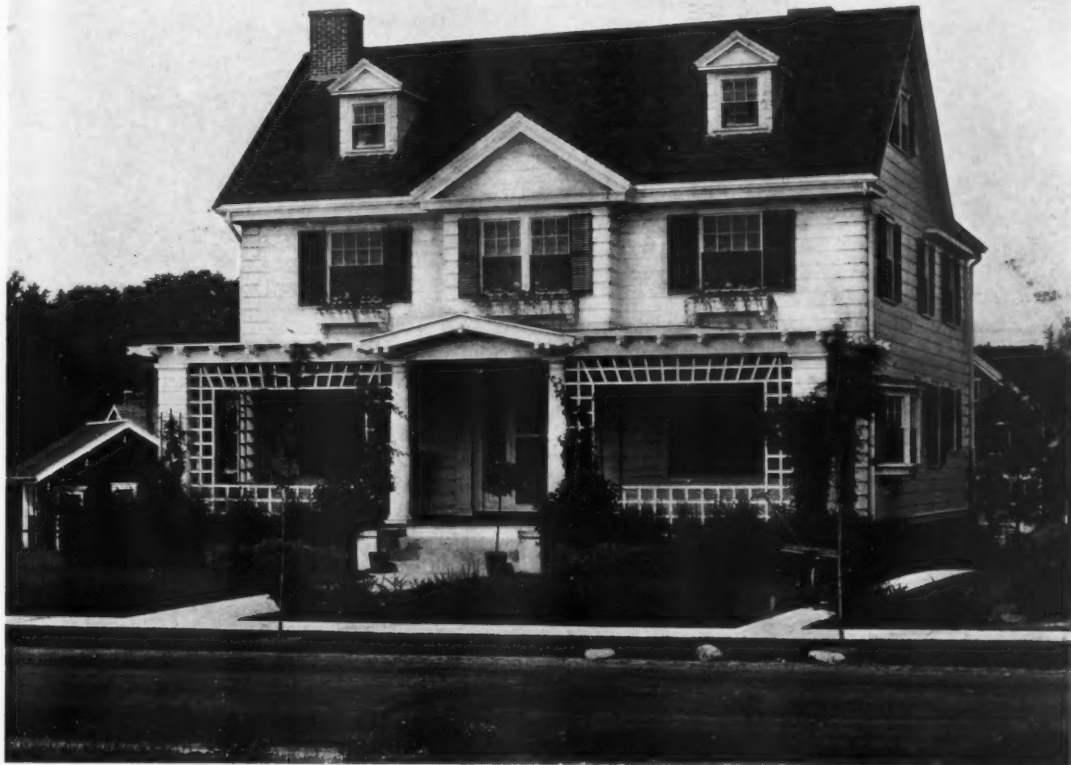




A HOUSE AT WINCHESTER, MASS.

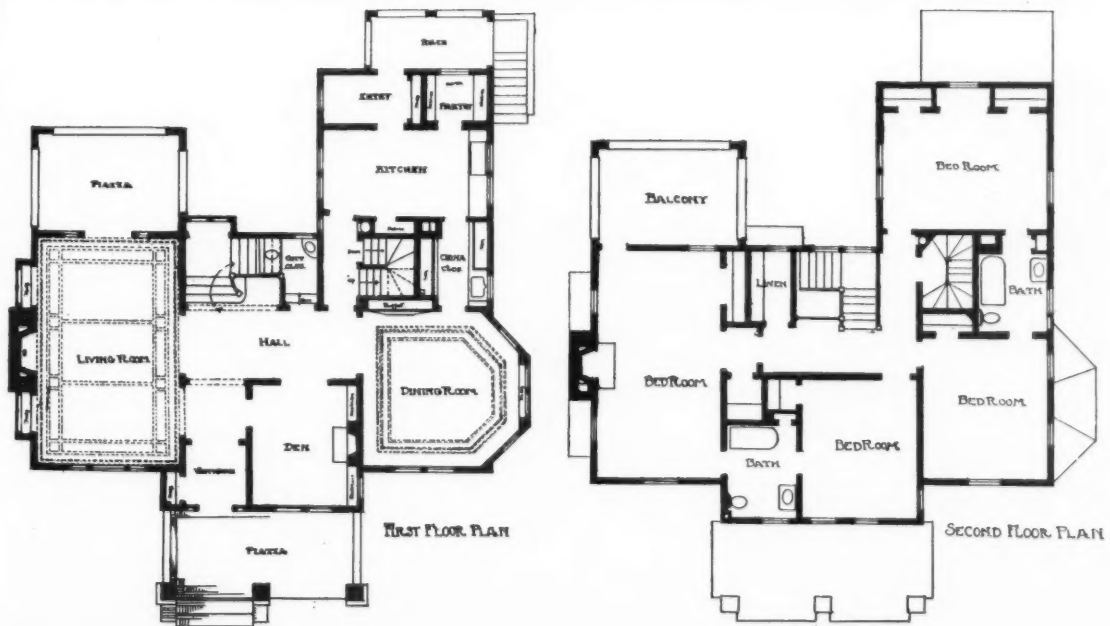
MR. ROBERT COIT, ARCHITECT





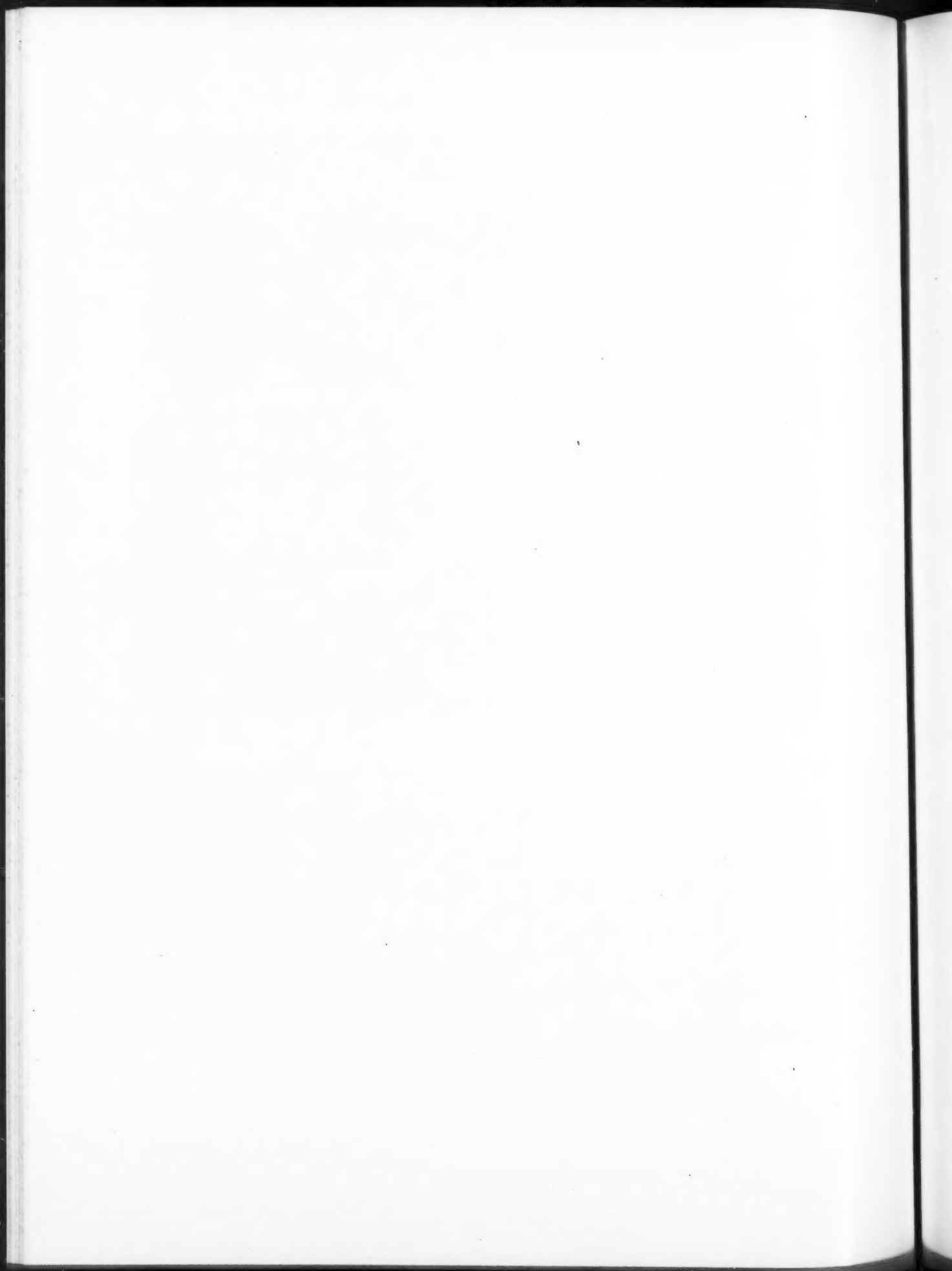
HOUSE OF MR. E. A. MORRIS, WINCHESTER, MASS.

MR. ROBERT COIT, ARCHITECT



A HOUSE AT WINCHESTER, MASS.

MR. ROBERT COIT, ARCHITECT



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A LESSON IN FIRE PREVENTION ONLY PARTLY LEARNED

In spite of the proverbial public forgetfulness, the "Triangle Fire" which occurred in New York three years ago, causing nearly one hundred and fifty fatalities, has not entirely failed in teaching its dearly-bought lesson. Since its occurrence many factory owners have, of their own initiative, taken precautions toward eliminating fire loss through the better equipment of their plants, and by instituting a more or less efficient system of fire-drill among their employees. Other owners, who have not voluntarily taken reasonable precautions, perhaps because they do not feel due responsibility for the safety of their employees, now have the tangible incentive of law.

Fire-drills were held in schools and factories in all parts of New York, last month, in response to the request of the fire commissioner that the third anniversary of the Triangle disaster be made an occasion for the study of fire prevention and life-saving. Several hundred thousand persons, pupils of the public schools and factory workers, are said to have responded

to alarm signals and made their exit to the street by means of fire-escapes and staircases, swiftly and without confusion.

The installing of automatic sprinklers has now become mandatory in some instances, and in all factories within the city limits the number of workers is limited to the width of the exits. Numerous minor preventive measures, which would seem too obvious to be necessarily dignified by statute, are also made obligatory under penalty of law. Yet the law avails little if it be not enforced, and too frequently the indifference of officials or the lack of public funds for employing sufficient inspectors permits many violations to pass unchallenged.

Even if fully enforced, our present factory laws are woefully inadequate to safeguard human life. In requiring automatic sprinklers to be installed, the law, as a sop to the cry of infringement on property rights, permits the occupancy to be increased fifty per cent, so that even if safety from fire is increased the congestion conditions may be worse than before. Fire alarm signal systems are not generally made obligatory in factory buildings, and fire-drill rules are instituted only voluntarily and by a comparatively few enlightened owners.

As we have had occasion to observe before, laws are, after all, only the codified opinions and customs of a part of the people, and that fraction is not always the most intelligent or most desirous of the general welfare. Yet even the well-intentioned factory owner ordinarily assumes that in following the requirements of the factory law, or that portion of it with which he happens to be familiar, he is discharging all of his obligations to society. It then becomes the duty of the architect to explain to his client the advantages of proper construction, irrespective of the minimum requirements of law, to emphasize the merits of the fire-tower isolated from possible flame and gases, of automatic sprinklers, of fire-alarm systems, fire-fighting apparatus, and facilities for storing so as to minimize fire hazards. Such efforts on the part of the architect are of greatest educational value to the public and, as their beneficial results become obvious, are more than likely to find a place on the statute books.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

PRESENT TENDENCY TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

On another page of this issue appears the announcement of a competition to secure a plan for the development of a 300-acre tract in California. Whatever the merits of the proposition, or its attractiveness to possible competitors, it is at least significant of the increasing tendency toward a very broad conception of architectural design. The idea of planning a city where a wilderness now exists is as old as the myth of Romulus and Remus, but the speedy realization of such designs in rapid succession, along lines of permanence and even grandeur, is distinctly modern.

Within a very few years two great capital cities have been or are soon to be "made to order" through the adoption of plans for which architects were largely responsible—Canberra, the capital of a continent, and Delhi, the new seat of

government for the Indian Empire. Even before the plans for these important monuments to national and professional fame were fully drafted there came the distant rumblings, dim at first but now become very distinct, of a world capital, conceived with consummate attention to every civic need, to be built as a cosmopolitan center of all art, science and religion.

If there is a fascination in fashioning men's houses and workshops and adjusting their parts to the needs or whims of the individual, how much greater is the appeal to the imagination in planning for the needs, and to some degree in directing the destiny, of a whole community! We cannot expect frequent opportunities to mould the capitals of empires, but the modern architect is fortunate in being so often called upon to suggest the development of cities which will eventually rise, and sometimes, let us hope, rapidly, to fulfill his prophetic vision.



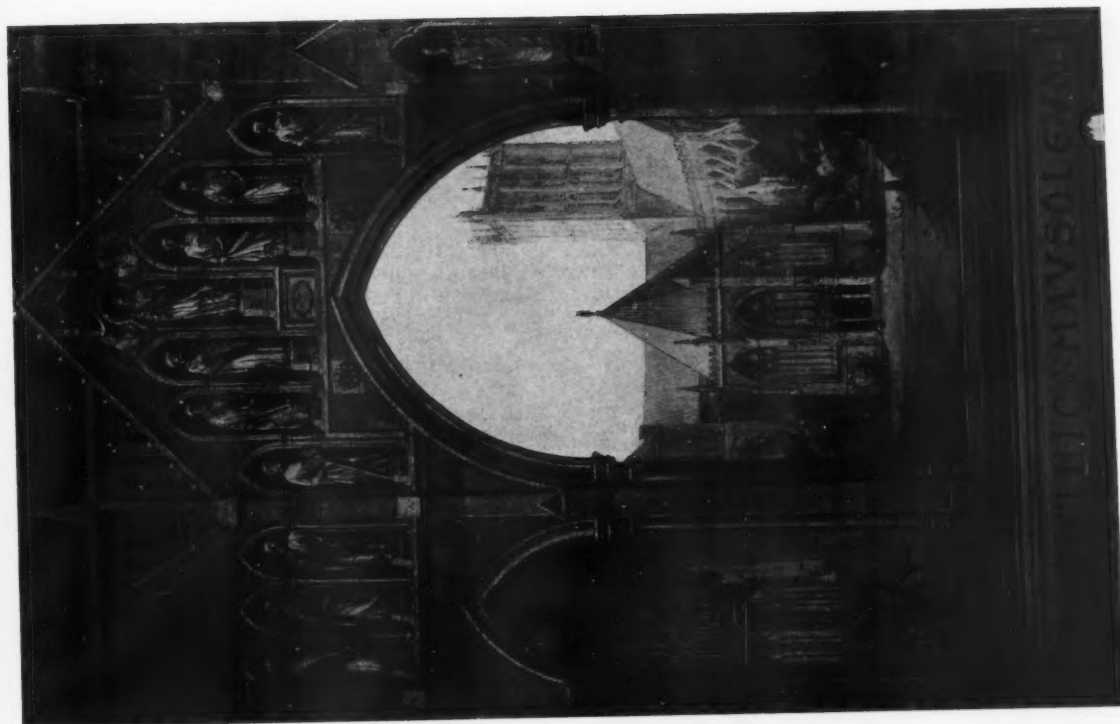
GREEK CULTURE

BRUNO L. ZIMM, SCULPTOR

To be placed on the dome of the rotunda of the Palace of the Fine-Arts, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

(Copyright 1914 by P.-P. I. E. Co.)

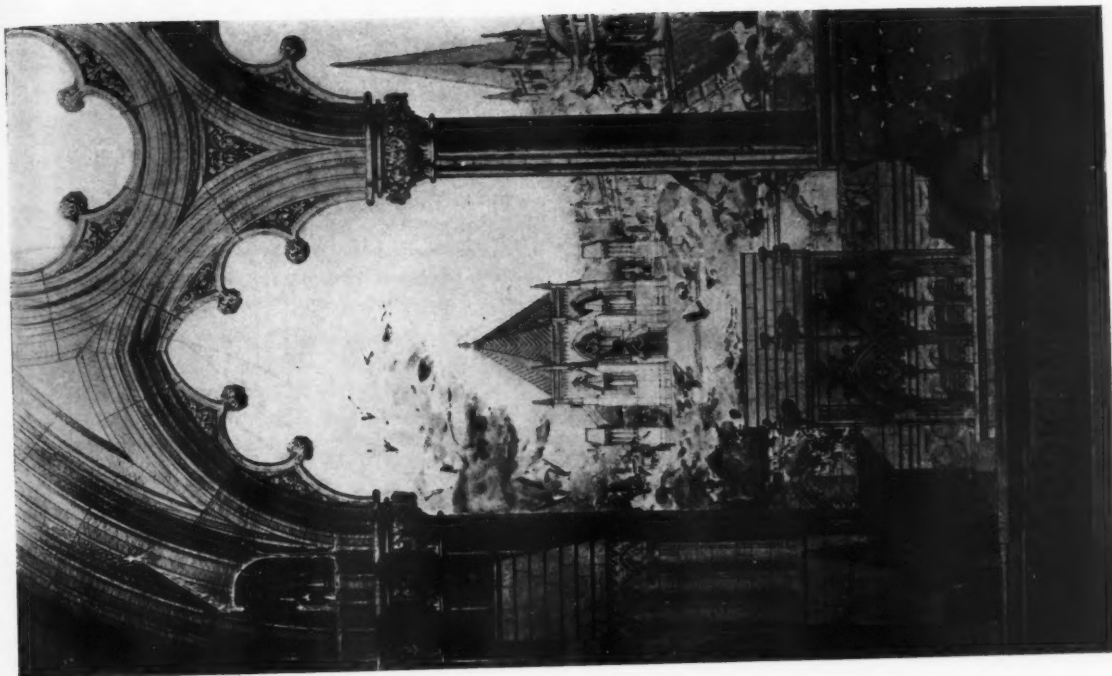
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



E. D. McDONALD, THIRD MEDAL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS "A" & "B" ARCHAEOLOGY—IV PROJET (Problem in Design) A GOTHIC MAUSOLEUM

STUDENT WORK, SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS



JOHN N. TILTON, JR., THIRD MEDAL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO S.B.A.A. STUDENTS OF AWARDS MADE IN THE JUDGMENT OF APRIL 7TH, 1914

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 124 Esquisses (Preliminary Sketches) and 55 Projets Rendus (Sets of Final Drawings) in the:—

CLASS "A"—IV PROJET (Problem in Design) "THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT OF AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY"

The following students received Second Medal:—R. Schumacher, I. Pisciotto and L. Hirschfeld, Columbia University, New York City; D. McLachlan and J. VanAlst, Jr., Atelier Hiron, New York City; *H. C. White, Atelier Brown-Bourgeois, S. F. A. C., San Francisco, Cal.; H. B. Register and T. Bendell, University of Pennsylvania, Sch. of Archt., Philadelphia, Pa.

*NOTE.—Forwarded to New York Judgment for higher award.

The Class "A"—IV Projet Competition, subject, "The Fine Arts Department of an American University," gave most unsatisfactory results. Very few of the plans showed study and the elevations as a whole were completely lacking in character and scale. It was impossible to conceive of most of the designs being in any way connected with a university. No projets showed satisfactory solutions in both plan and elevation and accordingly no first medals were awarded. Among the second medals there were several good elevations; notably two studied along colonial lines, one Italian in feeling and one Gothic, this last submitted from San Francisco.

Eight Second Medals and 27 Mentions were awarded. Five drawings were thrown "H. C." for various reasons and 15 received no awards.

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 124 Esquisses (Preliminary Sketches) and 28 Projets Rendus (Final Drawings) in the:—

CLASS "A" & "B"—IV ARCHÆOLOGY—IV PROJET (Problem in Design) "A GOTHIC MAUSOLEUM"

The following students received Third Medal:—J. N. Tilton, Jr. (Graduate Cornell University), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. B. Gay and A. H. Neal, Carn. Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. S. Rudd and J. L. Newman, Columbia University, New York City; D. M. Hunt and E. D. McDonald, University of Pennsylvania, Sch. of Archt., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Class "A" & "B"—IV Archæology Projet Competition was scarcely up to the average of work in this line, as regards presentation. The period, however, was carefully adhered to and some interesting solutions of the problem were presented.

Seven Third Medals and 14 Mentions were awarded. One drawing was thrown "H. C." and 6 received no awards.

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 3 Drawings in the:—

CLASS "A" & "B"—IV MEASURED DRAWINGS

The following students received Third Medal:—W. P. Nuzum, Carn. Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. Bendell, University of Pennsylvania, Sch. of Archt., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASS "A" & "B"—IV MEASURED DRAWINGS

Three Measured Drawings were submitted at this judgment. Two of these were careful drawings of foreign subjects. The third and most interesting was an excellent presentation of a colonial doorway which occasioned much favorable comment by the jury.

Two Third Medals and one Mention were awarded.

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 49 Sketches in the:—

CLASS "A"—IV ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE (Rendered Sketch)

"A FOREST LOOK-OUT"

The following students received Third Medal:—L. C. Rosenberg, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston, Mass.; F. Allamand, Atelier Baur—S. F. A. C., San Francisco, Cal.; Edw. Flanders, Atelier Brown-Bourgeois, S. F. A. C., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Sternfeld, University of Pennsylvania, Sch. of Archt., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASS "A"—IV ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE (Rendered Sketch)

"A FOREST LOOK-OUT"

This competition produced many excellent esquisses, one from Mass. Institute of Technology and two from San Francisco Ateliers being especially noteworthy. The jury wishes to congratulate the students on the high quality of the work presented. Much imagination and great skill in presentation were in evidence.

Third Medals awarded, 4. Mentions awarded, 6. No Awards, 39.

The Committee on Education in New York and its Local Committee in San Francisco received 59 Sketches in the:—

CLASS "B"—IV ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE (Rendered Sketch)

"A STONE OR MARBLE SCREEN"

The following students received Mention:—G. A. Ebeling, W. R. Weigler, and R. E. L. Wildman, Carn. Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. Vosper, Atelier Corbett, New York City; E. Cebernick and L. Lefken, Cincinnati Archt. Club, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. J. Cameron, Atelier Ware, New York City.

CLASS "B"—IV ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE (Rendered Sketch)

"A STONE OR MARBLE SCREEN"

The Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse Competitions are generally most unsatisfactory in their results. The present one was no exception to this rule and the jury was much dissatisfied with the drawings exhibited. It is hoped that the Spiering Prize will materially raise the standard of work in this line.

Mentions awarded, 7. No Awards, 52.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

CITY PLANNING COMPETITION

A telegram received states that the Richmond, California Canal Subdivision Co. has appointed Lewis P. Hobart and Charles H. Cheney, architects, of San Francisco, Associate advisers to prepare program for a City Planning Competition, for the lay out of a proposed three hundred acre tract in the heart of this new seaport.

The prizes aggregate ten thousand dollars in land. Competition closes May 20. Programs may be had on application to the advisers, Crocker building, San Francisco.

TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP COMPETITION MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold a competition to award a travelling fellowship of one thousand dollars.

Applications will be received from students who shall have passed two consecutive years in the Department within the last three years.

The winner is expected to sail for Europe by September 1, 1914. Competition begins April 21 and closes May 26.

For full particulars, address Department of Architecture, M. I. T., Boston, Mass.

T SQUARE CLUB BUYS SITE

It is stated in local papers that the T Square Club of Philadelphia, Pa., has taken title to property on South Quince Street, consisting of a three story house and two story stable, and will remodel into a club house.

It is gratifying to learn that this very active artistic organization will soon have adequate quarters to house its rapidly growing membership.

It is certain that the "atmosphere" that will surround this new location will attract the best and most important element in Philadelphia's artistic circles.

ALLIED ARTISTS OF AMERICA

The first exhibition of the Allied Artists of America, the organization of which was recently noted in these columns, was opened in the Municipal Galleries in the Washington Irving High School in this city on March 26th.

There would appear to be much to commend in the selection by the Allied Artists of the Municipal Galleries. The opening of an exhibition so far down town, and on the East side, will undoubtedly have an educational value and insure a large and appreciative attendance. In fact the daily attendance at the High School of more than 2,000 pupils, makes it certain that these representative pictures will serve a very good purpose.

We learn that it is the intention of the Allied Artists to encourage similar exhibitions in the larger schools of other cities, and in this way stimulate in the minds of the pupils, nearing graduation, an appreciation of good art.

The recent Academy exhibition taxed to the utmost the wall space of the Vanderbilt galleries, the only gallery of large size in the city. When it was decided to hold this exhibition of the Allied Artists, no suitable gallery could be found and it was only through the generous action of the Board of Education in making the Municipal Galleries available, that the present exhibition became possible.

TWENTY NEW MUSEUMS FOR NEW YORK

An organization with the lengthy title of "Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of New York of Museums of the Peaceful Arts," has been organized under charter from the State Board of Regents.

The proposed museums,—there are at present twenty projected,—will, it is stated, as a group be the largest in the world and it is estimated will cost between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. It is reported that the incorporators have already secured more than a million dollars towards the fund. Twenty industries are outlined in the prospectus, each of which, it is stated, will have its separate museum building.

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FEW "SKYSCRAPERS" ERECTED IN NEW YORK IN 1913

From a table prepared by Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings of Manhattan, it appears that there was a marked decrease in the number of "skyscrapers" built in Manhattan in 1913, as compared to the preceding year, and that but fifteen buildings over twelve stories were proposed, as against thirty-three in 1912.

The location of tall buildings continues to be in the lower, or downtown section of the city.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION

The directors of the forthcoming Exposition to be held in New Orleans, La., have very wisely sought the co-operation of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in insuring the architectural success of the group of buildings to be erected.

Twenty-six buildings are projected. A committee of five of the Chapter members have been in conference with the exposition managers.

PERSONAL

Mr. Joseph H. McGuire announces the removal of his offices to 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. John James Kilaber, architect, announces that he has opened offices at 225 Fifth avenue, New York City, where he will practice his profession. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

BOOK NOTE

GRINLING GIBBONS AND HIS COMPEERS. Illustrated by sixty phototypes of the principal carvings in the Churches of St. James, Piccadilly, and St. Paul's Cathedral. Edited by Albert E. Bullock, F.R.I.B.A. Heavy paper portfolio, size thirteen by seventeen inches. Price \$11.00 bound. London: J. Tiranti & Co.

Whatever of the arts as applied to architecture was in existence in England prior to the ascension of William and Mary

in 1689, was characterized by an austerity evident in the decorative work, if such it might be called, that was apparent during the earlier Tudor period.

When William and Mary came to rule over England, their court became an assemblage of lighter spirits than was present during earlier reigns dominated by monastic influences. About 1695 England saw the zenith of the fame of Wren, Lely, Evelyn and many another artist whose name will endure for all times. We are told in this work that it was Evelyn, the Dutch-English painter, who first discovered Grinling Gibbons, and that it was later through the influence of Lely, Evelyn, Wren and May, that he was afforded an opportunity to demonstrate his skill as a carver.

By Wren, it is stated, Gibbons was employed first at Windsor and subsequently at St. James' Church, Piccadilly, and at St. Paul's Cathedral.

His appointment to execute a series of carvings in the latter, a structure regarded then, as now, with deepest reverence, proves that his skill was recognized while the result of this work, still extant, shows the appreciative and artistic perception of his patrons. There can be no doubt that Gibbons was the greatest of the early wood carvers. His wonderful skill comprised not only the purest ideals in composition, but a mastery of his tools and a thorough knowledge of the woods he employed.

Many of his critics have sought to qualify his ability by asserting its heaviness of execution and the complexity of his compositions. They are not able, however, to point to his peer in this form of art. The work of Grinling Gibbons, shown in this portfolio, irrefutably answers all criticism.

The preparation of this work in portfolio form (there are sixty-one plates, size twelve by sixteen inches), is well considered as it enables the user to remove desired plates for closer study or for the purpose of suggestive drawing. The reproductions not only include Grinling Gibbons' handiwork, but comprehensively show its surroundings and it is thus possible to discover its relation and value in the decorative treatment of the various locations where it has been placed.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

The Colonial Works, Inc., whose factory and main office is at 225 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., with branch offices in Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Seattle, Wash., manufacture a line of paints and varnishes under the trade name of "Colonial," which are described in a pamphlet recently issued. It may be had upon application.

The makers direct attention to the extensive line listed in the catalogue, and also to the fact that there is a "Colonial" product for all kinds of work requiring paint or varnish, whether inside or out-of-doors.

FINISHING INTERIOR WOODWORK

A pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense About Interiors," has been issued by The Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, O. (with branch offices in principal cities), that contains much valuable information as to the finishing of interior wood work with special reference to the various varnishes manufactured by this Company. The illustrations are in color, and the accompanying text describes the best methods, based on practical experience, to secure artistic and satisfactory results.

PYROFUSE

Certain new types of built-in and portable Pyrofuse, made by J. B. Prescott & Son, Webster, Mass., are illustrated in a recently issued pamphlet. Garbage destroyers have become an important and, perhaps, necessary feature of the modern domestic arrangements. The development of an efficient and economical apparatus to dispose of accumulated garbage is a material contribution to sanitary efficiency in the household.

This pamphlet, together with others containing information as to garbage destroyers may be had upon application.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

A well-bound book of 200 pages, size six and one-half by nine inches, and entitled "Your Home and Its Decoration," has been compiled and published by The Sherwin-Williams Company, Decorative Department, Cleveland, O., "for the use of architects and home builders."

This book gives hints and directions on the decoration of new houses or the remodeling and redecoration of old structures. The text matter, it is stated, has been prepared by men of large experience in the various departments, and will be found to offer valuable suggestions to the architect. There are many well executed reproductions of exterior and interior designs, and a number of colored plates throughout the volume. The Sherwin-Williams Company states that in order to place this work in the hands of architects it will be forwarded to them postpaid, on the receipt of \$1.65.

"PRACTICAL HOMEBUILDING"

"Practical Homebuilding" is the title of a pamphlet of forty pages that has been recently issued for general distribution by the North Western Expanded Metal Co., Chicago, Ill. It is an interesting booklet and contains valuable information as to the use of expanded metal in the construction of modern houses. The illustrations are of a number of dignified examples of suburban domestic architecture, wherein expanded metal has been used. The text fully describes the methods employed.

It is interesting to note the reiteration in this pamphlet to the lay-reader of the necessity for securing the service of a competent architect before proceeding to build the home, and the warning, many times given, as to the disastrous results that usually ensue when this course is not taken. This recognition of the value and necessity of professional advice, in the building of the home, from so competent a source, will doubtless serve to prevent many of the expensive errors that have been made when advice of this nature has not been asked and taken.

The pamphlet may be had upon request.

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ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE

The artistic application of ornamental iron and bronze, and the possibilities of these materials when worked out by intelligent craftsmanship, is interestingly shown in a pamphlet issued by the Dow Wire and Iron Works, Louisville, Ky.

This pamphlet illustrates not only the use of bronze and iron in places where they are generally applied decoratively, but also shows several unusual uses that will have suggestive value to architects.

The pamphlet is of 125 pages, size ten by thirteen inches. It will be sent to architects upon request.

ARCHITECTURAL PLASTIC WORK

The Grisanti Statuary Company, 304 Campbell Street, Louisville, Ky., who have recently acquired the business of The Standard Plastic Relief Company, have issued a pamphlet illustrating a line of composition capitals and brackets for interior and exterior decorations, that it is desired to bring to the attention of architects.

These capitals are made of an exterior composition, Portland cement, and fibrous plaster. It is stated that thorough tests and careful experimentations have enabled these makers to overcome many imperfections heretofore an objectionable feature of plastic work for these purposes. The illustrations would seem to indicate very carefully and artistically designed motives, and the work executed is apparently worthy of the attention of architects.

BRICK SCALES AND TABLES

In issuing a series of Brick Scales and Tables, the Hydraulic-Press Brick Company desires to aid in eliminating, so far as possible, the labor which is incident to the draughtsman's preparation of drawings for a brick structure. Too often, the publishers believe, the designer has been deterred from the use of an otherwise very desirable bond and pattern by the real difficulties that lie in adjusting the brick units to

the wall dimensions, and has thus lost one of the finest and subtlest artistic effects. These Scales and Tables are said to be the result of mature architectural experience, and a little time spent by the designer in familiarizing himself with them will, it is believed, convince him of their practical value, not only in the saving of time and in the accuracy of the work, but also in the opening up of new and higher possibilities in the artistic treatment of brick-work.

The limited edition of Brick Scales and Tables is offered, together with a booklet on "Bonds and Mortars," previously noted, at \$3.00 per set.

ELECTRIC PROPELLER FANS

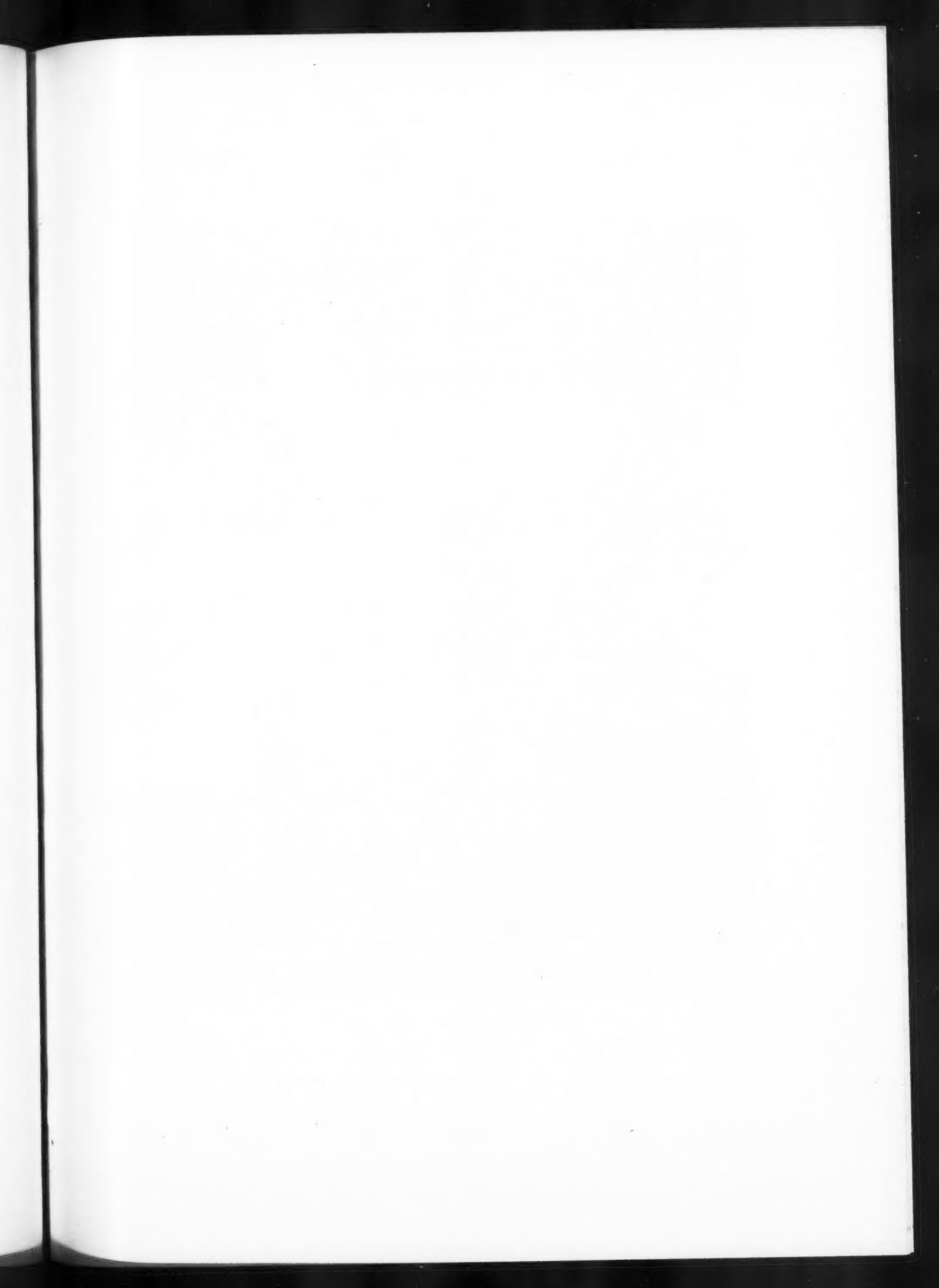
Bulletin No. 208, issued by B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., illustrates a number of the newer designs of electrically propelled heating and ventilating fans.

The long experience and large manufacturing facilities of this company, it is claimed, enables them to supply these fans adapted to every requirement. Full information and catalogues will be sent on request.

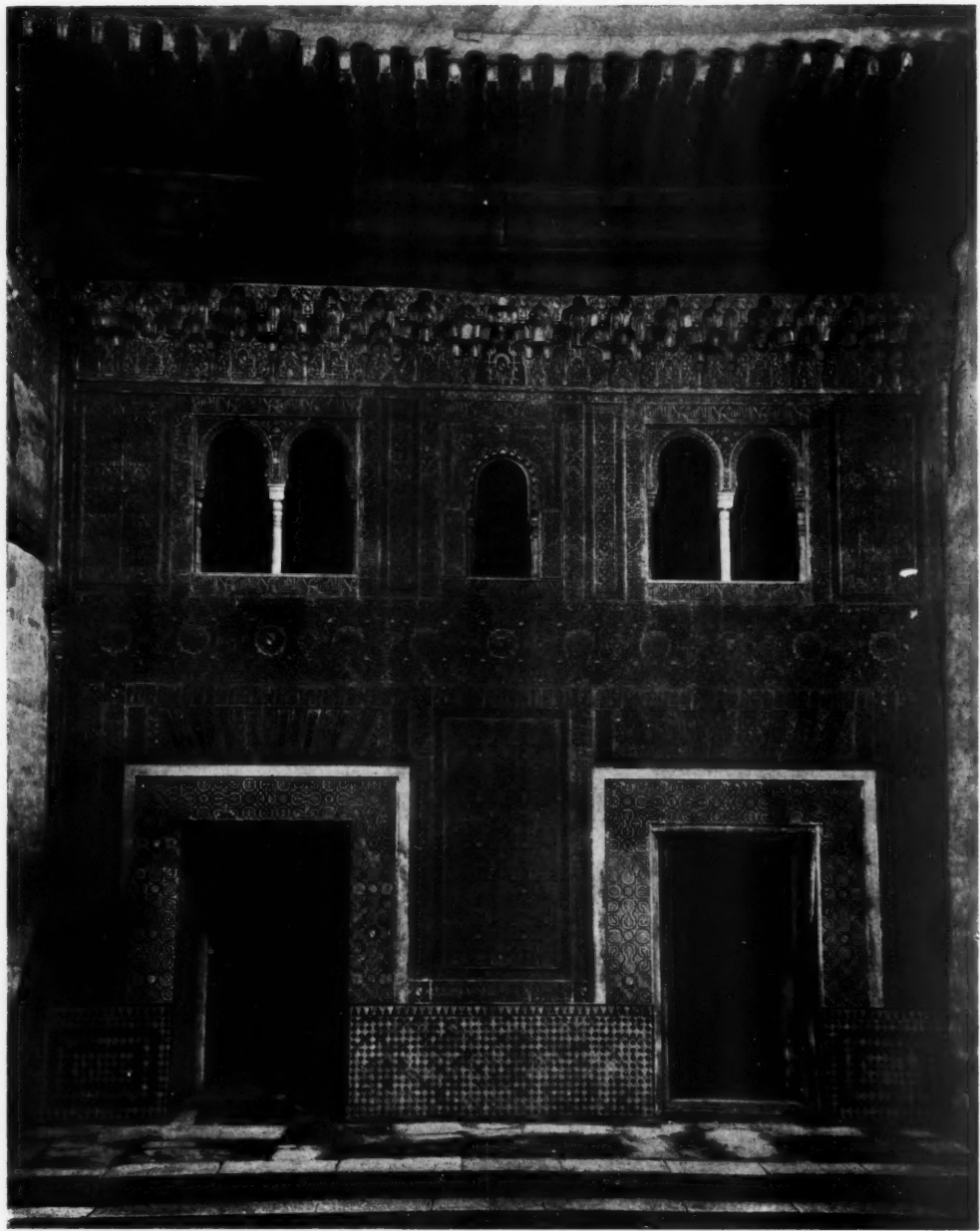
COLONIAL HARDWARE

Colonial hardware, in its strictest application, as applied to the various styles of architecture associated with the Colonial development of this country, designed and executed by P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn., is illustrated and described in a recently issued pamphlet.

The various designs appear to be so accurately wrought and so thoroughly in keeping with the different styles for which they are intended, that architects should have no difficulty in selecting such patterns as will insure that strict adherence to period styles now regarded as necessary in interior fitting. The pamphlet, which will be mailed on request, should be in the hands of every designer and specification writer.



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DETAIL IN A COURT, THE ALHAMBRA