

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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PLANNING OF HOSPITAL GROUNDS

By W. E. HARRIES

DURING the last decade serious attention has been given to questions of hospital planning, and although architects must still give a relatively greater amount of study to problems of hospital arrangement than to any other type of public building, it is now possible for them to obtain an abundance of excellent reference material bearing on nearly every phase of this problem. In all the principal authorities on the subject in this country as well as in the German, French and English works, the details of the various types of arrangement and the methods of building construction and equipment are taken up with great completeness. But in none of these is more than a most superficial mention made of the question of grounds, layout and their development.

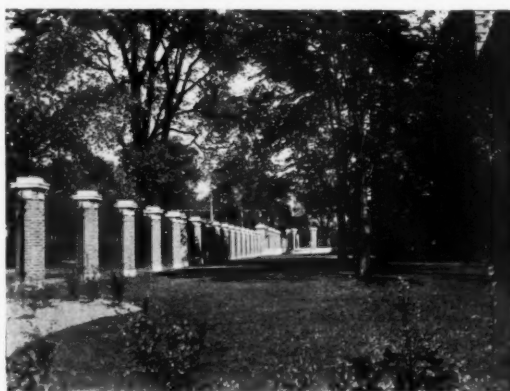
It is a fact, however, that in no phase of public building should the connection between the buildings and the grounds be so intimate, and in none is a more careful study of the relation between the two more important. With the open type of grouping now used in most of the general hospital arrangements, the proper development of the grounds is of importance alike to architect and occupants. Not only must the design of the grounds aid materially in the general

composition of the building scheme, but they should be capable of development in a manner that will allow of the fullest and most efficient use by patients and staff and all others that come in contact with the institution.

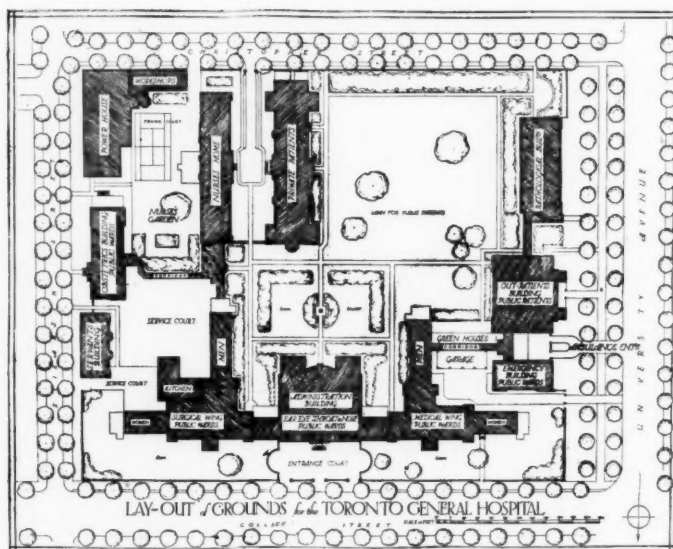
The subject of grounds arrangement for hospitals is a comprehensive one, and to cover it in fair detail would entail a discussion of its relation to each of the several distinct classes of hospitals. It is the purpose of this article to take up the question with respect to the general hospital cities.

Where the ideal method of locating hospitals for acute cases in the city and those for chronic and convalescent cases in the suburbs, cannot usually be obtained—the first object sought should be convenient and healthful location on as large an area as the price of land will permit. If possible, it should embrace one or more entire city blocks, just off a main traffic street. It

should be of easy access from the street cars, but far enough away from them to ensure freedom from attendant noise and dust. The possibility of perfect drainage should be looked for in a locality blessed by the absence of smoke, noise and odors. Undesirable neighbors such as public schools and fire stations are necessarily to be avoided.



FRONT, OR NORTH FACADE, SHOWING FENCE AND ENTRANCE COURT IN DISTANCE AND THE HEAVY SCREEN OF TREES, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL



TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

So far as the arrangement of the buildings permits there should be a distinct division of the grounds, separating the main entrance, the ambulance entrance, the service court, the nurses' area and the patients' lawn and gardens entirely each from the other. This is more easily secured in the larger general hospitals, such as the Toronto General Hospital, illustrated here, where the grouping of the buildings form courts each capable of development for a distinct purpose. Where the buildings or the corridors connecting them do not accomplish this separation, then walls, treillage and planting must be employed to do it.

The main entrance should be simply treated. In the case of the Toronto General Hospital, a court in scale with the façade of the building was possible, allowing direct access from the street, and space for the parking of the automobiles of doctors and of patients' friends whose visits may be brief. Garage accommodations are provided for winter use and for cars of physicians whose stay is of longer duration. The ambulance entrance is from a covered court of sufficient size to turn back the ambulance and allow of the convenient handling of the patients. It should be strictly utilitarian and treated in a manner best serving its purpose.

The service areas must be carefully and completely shut off from the other portions

of the grounds. If one or more service courts are provided they should be paved with wood block or other "quiet" pavement, and properly graded and drained to admit of easy flushing. Noise and dust being most undesirable it is often well where space permits to use fairly heavy planting of trees and shrubs around these areas to further divide them from the rest of the grounds. Boundary planting should be freely used on city grounds to act as a "natural filter" to strain the dust out of the air.

The nurses' area should be as secluded as possible, offering those who use it the opportunity for an entire change of scene and a chance for recreation and relaxation when off duty. For this area a tennis court or bowling green which can be flooded for skating in winter is most desirable. In any event a lawn for croquet and quoits and a border for cut flowers can almost always be secured.

The greater portion of the grounds should be given up to the patients. The value to convalescents of a change of scene is enormous, and "everything that will add to the possibility of getting the patients out of doors must be done when the weather and their state of health allow." (Max Setz.) One of the statements made by authorities on German hospital planning is that a large hospital is inconceivable without a good-sized "Garten Anlage." With characteristic thoroughness one of the German authorities says that it is advisable to plan the grounds and get the trees and shrubbery planted from six to eight years before the hospital buildings are commenced!

The patients' lawn should be shut out from public view. Plantations rather than high walls are best used for screening this area from the street to avoid the too apparent feeling of being "shut in." The shrubs and trees should be backed by an open fence, however, to avoid trespassing or wandering. It is well in planning the general layout of the patients' lawn to arrange if possible for a line of demarkation between the men's and

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the women's sections. This should be easily recognizable and of such a nature as to make the care of oversight simple. A comprehensive path system laid out on simple and formal lines will emphasize the grouping of the buildings and allow of the greatest use being



NURSES' COURT, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

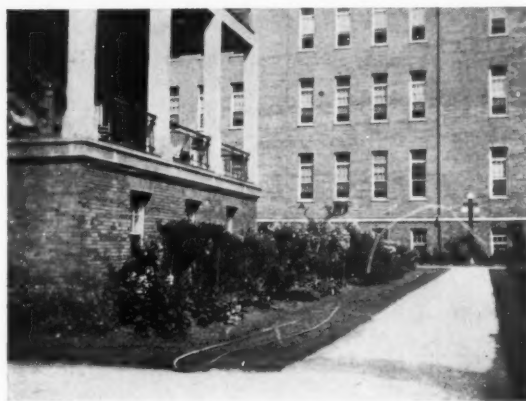
made of the lawns and gardens. The paths should be smooth, well-drained and capable of use nearly all the year round. Abrupt changes in grade are to be avoided, as are steps, walls and terraces, for many of the patients must be wheeled out from the buildings to enjoy the open air. Large stretches of good, clean turf and an abundance of trees and shrubs are the principal factors in the development of this part of the grounds.

So far as the development of a Private Patients' area is concerned there is little of importance to consider other than that a special entrance should be provided. As a rule most of the patients in this department are surgical cases, and when they may be sufficiently convalescent to be able to make use of the grounds they usually complete their recovery under more favorable conditions at

home. When the Private Patients' Pavilion is so constructed as to make an easy and natural division of the grounds about the building without encroaching on the area devoted to the general patients, then a special garden layout of more refined character than the rest of the grounds may be provided for the paying patients.

In the larger cities hospitals so unfortunate as to possess little or no grounds may make use of the roof. Here outside the portion—one-third—that should be covered for protection from rain and sun, the space may be as successfully developed for the patients' use as are the roof-garden-playgrounds in New York.

As great as possible a variety of interest should be sought in the planting scheme, massing the varieties of shrubs and trees in the plantations to secure a succession of bloom, fall color effects, and a brightness of winter berries and bark. Evergreens should be freely used with the possible exception of Norway spruce, and plenty of ornamental evergreens grouped in the shrubbery borders. The plantations must be kept a sufficient distance from the buildings to allow



CORNER OF MAIN LAWN, SHOWING HERBACEOUS BORDER, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

circulation of air and entrance of light into basement areas. The larger trees are best grouped on the lawn rather than close to the buildings, for sunlight must be had in the wards, dampness between pavilions avoided, and the occasional spraying of the trees made possible without soiling the buildings.

One or more long borders of perennial

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flowers will add more of interest to the grounds than any other feature of the planting. In place of the stereotyped gayness of geranium beds a properly planned "herbaceous border" will give new delights of color and fragrance every week throughout the growing season. Then the perennials may be supplemented by planting crocus, tulips,



PATIENTS' LAWN, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

daffodils, and also by annual flowers such as asters, marigolds, nasturtiums and cosmos, which will prolong the blooming period.

On large hospital grounds opportunity may be had to arrange the shrubs and many of the trees according to their botanical relationships. Where this can be done without detracting from the desired landscape effects the interest in the grounds from an educational point of view will be enhanced.

As noted above, the large city hospital grounds are best laid out on formal lines. In nearly every case the buildings should dominate the layout, and the composition of the garden design must be a development of the lines laid down by the buildings. This will not hold true to so great an extent where the smaller suburban hospitals and the tuberculosis hospitals are under consideration. With these latter types the topography and natural features will frequently prove of greater weight in the design than the buildings.

In the city, however, simplicity, directness of communication, and proper scale are of prime importance, for the grounds arrangement can aid immensely in bringing out the features of the group plan, by rounding out the composition of the mass arrangement and tying the buildings all together in one big scheme. In the city the development and upkeep of the grounds must be of the most finished character. Closely-mown turf, well-edged paths and evenly-trimmed hedges should present a picture of perfect orderliness and of good taste in garden design from every window that does not of necessity look out upon the street or service areas. For just as no pains are spared to equip the inside of the modern hospital with all the conveniences that science has been able to devise for the care and comfort of the suffering humanity coming under its charge, so should no opportunity be lost to make attractive the



PRIVATE PATIENTS' COURT
TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

surroundings of hospitals. The patients' enforced stay should be made as painless and as pleasant as possible. The period spent in waiting for a return to health or the approach of death may well be brightened by as much of beauty in the prospect from the windows as the best efforts of man and nature can combine to effect.

CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

PROFESSOR BOSSANGE, of Cornell University, discusses, in the leading article in the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* for March, American Schools of Architecture. The author is of the opinion that "the shortcomings of our architectural schools are the result of unavoidable circumstances in the past, and if our educational system is too exotic in character, and not properly adapted to America, it is because our schools are still in their infancy and the period of borrowing and assimilation not complete." The solution of these difficulties, it is further believed, is hard work, experience and time.

(From *The Brickbuilder*)



HOUSE IN CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. FREDERICK W. PERKINS, ARCHITECT

A well-illustrated and interesting article by F. C. Baldwin, in a series on early architecture of the Rappahannock, describes "Kenmore," a well-preserved type of our early colonial architecture.

Other articles in this issue will be found in the index on another page.

* * *

The Brickbuilder for February, again received too late for notice with the current magazines of its date, presents in its leading article a discussion of architectural acoustics by Professor Wallace C. Sabine. As the author is probably the highest authority on this subject, the article is, naturally, one of unusual interest and value to architects.

(From *the International Studio*)



BRUGES

OSSIP L. LINDA, PAINTER

Mr. Walter H. Kilham's series on *The Modern Schoolhouse* is continued, the present article treating of corridors and stairways.

Mr. Arthur G. Byne, whose travels in Spain have served to supply the material for several interesting articles, contributes one to this issue on *Some Old and Unfamiliar Spanish Buildings*, and illustrates his text with a number of well-taken photographs.

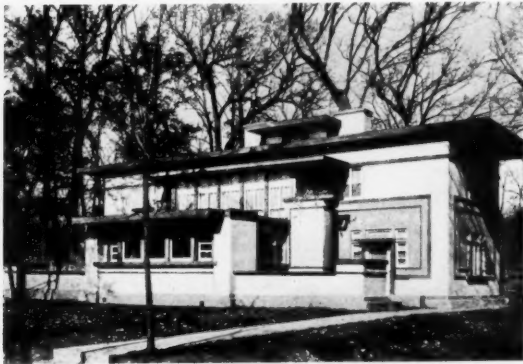
Mr. William Downes Austin's admirably designed aquarium and winter-house for birds in Franklin Park, Boston, is described by him, and well illustrated.

The plate illustrations for the February number are, as usual, of recent examples of well-designed brick buildings. The princi-

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pal subjects illustrated are the Hartford (Conn.) National Bank, Mr. Donn Barber, architect, a twelve-story banking and office building; some recent examples in school-house design by Messrs. Kilham & Hopkins; a number of residences by Frederick W. Perkins, Stewardson & Page, and Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, and a Y. W. H. A. building by Louis Allen Abramson.

(From the *Western Architect*)



HOUSE IN WILMETTE, ILL.

MESSRS. GUENZLE & DRUMMOND, ARCHITECTS

The Architectural Record for March is an exposition number. The leading article, by Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt, describes the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The feature of this article is the very excellent series of sketches made by Mr. Mullgardt. Naturally, the discussion of the architecture of this exposition is, to a considerable degree, trite at this time, as practically every feature has been set forth many times, and supplemented by the splendid photographs that the Exposition Company has so generously supplied to the press, many of which, in fact, accompany Mr. Mullgardt's article.

The Panama-California Exposition now open in San Diego, Cal., is also described in this issue by Mr. C. Matlack Price. The illustrations are mainly of that part of the work directly attributed to Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue as advisory and consulting architect, and to the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.

We learn on Mr. Price's authority that "the buildings of the Pan-American and St. Louis Fairs were unsuccessful because there was no basic idea of architectural appropri-

ateness in their design, nor any conspicuous achievement of architectural beauty in their execution." We are inclined to the belief that there are many men in the profession who will be unwilling to accept this statement as correct.

The Trinity Lutheran Church at Akron, Ohio, Mr. J. W. C. Corbusier, architect, is described by Mr. I. T. Frary, and included with the text are a number of very interesting illustrations. Mr. H. F. Cunningham contributes description of the old City Hall at Washington, D. C. This dignified building, by George Hadfield, architect, and now known as the Court House, was begun in 1820, and completed in 1849, a period when architecture in the United States may be said to have been in the hands of competent and scholarly men who left many important structures, now, unfortu-

(From the *Journal of the A. I. A.*)



DRAWING ROOM—KENMORE

nately, being razed to afford sites for other buildings. Articles of this nature are at all times valuable, for they serve as records of buildings that will soon be but a memory.

The usual "port-folio" of current architecture completes an interesting issue.

* * *

One of the important subjects illustrated in *Architecture* for March is the South Side High School in Newark, N. J., Mr. E. F. Guilbert, architect. The design accents the artistic possibilities of a combination of brick and terra cotta, and the result, as set forth

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in the illustrations, is, withal, most satisfactory. The illustrations have been selected from such excellent points of view as to suggest their having been made under the direct supervision of the architect.

Other subjects of interest in this issue are the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer in New York, Mr. B. G. Goodhue, architect, shown by means of reproductions of the architect's drawings. A tea-room in Detroit, designed by Chittenden & Kotting, and tentative drawings for a country club in Tenafly, N. J., designed by Aymar Embury II.

(From the Architectural Record)



NEW POSTOFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MESSRS. GRAHAM, BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS

There are also a number of country houses shown which are worthy of study. A full list will be found in our index on another page.

In the text, Mr. Embury continues his series of Impressions of Three Cities, the present article treating of Detroit. It is of

more than usual value and well repays careful reading. Part IX, by Dewitt Clinton Pond, continues the topic of Engineering for Architects, and Mr. John A. Renwick sets forth his views on Expression in Architectural Detail in an article of considerable interest.

(From Architecture)



SOUTH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, NEWARK, N. J.

MR. E. F. GUILBERT, ARCHITECT

The recent exhibition of the Architectural League of New York is reviewed in the *International Studio* for March by Mr. J. William Fosdick. Mr. Fosdick, who is a painter, discerns that the classic spirit dominates our monumental architecture, and asks, "Why not, when we remember a municipal building in Munich and a few other untrammelled expressions of 'new architecture' scattered over Europe?"

The controversy between Mr. John Frederick Lewis and Mr. Charles DeKay, as to the description of a piece of tapestry occupies considerable space, to the exclusion of other and perhaps more important material.

The very rapid development of the art of memorial sculpture is predicted by a writer in this issue. When the war is over it is believed there will be great deeds to be commemorated, great men to honor and great national events to be recorded. All of these should afford inspiration for great achievement in the future. The usual review of current exhibitions, studio gossip and happenings of interest in the field of art complete this number.

(Continued on page 228)



GARDEN AT PELHAM, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MR. LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD, ARCHITECT

NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS

NO. 23—GRILLE, VIA DELL' UNIONE, MILAN

THE fact that Lombardy's crown was made of iron is symbolic of the wonderful development this metal attained in this northern province. With Milan as a centre of influence, the renaissance metal workers of the seventeenth century took first rank in their elaborate and masterly adaptation of wrought iron to designs of delicate and varied forms. Not content with the solid and rather primitive shapes of the preceding century, they introduced those rich and flowing forms, drawn from plant life, that foreshadowed the beauties of later French ironwork.

The use of the grille is ubiquitous in Milanese palaces. The entrance to every courtyard is barred by delicate and often elaborate grilles, and, while sometimes com-

monplace in design, are more frequently exquisitely studied examples. The iron workers of Milan have expressed in the grille every possible range of idea. A complete survey of extant examples would make a most interesting book.

The grille illustrated this week is set in the wall of an unknown palace, and apparently preserved as a bit of unusually interesting detail, since we failed to discover that it had any practical value. It is constructed of square members uniform as to size, while the pattern is without the elements which characterize the intricate grilles of a later date. Its rough workmanship and heavy patina of dust and grime add a highly picturesque quality to its charm of design.

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Page A. Robinson, *Western Manager*

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THE INCREASING VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF PARK AREAS IN AMERICAN CITIES: THEIR APPRECIATION BY THE PUBLIC A RESULT OF THE CITY PLANNING MOVEMENT AND ITS GENERAL ACCEPTANCE

THE conservation of our park areas, both national and municipal, has been so long and so forcefully advocated by farseeing persons who have made a study of the subject that to-day the public is generally alive to the fact that extensive and properly-planned parks are not only desirable, but are vitally necessary to the continued virility of the nation. Perpetual immunity from private invasion has been assured to our great scenic wonderlands by national legislation, in itself a notable step forward in the official attitude towards conservation, while municipalities have everywhere come to look upon their parks and open spaces as positive assets, and to incorporate parks systems of greater or less magnitude in their plans for future development. Some few cities that have been fortunate in their selection of farsighted officials into whose hands the matters of plan were placed, have already laid out comprehensive systems that anticipate the needs of many future

generations. Others are still operating, at enormous and unnecessary expenditure of public funds, by reason of the mistakes and neglected opportunities of the early American city planners.

The aims of our progressive socialistic movements are towards an individually improved and more efficient race. The private corporation has lately realized that its efficiency depends upon a systematic betterment of its workers through improved living conditions, and now the cities and the nation as a whole are becoming alive to the importance of maintaining a higher standard of existence for the inhabitants. Just as a contemplation of the works and wonders of nature has a recuperative and elevating effect upon those who are fortunate enough to be able to travel the world over to visit them, so in a humbler way the city dweller, living under conditions that are frequently devitalizing by reason of congestion, is benefited by the sight of open spaces, of water and playing fountains, of green trees, rocks, shrubs and grass. That cities are generally accepting this view and are enlarging the opportunities of the less fortunate classes to recuperate and refresh their mental and physical state is an indication of the healthful trend of public thinking.

New York has been particularly unfortunate in not having foreseen these necessities before enlargement of her internal parks became almost prohibitively costly. But the city is now firmly set against any further encroachment of her open spaces, and in the approaching demolition of the old Central Park arsenal is taking the first step to clear them of existing encumbrances. Fortunately, in this case, there are no questioning doubts as to the propriety of the building's destruction. It has no particular merit, architecturally or historically, that makes it worth preserving. It has outlived its usefulness, since the departments which it housed have been removed to the new and commodious Municipal Building. Its interior wooden construction is antiquated, and was a distinct fire menace to the important and valuable departmental uses to which it was put. Its demolition is opposed by none except perhaps a few who probably represent merely the traditional forces that oppose, on general grounds, any process of elimination whether good or bad.

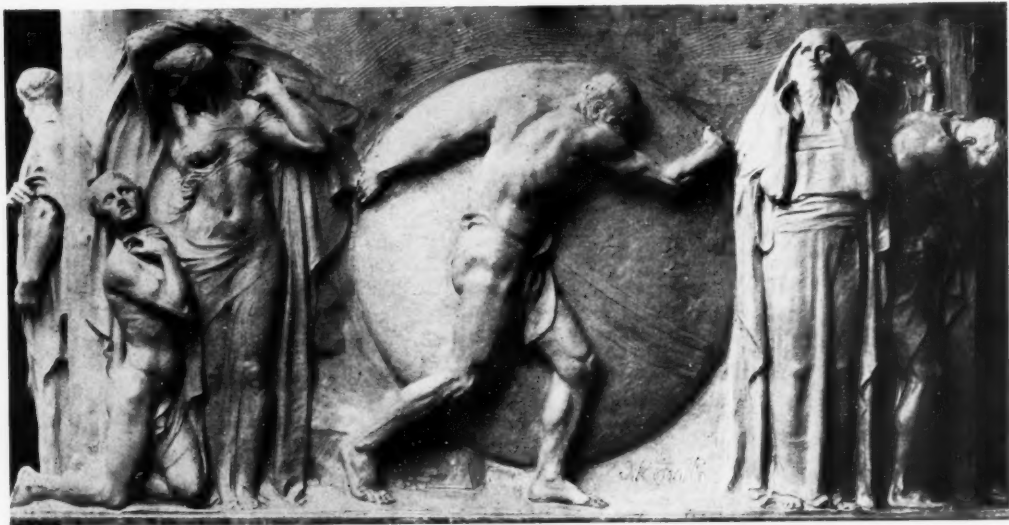
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Central Park, once on the edge of the city's uptown growth, is now the very heart of its life, and every inch of space in it has taken on a proportionately high value. Under these conditions, the sacrifice of any portion of the park area, however small, for other purposes than those directly connected with the open air life of the people is indefensible.

A further move that would doubtless receive general commendation would be the demolition of New York's general post office and federal courts building which now encumbers what was originally park area, and a restoration of its site to City Hall Park. Such action would, in fact, be welcome from at least two points of view. Obviously it would increase the size and improve the facil-

ities of a park that is now sadly overcrowded, but, incidentally, it would also remove an architectural blemish that is all the more glaring on account of its location within a few hundred feet of the City Hall. The project has already received the attention and approval of men of prominence in both the world of art and that of politics, so it would seem that its ultimate accomplishment might not be too much to hope for.

The press of America deserves commendation for the firm stand it has taken upon these vital questions. While the force which is in its power to exert in moulding public opinion and taste is occasionally not put forth with sufficient energy in aesthetic matters, it has given these and similar questions stanch and valued support.



DETAIL FOR COLUMN OF PROGRESS, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

ISIDORE KONTI, N.A., SCULPTOR



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRWAY
HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
MR. HORACE TRUMBauer, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Current Architectural Press

(Continued from page 223)

The Western Architect for February, received too late for notice with the current press of that month, is devoted to an illustration of some recent work by Messrs. Guenzel & Drummond, architects.

The subjects represented are suburban houses, churches, apartment and club buildings and some designs for work not yet executed. The details may be found on another page of this issue.

This work would seem to be a series of studies in straight lines, and, in order to judge it seriously, all preconceived ideas of the line of beauty must be put aside and the mind divested of prejudice. In connection with a consideration of the motives here shown, while sometimes called vagaries and idiosyncrasies, they are strongly indicative of the effort being made throughout this country to become freed from the thralldom of tradition.

Eventually they may lead to the evolution of a style that, with reason, might be called typically American. To ignore the merits that this work may possess would be unwise, for it has been developed with care and consideration, and, it is possible, will lead to a desired end.

The text of this issue mainly consists of an exposition by Mr. Drummond, setting forth the motives that are felt to have inspired the work above referred to.

Age Defects in Buildings

The question as to whether buildings are subject to the ills of senility, and collapse through age or hard usage is interestingly discussed in a recent article in *The Engineering News*. The writer asks:

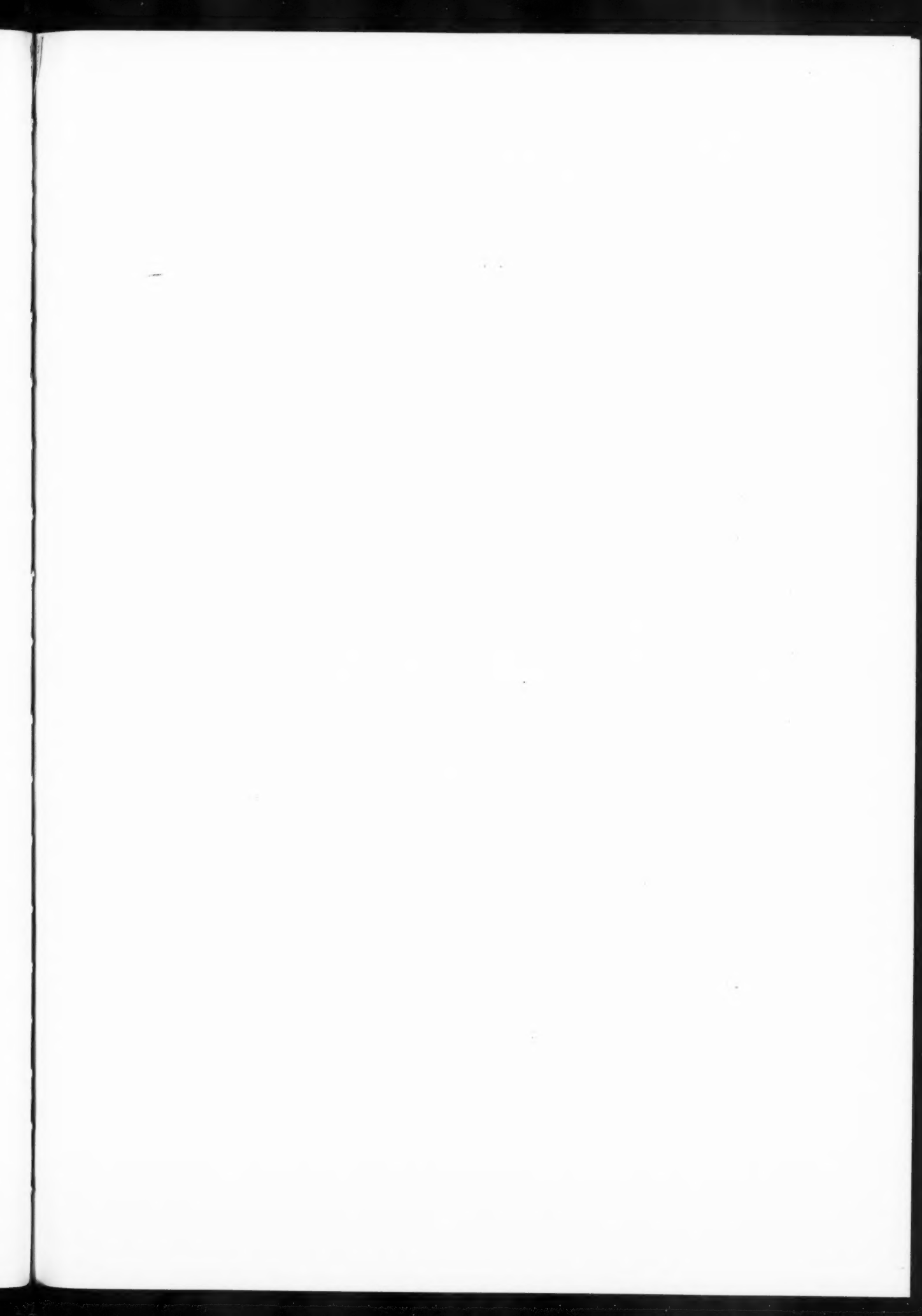
"Has age or length of service any inherent weakening effects on buildings? Rust and rot are not in question, nor that kind of settlement which cracks brick and stone walls and saps their stability. None of these latter influences affected the Boston warehouse whose collapse is reported. So far as present findings show, the building simply shrunk and warped and shook itself apart—

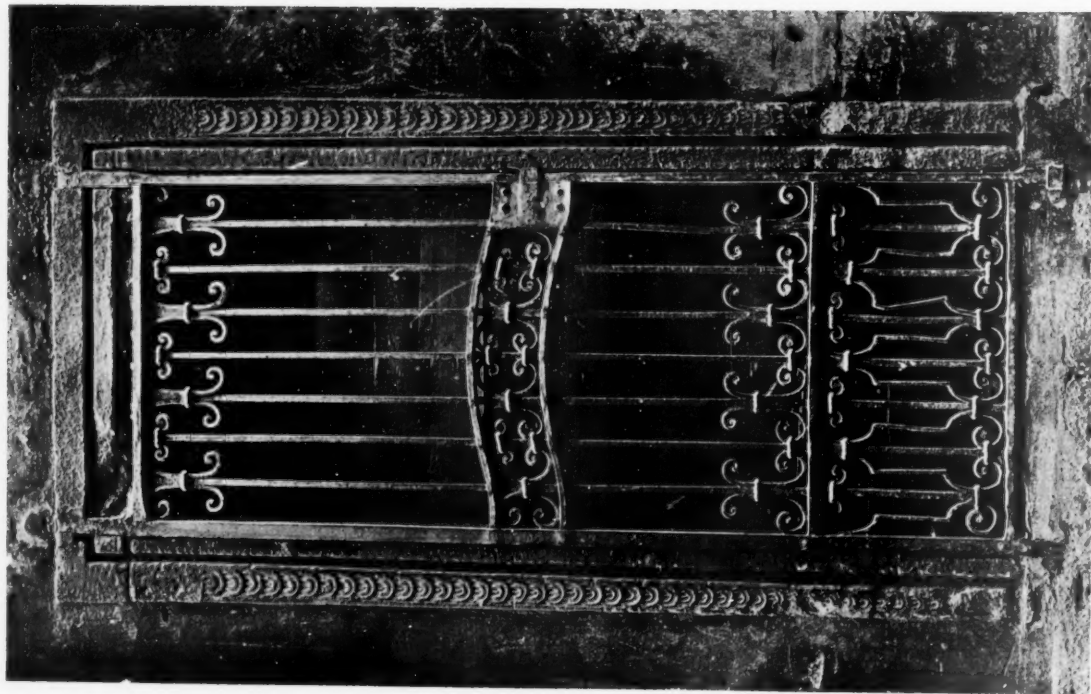
while carrying a heavy load, perhaps an overload.

"In ordinary language we are apt to apply the terms wear and tear and racking effects of long service to a building as well as to a machine or a wagon. But that is a sort of poetic license, for we really expect that a well-constructed building will last indefinitely—that it will become obsolete and be torn down to make way for a successor, rather than fall down. When structural weakness develops, we, therefore, conclude that the original builder is at fault, that he had not put up a well-built structure.

"Unfortunately, obscure or mysterious accidents to ordinary buildings, which do occur now and then, are always—we recall no exception—left uninvestigated, and do not supply a moral for bettering future practice. So for instance it is believed that gross overloading is not at all rare in some classes of commercial buildings; yet no failure or accident has ever been made the means of demonstrating the fact and the dangers of overloading. Had we such demonstrations, brought out by the investigations of the public building authorities in a case of collapse, law and practice would recognize much sooner the need of such protective means as certificates of occupancy for commercial buildings. In the same way we lack many teachings of experience as to various details of building construction and some broad questions of building practice. The theoretical advantage of construction in which all elements are tied together into a rigid, co-acting unit has never found recognition in rules of practice, and has never been credited by legal allowance with superior strength and safety because of the same neglect.

"We look to the Boston building authorities, therefore, to establish the circumstances and causes of the warehouse collapse as fully as can be done after the fact. Where in the case of a small community it might be natural that no study of a collapse should be made, or at least no valuable results gleaned by the study, the matter is otherwise when a city so large and so prominent as Boston is involved."

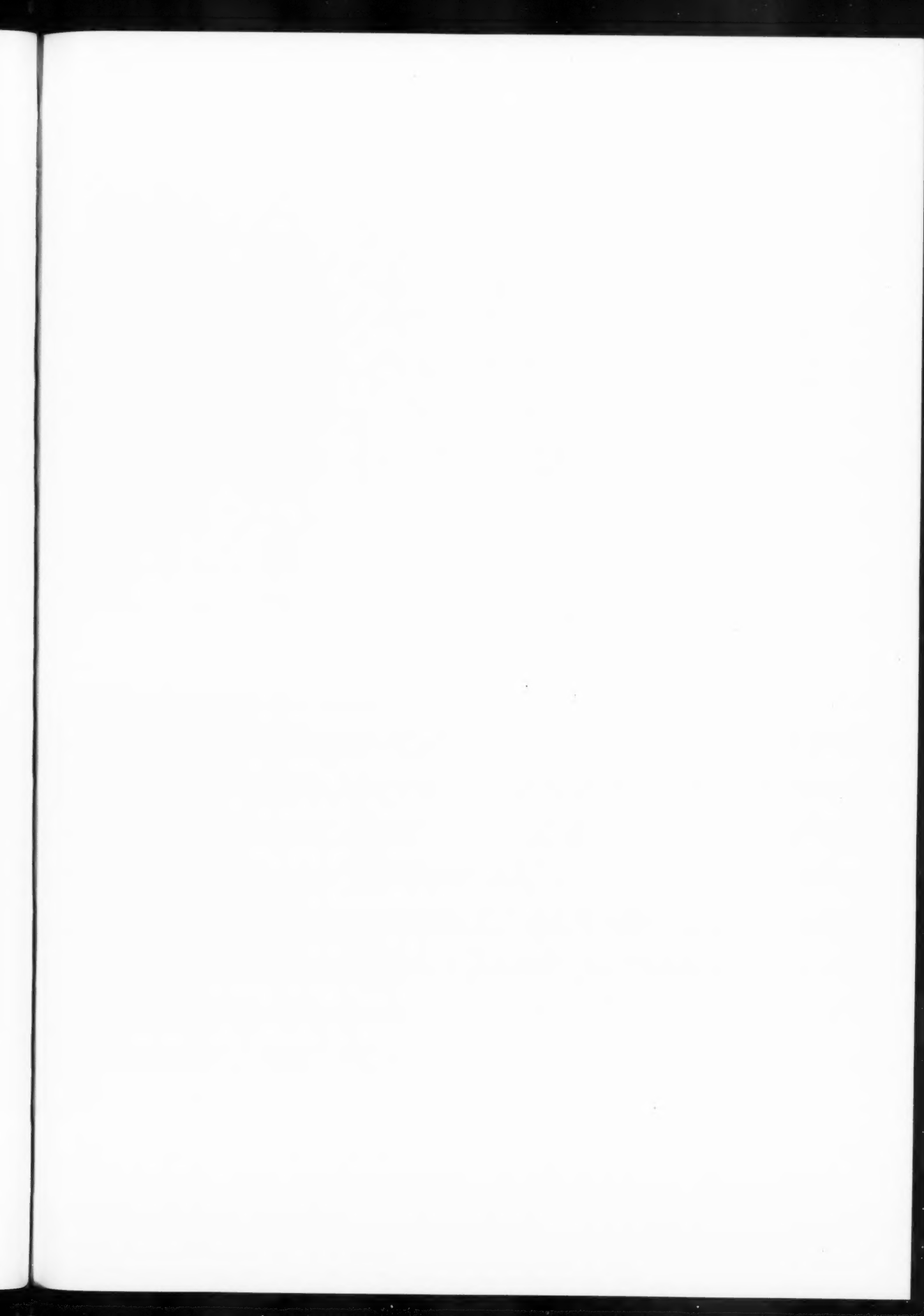


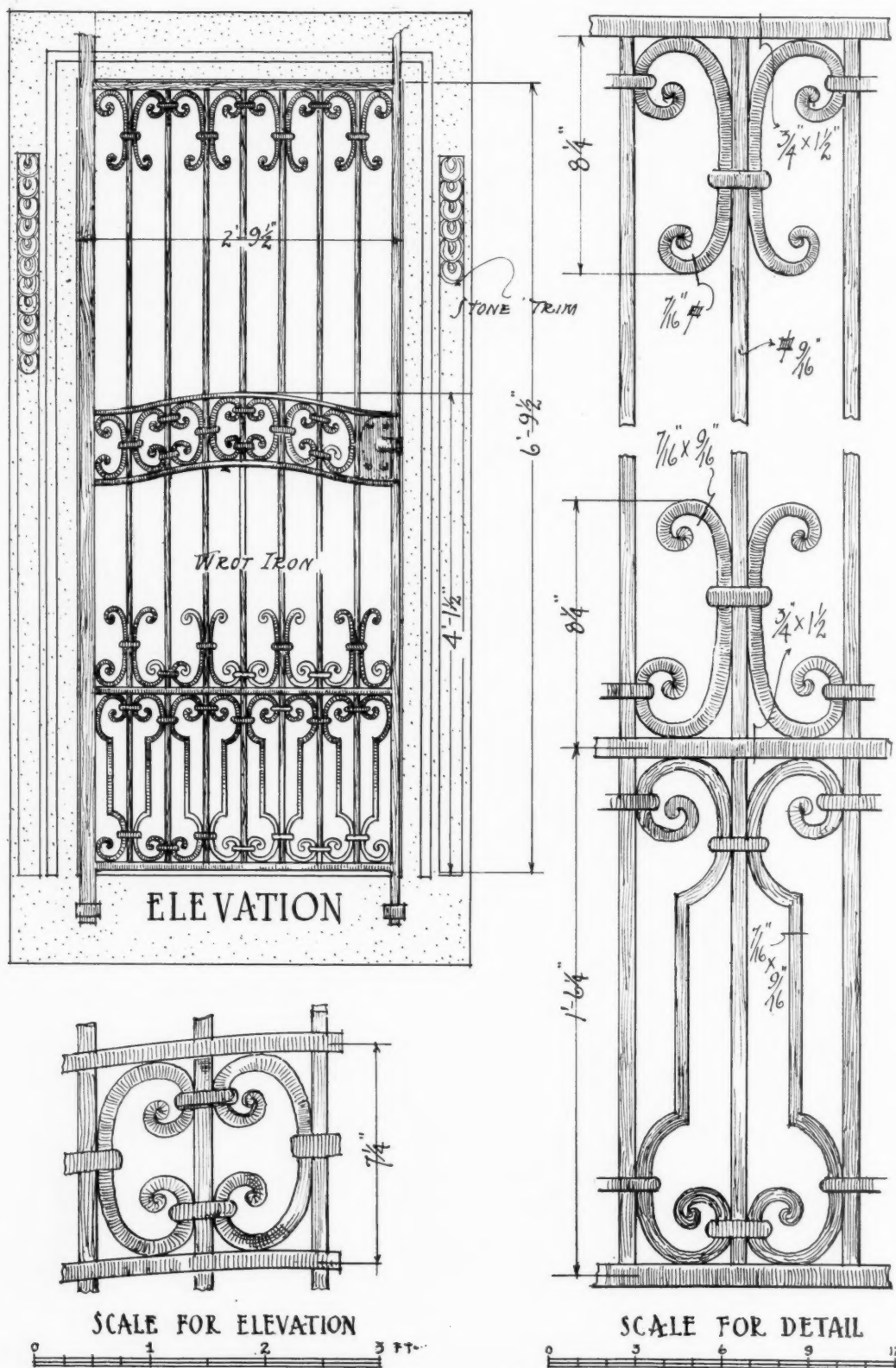


PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON



GRILLE: VIA DELL' UNIONE, MILAN

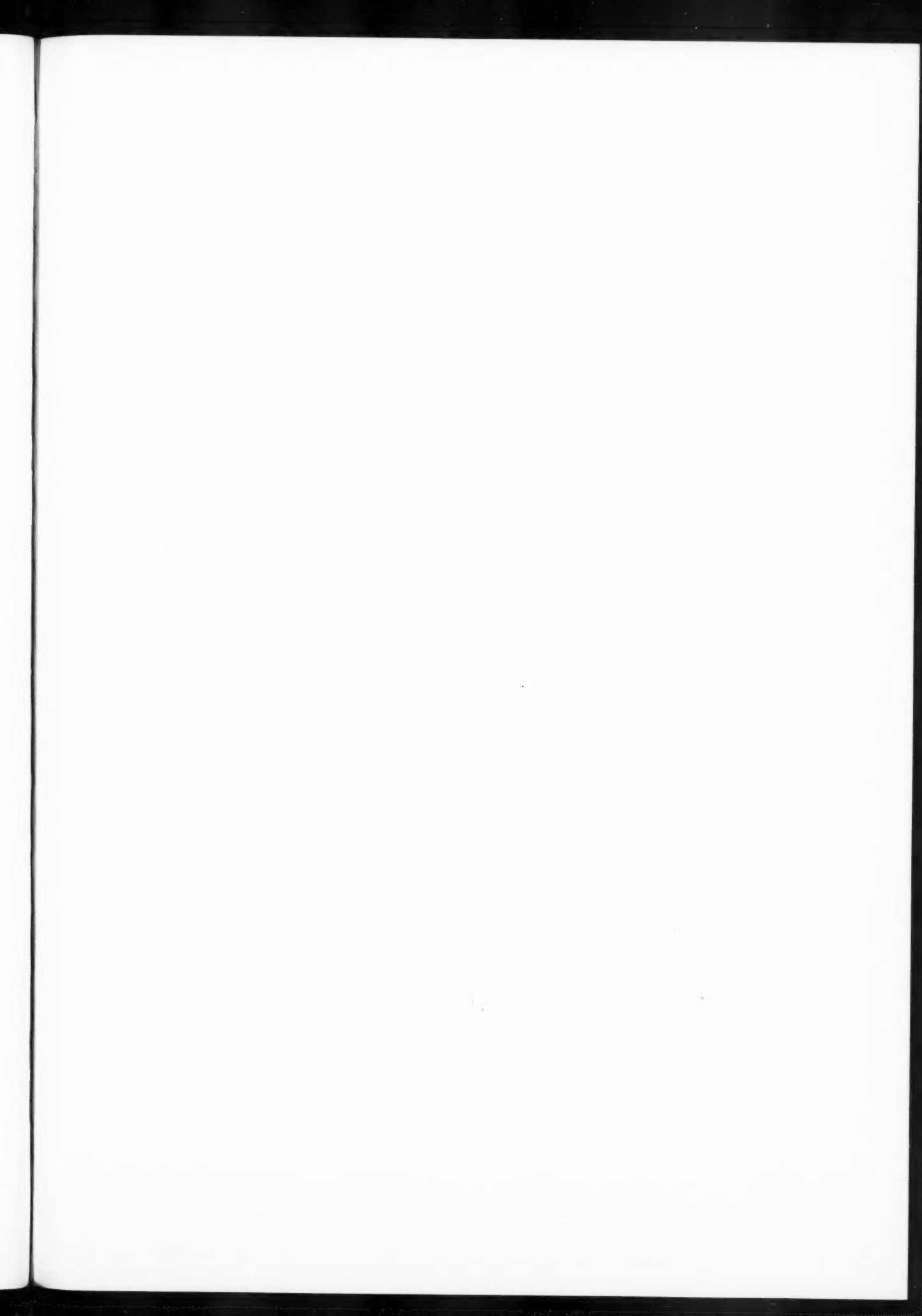


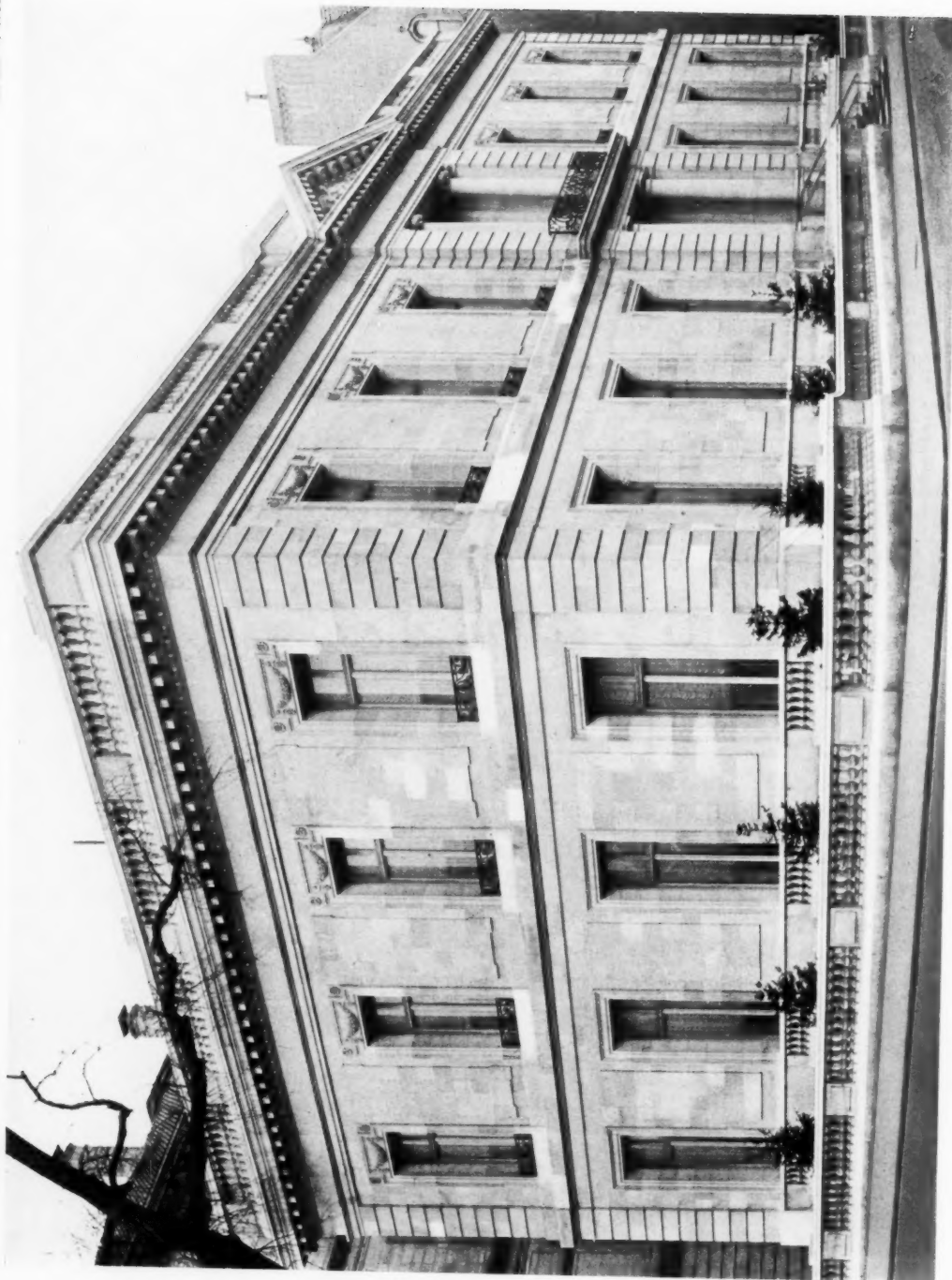


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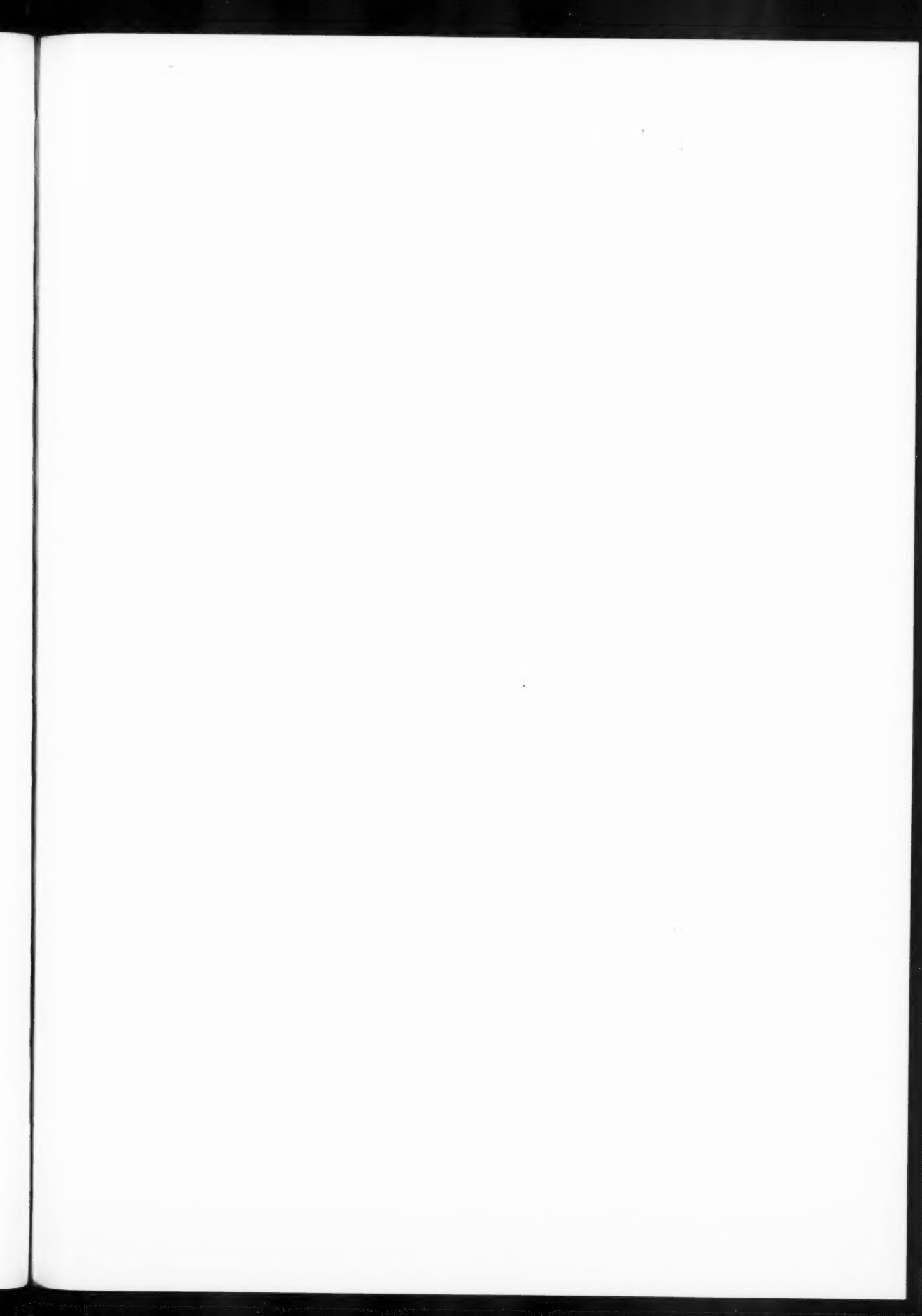
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 51

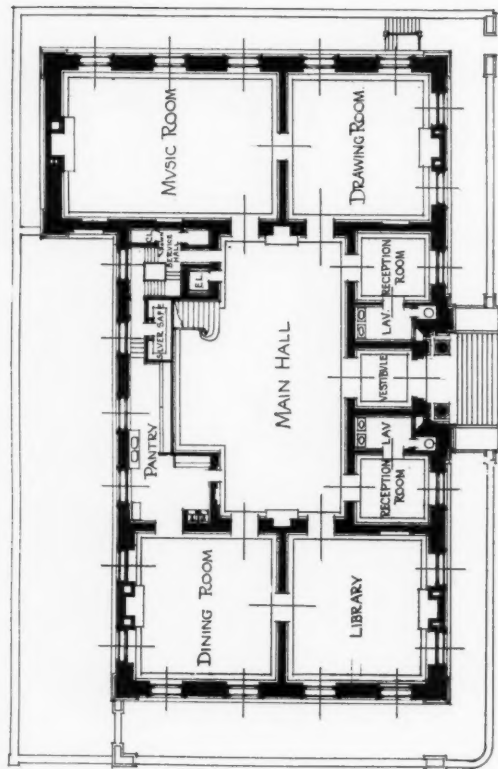




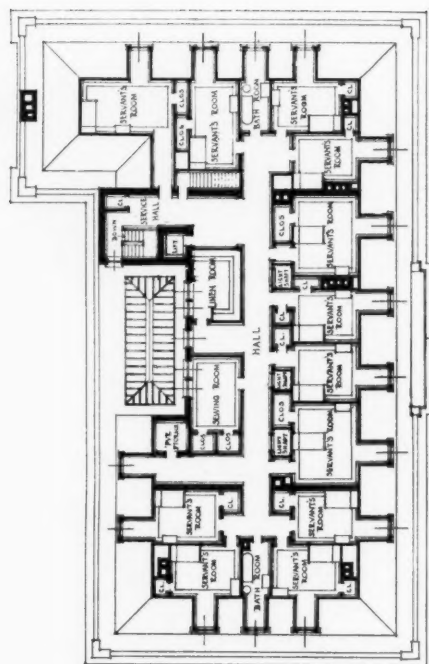
HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

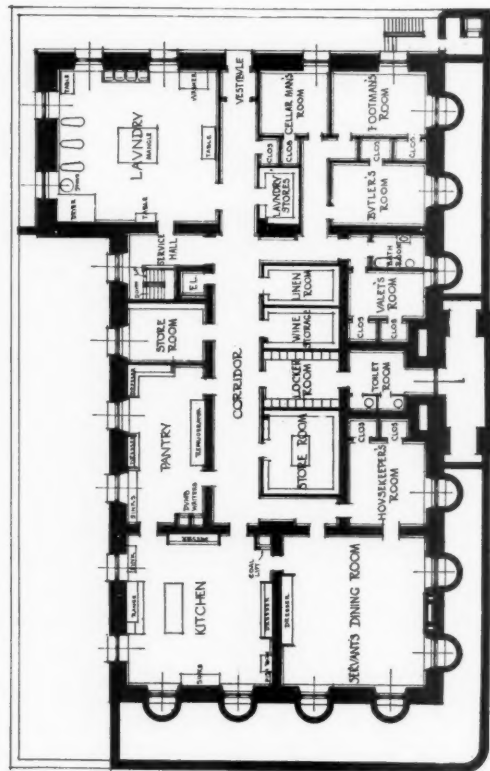




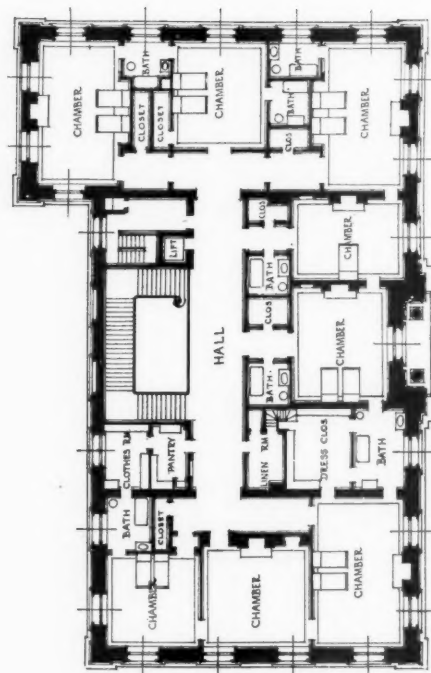
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

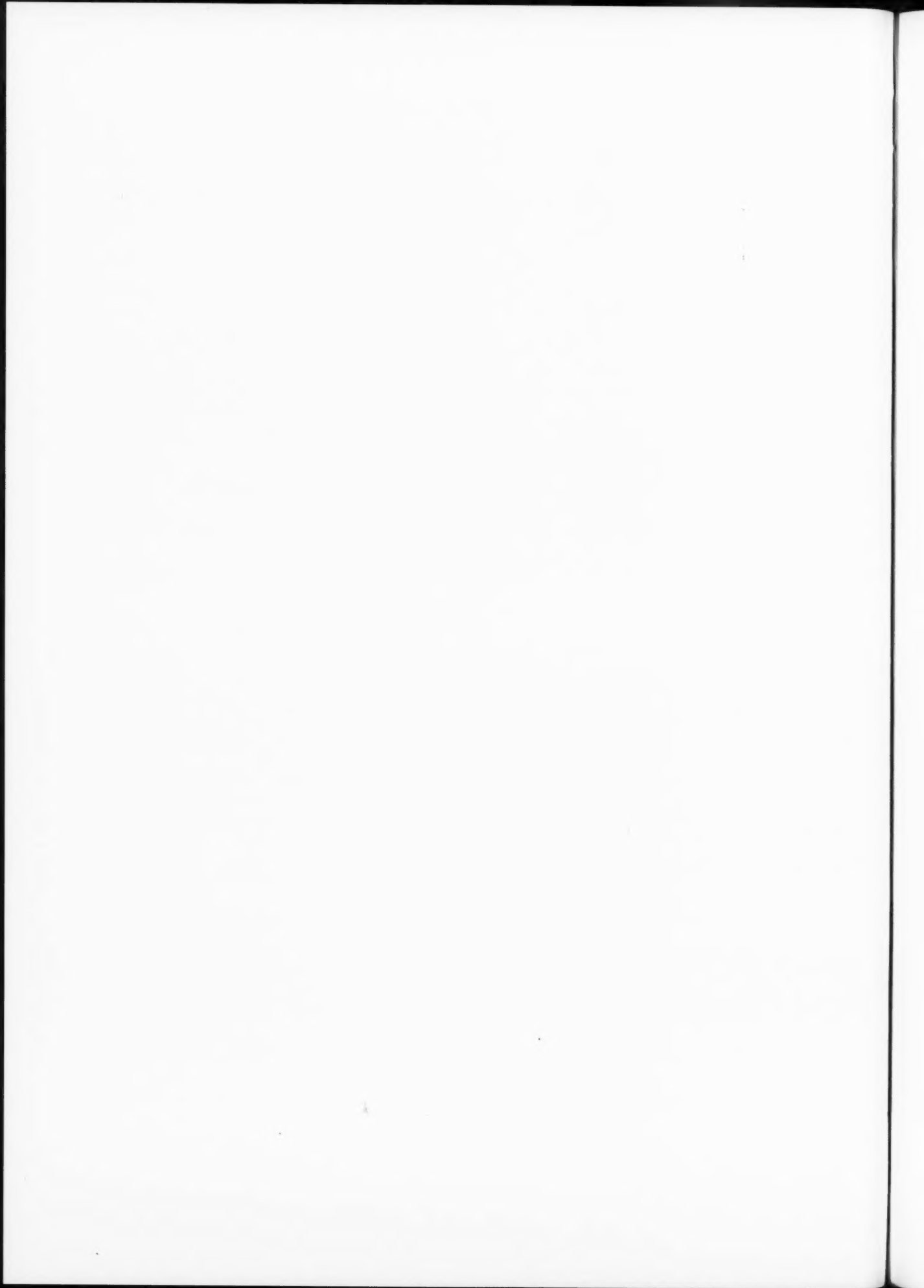
MR. HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

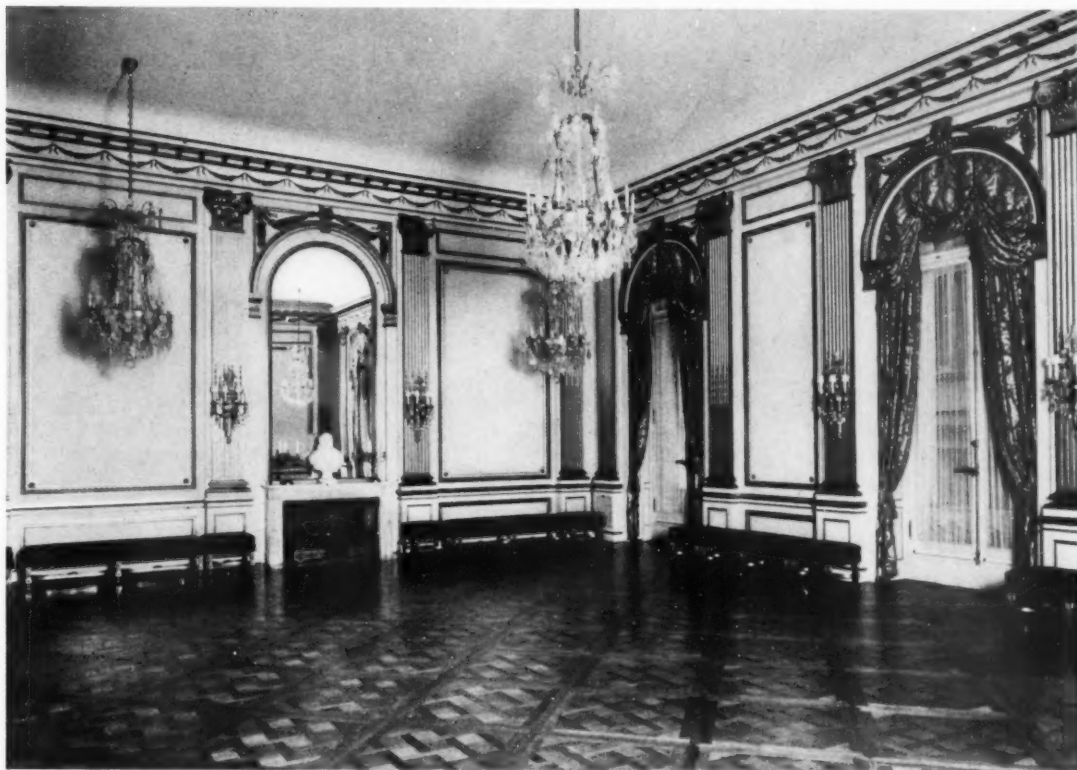


DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE

HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT





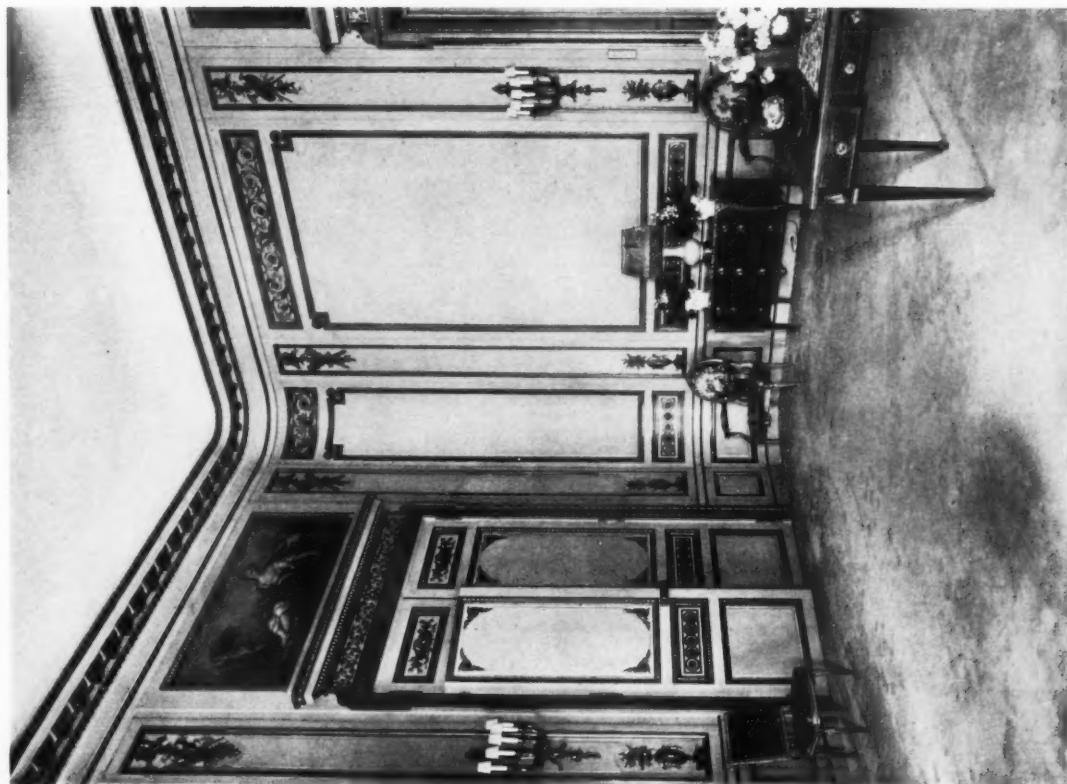
MUSIC ROOM



DRAWING ROOM

HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT



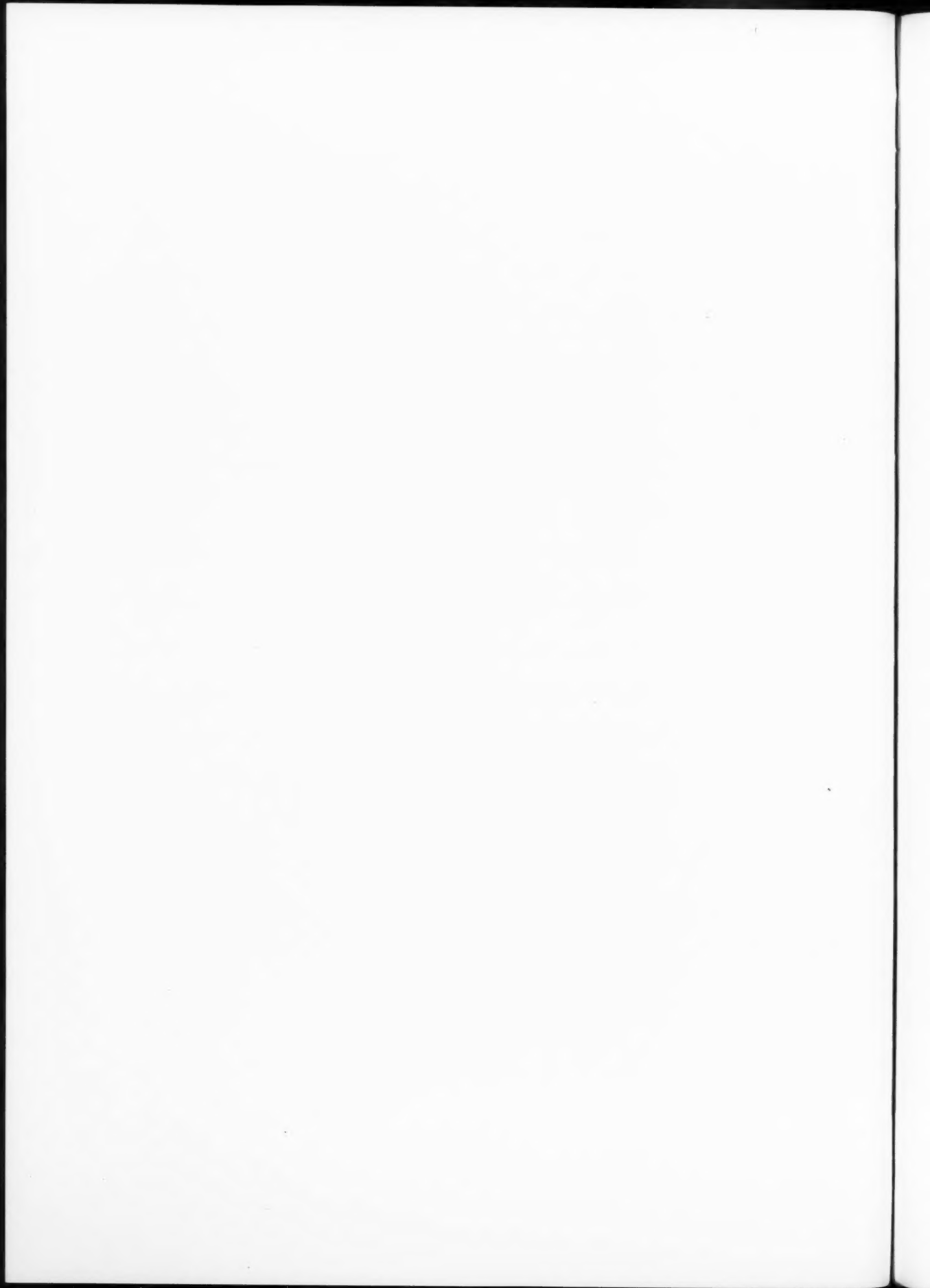
DRAWING ROOM



DINING ROOM

HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. HORACE TRUMBauer, ARCHITECT

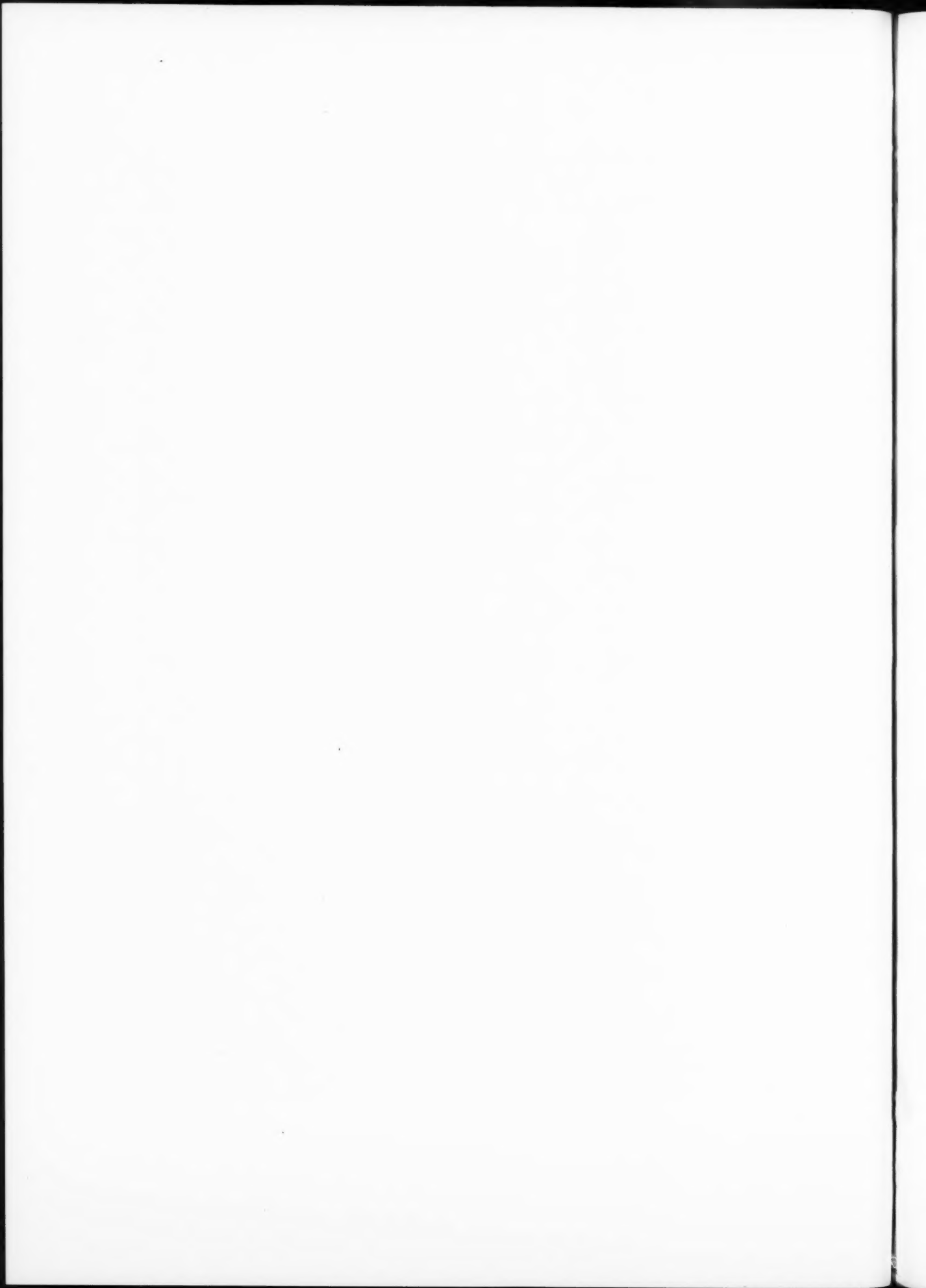


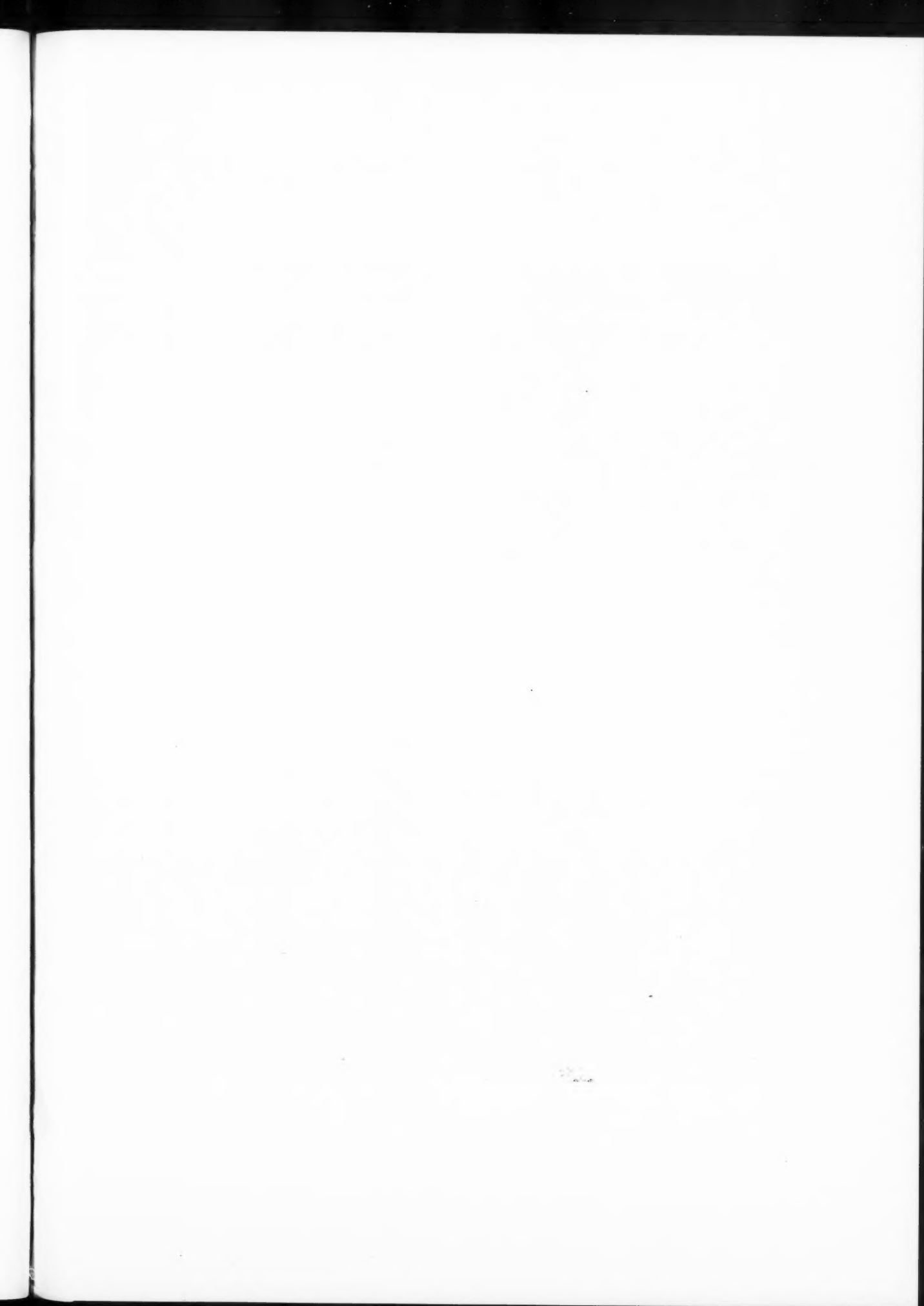


LIBRARY

HOUSE AT SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT







DETAIL OF PARAPET
CHURCH OF ST. MARK, VENICE

