

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CIX

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916

NUMBER 2098



VIEW OF HOUSE FROM LAWN

GLEN ALLEN ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, *Architect*

GLEN ALLEN, and the house that dominates it, exemplifies the growing tendency on the part of people of large wealth to provide themselves with homes that present unmistakable evidences of refinement and good taste.

Everywhere throughout this country large areas are being acquired and their regeneration and æsthetic improvement carried forward under the direction of archi-

tects. The vast extent of the United States, compared, for example, with England and France, prevents (as is possible in those countries) a composite idea of the work that is being done. Could what has thus far been accomplished be grouped and viewed in an area no larger than the European countries, we believe those who do not keep in touch with this progress in the making of estates, would be surprised to see the

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE TO ESTATE

great things that have already been done. Architects have good reason to feel proud of their influence in this direction. While the dweller in the comparatively confined limits of cities will have some acquaintance with the artistic growth of his surroundings,

it is only by personal knowledge of the development of the country house that he can realize the large measure of accomplishment that has been effected during a period of time as limited as the past ten years.

In the case of Glen Allen, very thor-



VIEW FROM THE HOUSE OF GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE.
BRONZE PAN IN FOREGROUND BY MACMONNIES



ISLAND AND JAPANESE BRIDGE IN FIRST POOL

oughly illustrated in this issue, we have a house that is of unusual interest "from the ground up." We learn from a letter received from the architect, a novel method was employed in the work to expedite construction and avoid delays incident to the inclement weather of the winter months in the middle West. He writes: "The excavation for the Allen house is in layer rock, which is but three feet below the grade and is full of springs. The work was begun in the month of November. After excavation was complete, a glass covering similar to a huge conservatory or glass house, was erected, covering the excavation. Heat was installed, and the work proceeded through blizzards, snow and rain, to the placing of the first floor beams, which was accomplished by May 1."

American readers will probably pass this brief account of a time-annihilating scheme as but another of many instances of modern expeditious building methods. The more conservative of European architects will, no doubt, be impressed by a circumstance so "purely American," and discuss with considerable in-

terest the evident insistence in this country that a saving of time is in so many instances purchased with a large outlay of money.

The fact remains, however, that the architect was able by ingenious and well-considered efforts to comply with the wishes of his client, and carry his work to completion within the prescribed interval.

The springs uncovered in excavating for the foundations necessitated a very thorough system of water and damp-proofing, as this part of the building, as will be seen by reference to the plan (see page 150) has been availed of for other than the general purposes of a basement floor.

The fact that the boiler room is located nineteen feet below grade, indicates the unusual depth of the excavation, and emphasizes the necessity for protection from



IN THE "VISTA"

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

water and the consequent dampness.

The illustrations portray the architectural features of the house so thoroughly that it is not deemed necessary to lead the architectural reader in his appreciation of the work.

In the interior views, the furnishings are largely dominated by objects collected by the owner during many and long periods of travel, particularly in far Eastern countries. The various things, collected with a view to their final resting place in this house, have

good breeding suggested by well considered design.

With all its luxury and evidence of lavish expenditure, the house carries with it an air of domesticity and suggests a place to live and grow in.

A certain rich man, not so very long ago, expressed his opinion of his new house, built without regard to expense, in this way: "I have," said he, "spent all of my life in high-priced hotels, and now having built me a house, I have yet no home; it's all too fine



THE THIRD POOL, AND BRONZE PAN BY JANET SCUDDER

a personal and very intimate relation to the owner aside from their artistic and often rare qualities. For example, the "moth eaten bronze" Buddha, that rests on the richly carved pedestal in the billiard room, is claimed to be fifteen hundred years old, while the rare paintings, porcelains, brasses and bronzes that are everywhere to be seen are all of unquestioned artistic value and great antiquity. They will have especial significance to collectors. The entire house, both inside and out, shows suppression and

and stately for comfort." His plaint echoed that of many another wealthy man of similar experience.

Fortunately, we are learning better ways of living and higher and broader views of building our country homes. Glen Allen affords an instance of this newer type that is satisfactory evidence of our emergence from the one time vulgarity of the *nouveau riche* into the higher and better life, and a culture and refinement that is every day more and more noticeable.

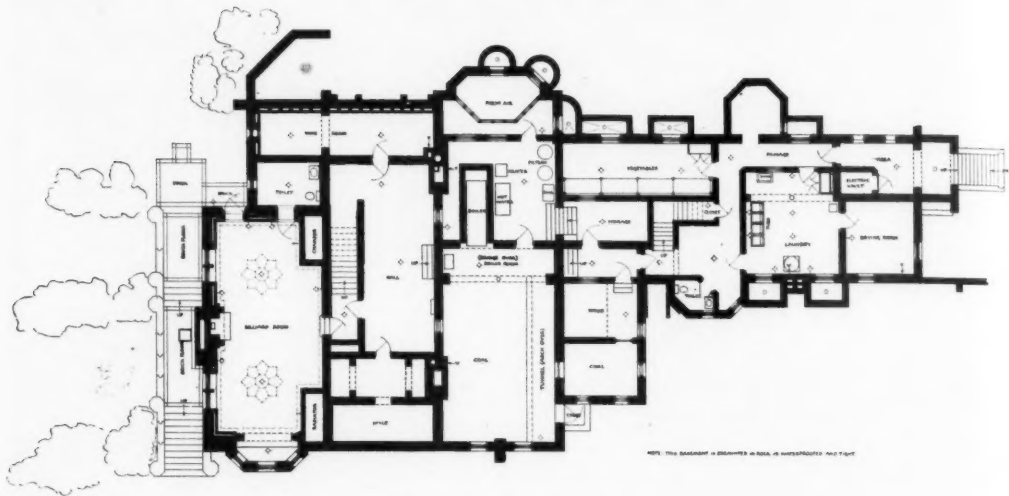


A CORNER OF THE DEN



LIVING ROOM

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



PLAN OF BASEMENT

The grounds surrounding the house have been for a number of years under development, as will be inferred when their advanced state is noticed. They are an admirable result of the work of the landscape gardener, and were done under the supervision

of Mr. W. H. Manning, landscape architect.

The bronze Pan, at the third pool, was executed by Janet Scudder, while the Pan surrounding the small centrally placed fountain to the flower garden, is by Macmonnies.



DINING-ROOM BAY AND "VISTA"

RECENT LEGAL DECISION

CERTIFICATE OF ARCHITECT

(Washington). Generally, where the parties to a building contract constitute the architect, an umpire or arbiter to determine differences arising in the performance of the contract, and provide that his determination, as evidenced by his certificate, shall be final and conclusive, such a contract will be upheld as binding.

The refusal of an architect, empowered with the supervision of the construction of a building, to give a certificate that the building has been completed is at least *prima facie* evidence that the building was not completed within a specified time.

The Washington Supreme Court arrived at the foregoing conclusions in *Calby v. Interlaken Land Company*. The facts of the case were that plans and specifications for a \$10,000 house were submitted to the defendant by the plaintiff. These plans were approved by the defendant and a house was constructed according to these plans. The principal issue in the case was whether the house was completed within the time provided for in the contract.

The building contract recites on its face that "the house shall be completed on or before June 1, 1909, said completion to be evidenced by a certificate from S. A. Jennings, architect."

The Court said: "It is plain from the contract that the completion of the house must be evidenced by a certificate from Mr. Jennings, the architect. The parties themselves provided in the contract how the fact of completion should be shown. It is not claimed that this certificate was ever obtained. We think it was a conceded fact upon the trial that the specifications called for oak floors in the building. It was practically conceded that these oak floors were not laid until long after July 1, 1909. This

was a material part of the contract, and the omission to lay these floors within the time clearly shows that the building was not substantially completed. There were other items in the building which were not completed on July 1st, and not until two or three months later. In order to avoid disputes which might arise whether the building was completed, the parties inserted in the contract the clause that the completion is "to be evidenced by a certificate from S. A. Jennings, architect." It appeared upon the trial that Mr. Jennings was the architect who drew the plans and superintended the construction of the building for the plaintiff. He was in no wise connected with the defendant, and was presumably a fair man to whom the question of completion might be submitted. This court has uniformly held that where the parties to a contract provide therein that the performance or non-performance shall be evidenced by an architect's certificate, such evidence is the only method of proving the fact, except in cases where the referee acts fraudulently, or arbitrarily refused to give the certificate.

"The law is well established in this State that where, by the contract of the parties, a given person, such as the architect, the engineer, or the superintendent in charge of the work contemplated by the contract, is made the umpire or arbiter to determine differences which may arise in the performance of the contract, the certificate of such umpire is a prerequisite to recover, in the absence of arbitrary refusal to give it, and is final and conclusive upon the parties in the absence of fraud, misconduct, or palpable mistake on his part." It must be held that the building was not completed in accordance with the terms of the contract. (*Calby v. Interlaken Land Company*, 152 Pac. 993.)



KOREAN PAVILION AND LOTUS POOLS



A GUEST-ROOM MANTEL

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN,
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

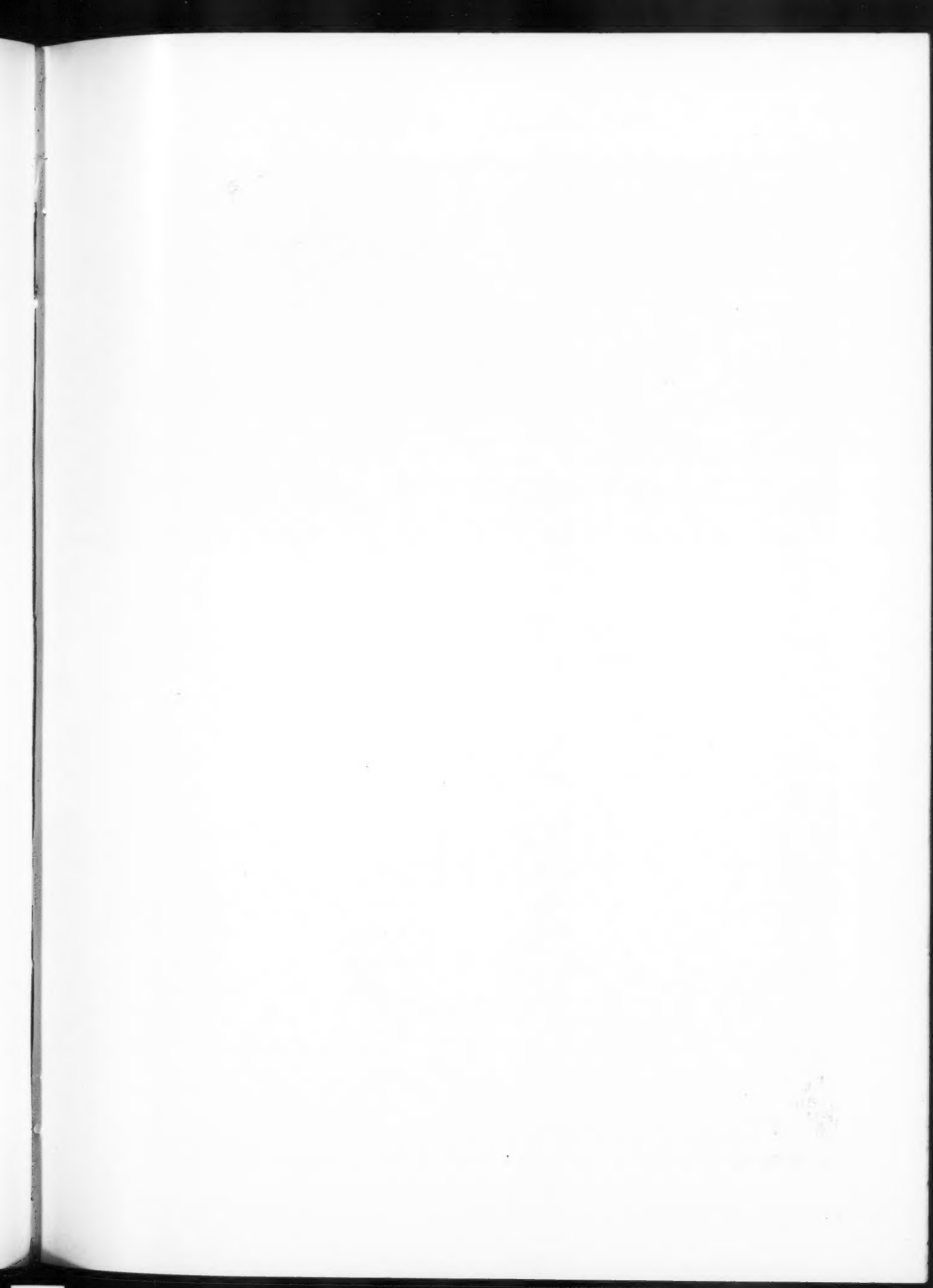
NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS

No. 59—GARDEN HOUSE, PAL. ZAMBONI, VERONA.

THE garden of Pal. Zamboni has been adequately described in previous issues and to complete its full illustration is only needed the small tool house which takes its place on one of the minor axes, symmetrically placed with respect to the exterior loggia of the palace. We may be sure that this garden was built before the spirit of the baroque reached its culmination for here is none of the elaborate eccentricities of the late Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century to be observed. The slight architectural features of the garden fall rather within the period when it was considered sufficient to build solidly and simply and the subject of this week's illustrations exemplifies this fact. A few years later it would have been impossible for the Renaissance

garden designer to have contented himself with so restrained a facade—it would have been thought necessary to add at least a few great sweeping consoles or to secure a sinuous or varied silhouette.

In this facade, for it is no more than that, everything has been reduced to terms of the simplest equation. Pilasters are reduced to flat strips or retain only a distinguishing capital; openings are merely such and nothing more. The design is only sketched in and yet looking at it across the garden, it becomes, punctuated by a few pines, a house of enchantment and mystery. One is ignorant of its purpose whether it be to house the gardener or to screen from view some ungainly mass beyond, but the illusion is sustained and the mystery of the garden retained.

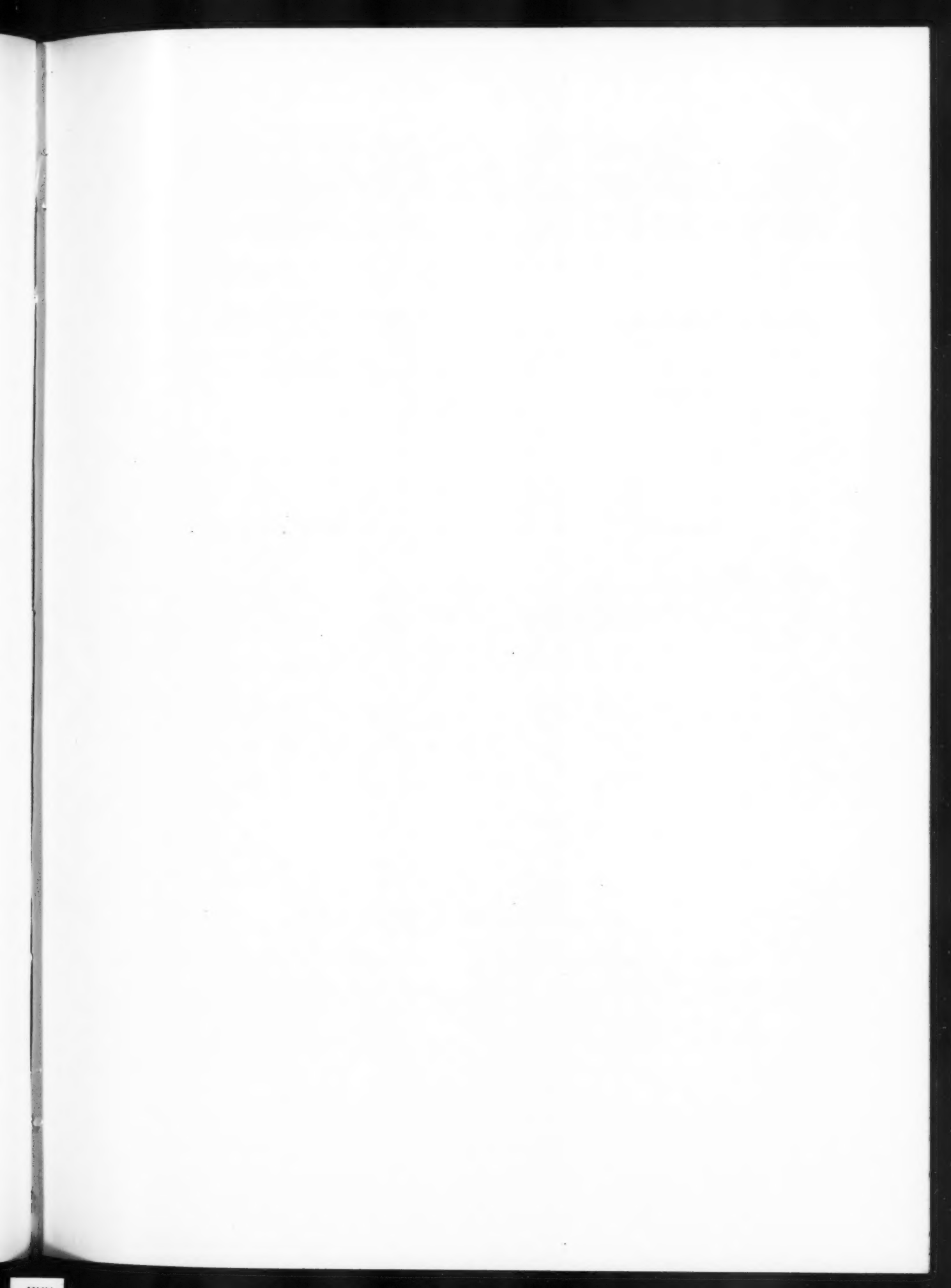


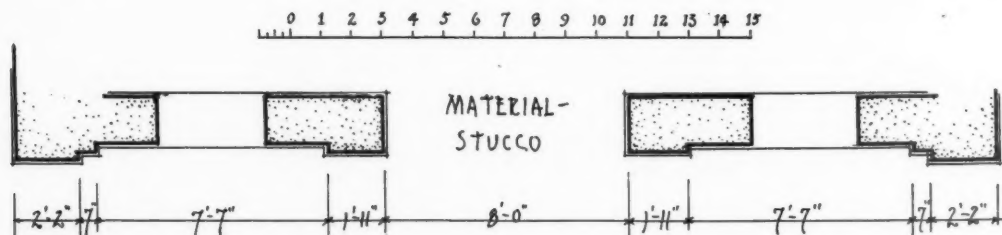
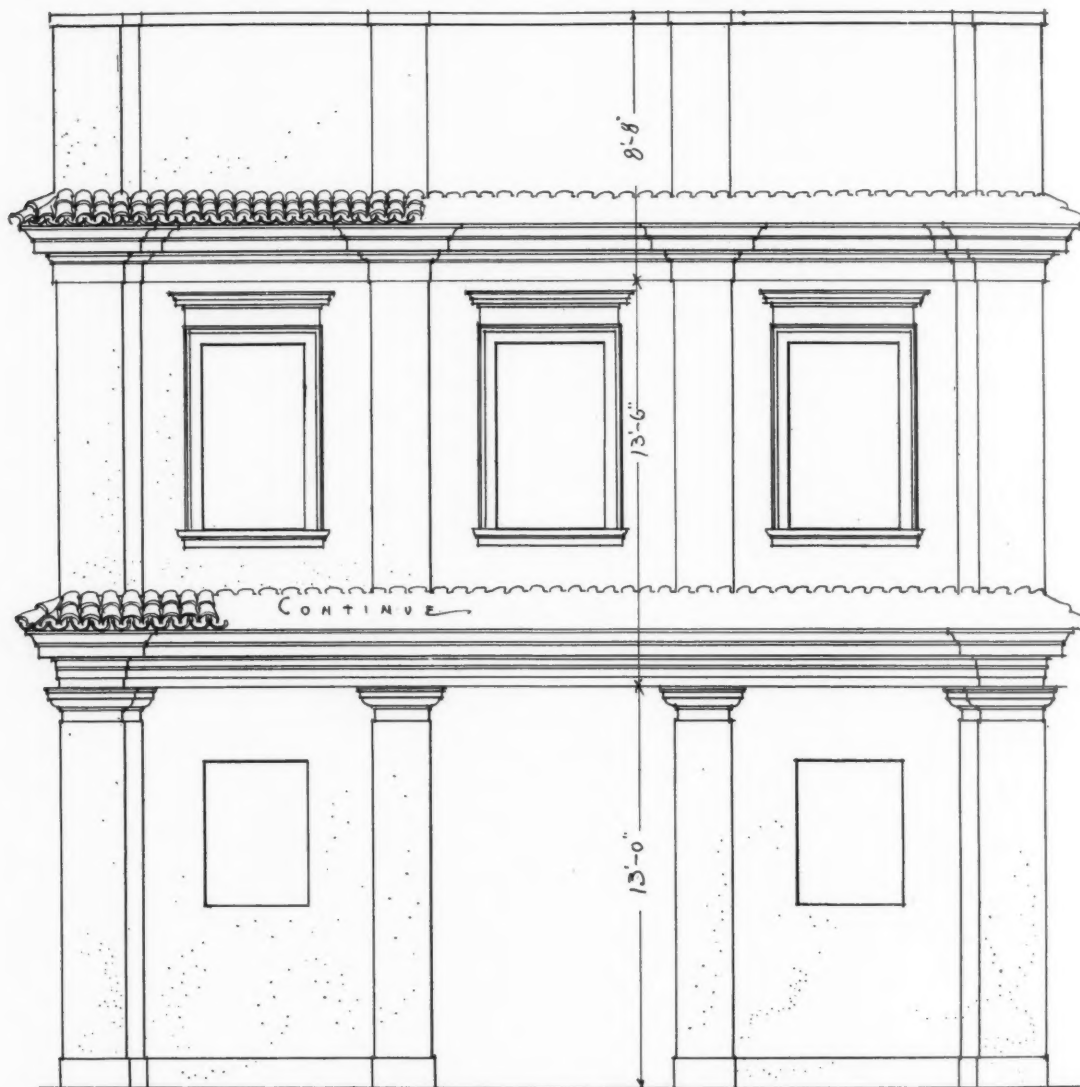


GARDEN HOUSE, PALAZZO ZAMBONI, VERONA

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

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO 121



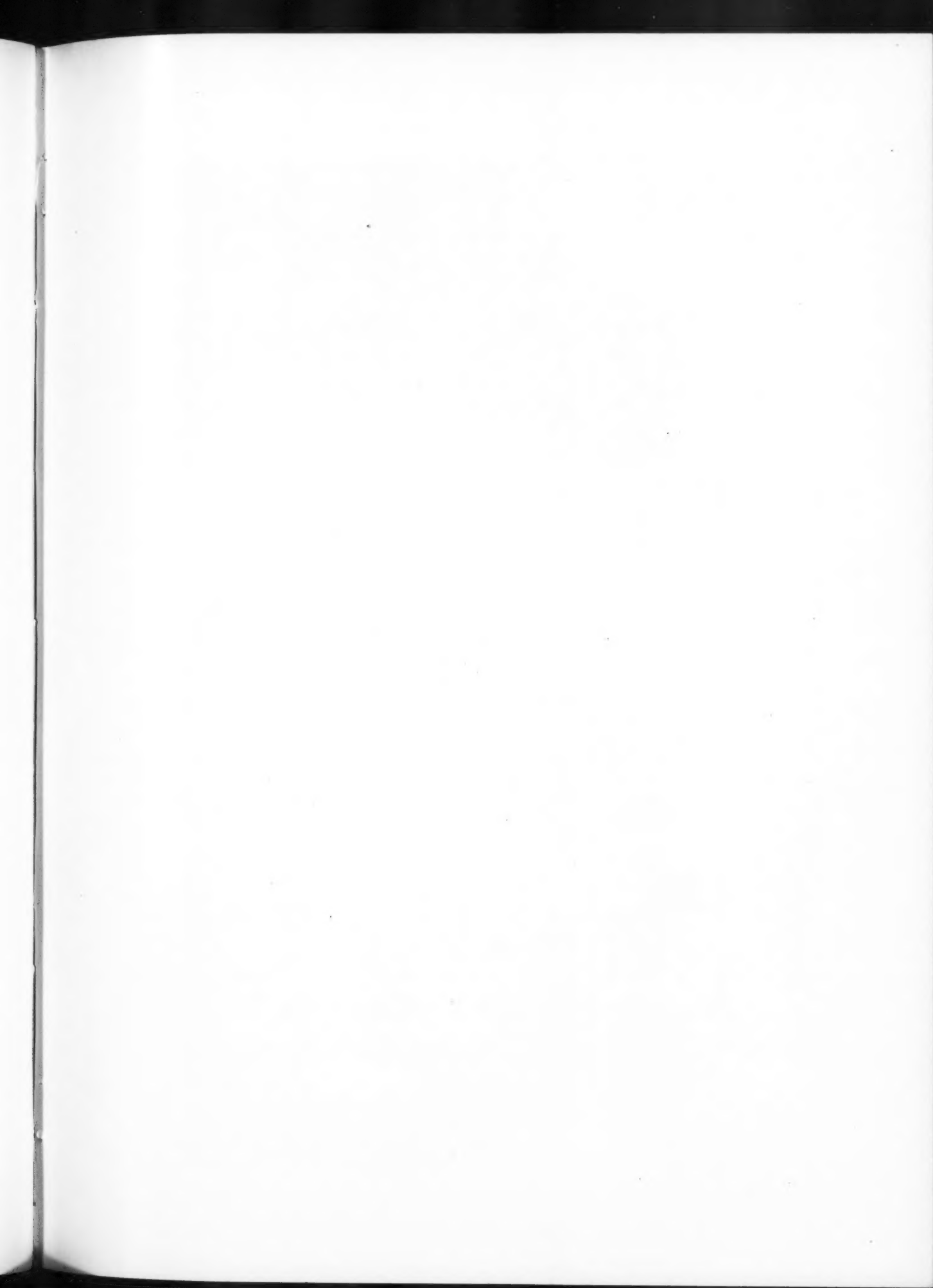


PALAZZO ZAMBONI

DETAILS OF GARDEN HOUSE

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

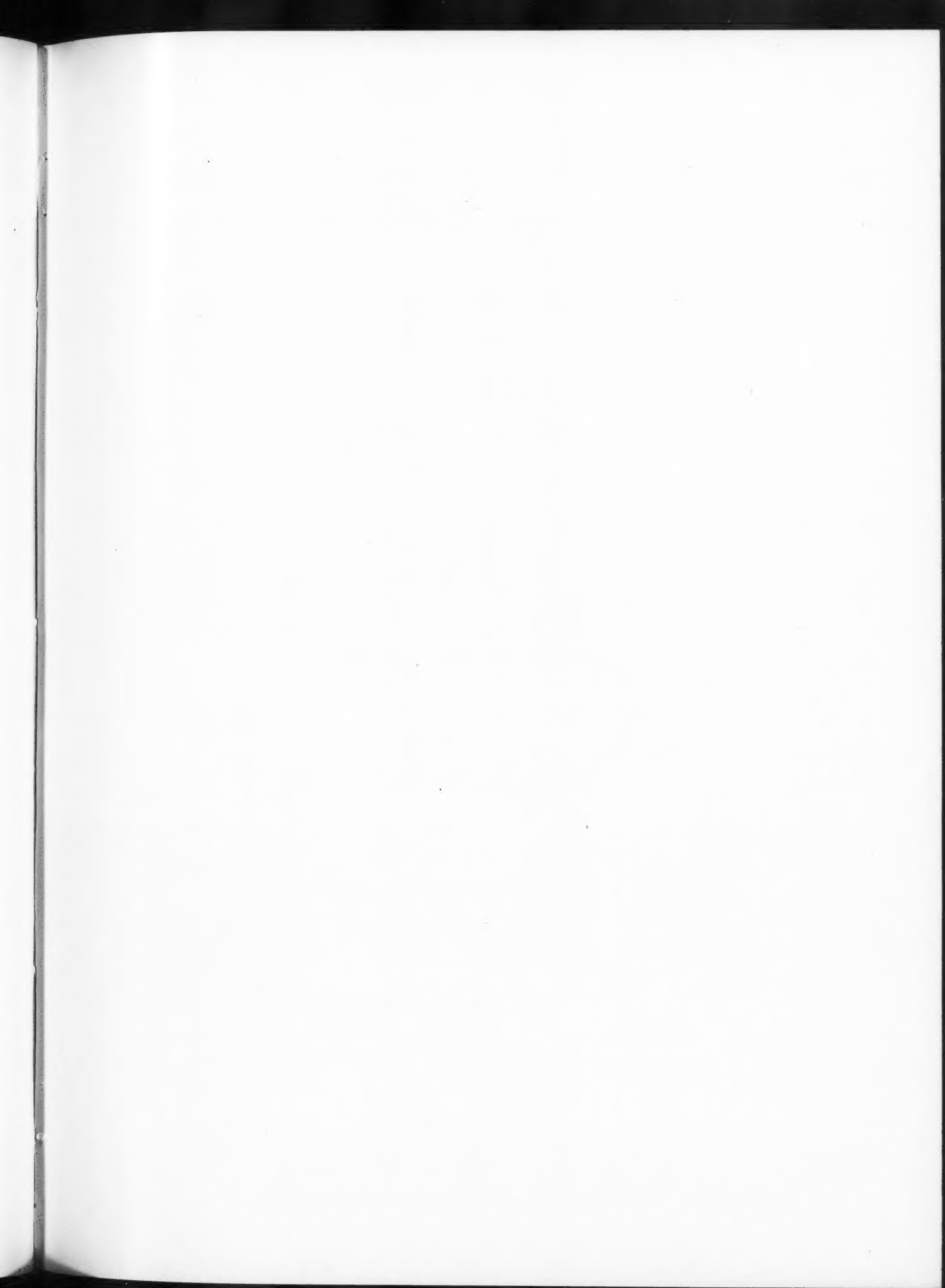
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO 122

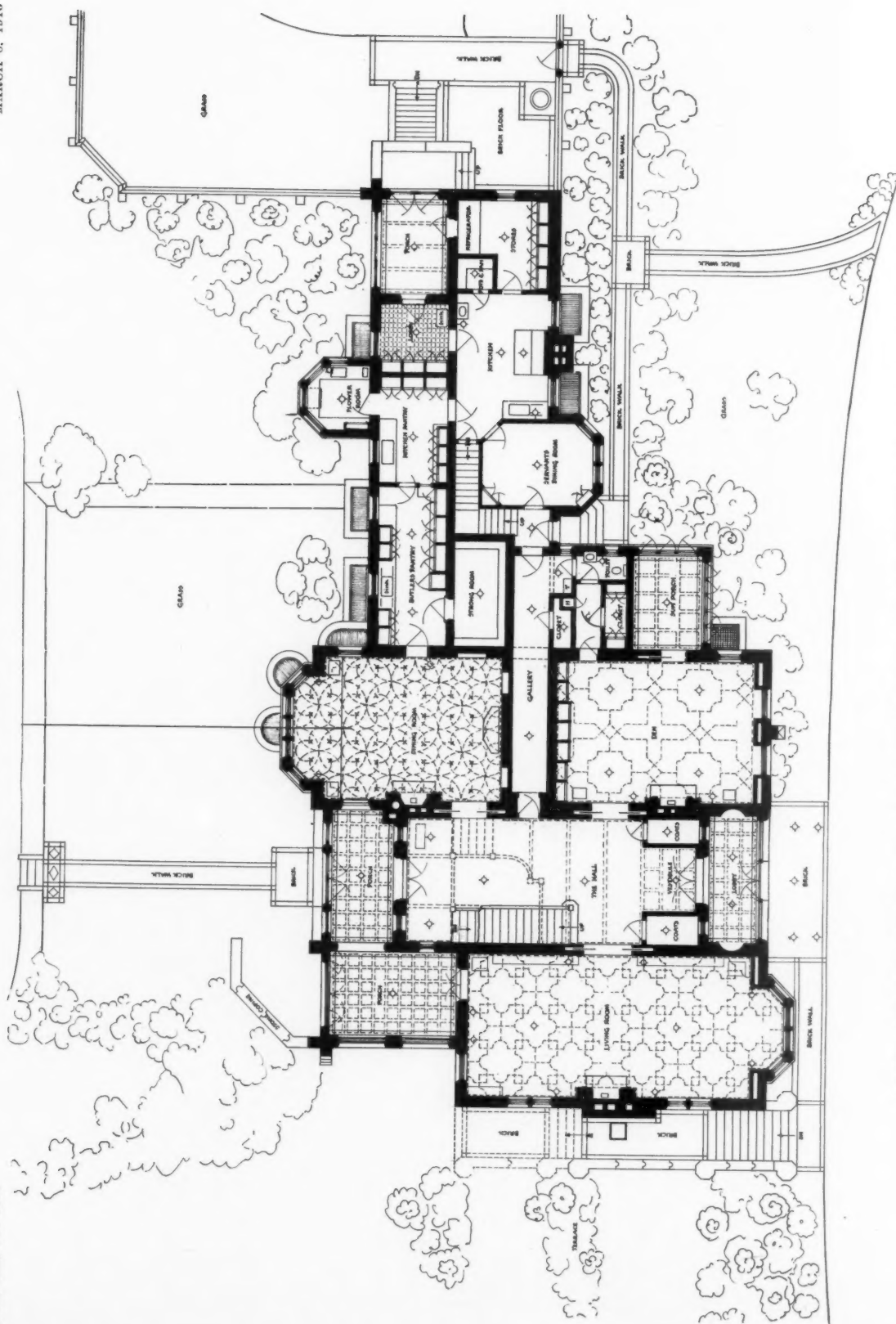




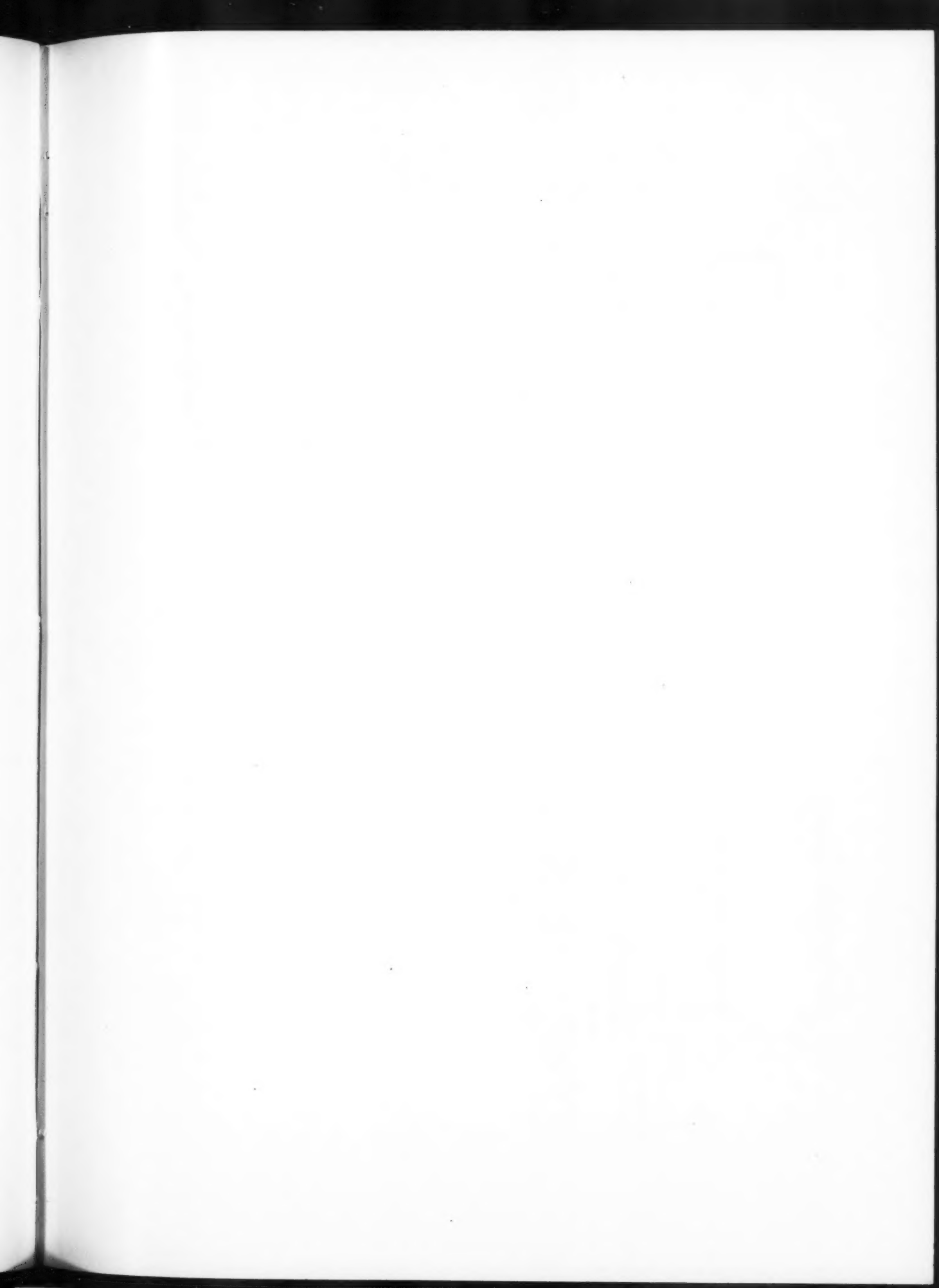
SOUTH ELEVATION

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT





GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT







DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY

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CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF LAWN ENTRANCE

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN,
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



MAIN STAIRCASE

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT

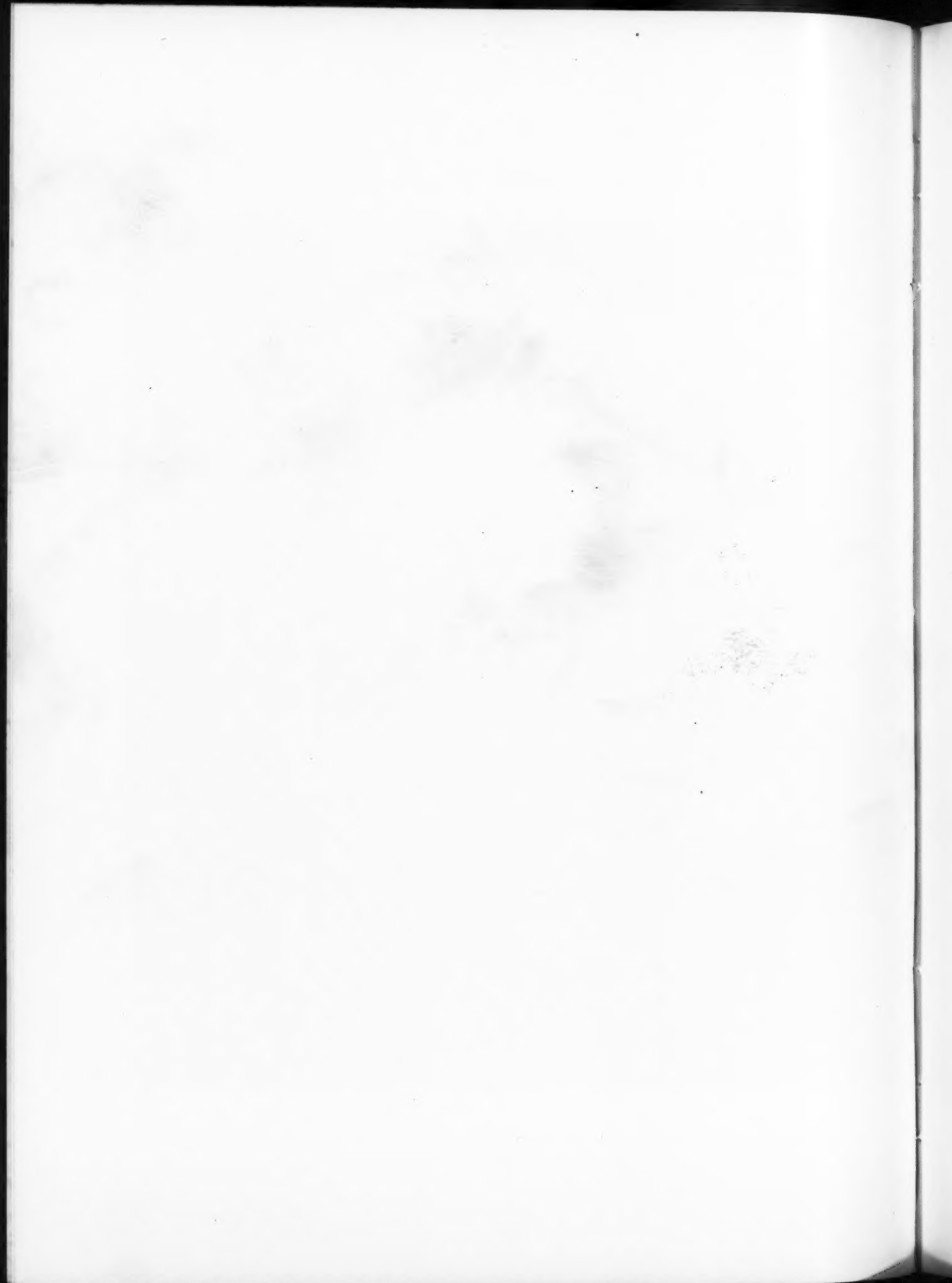




STAIRCASE HALL, SECOND FLOOR

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT

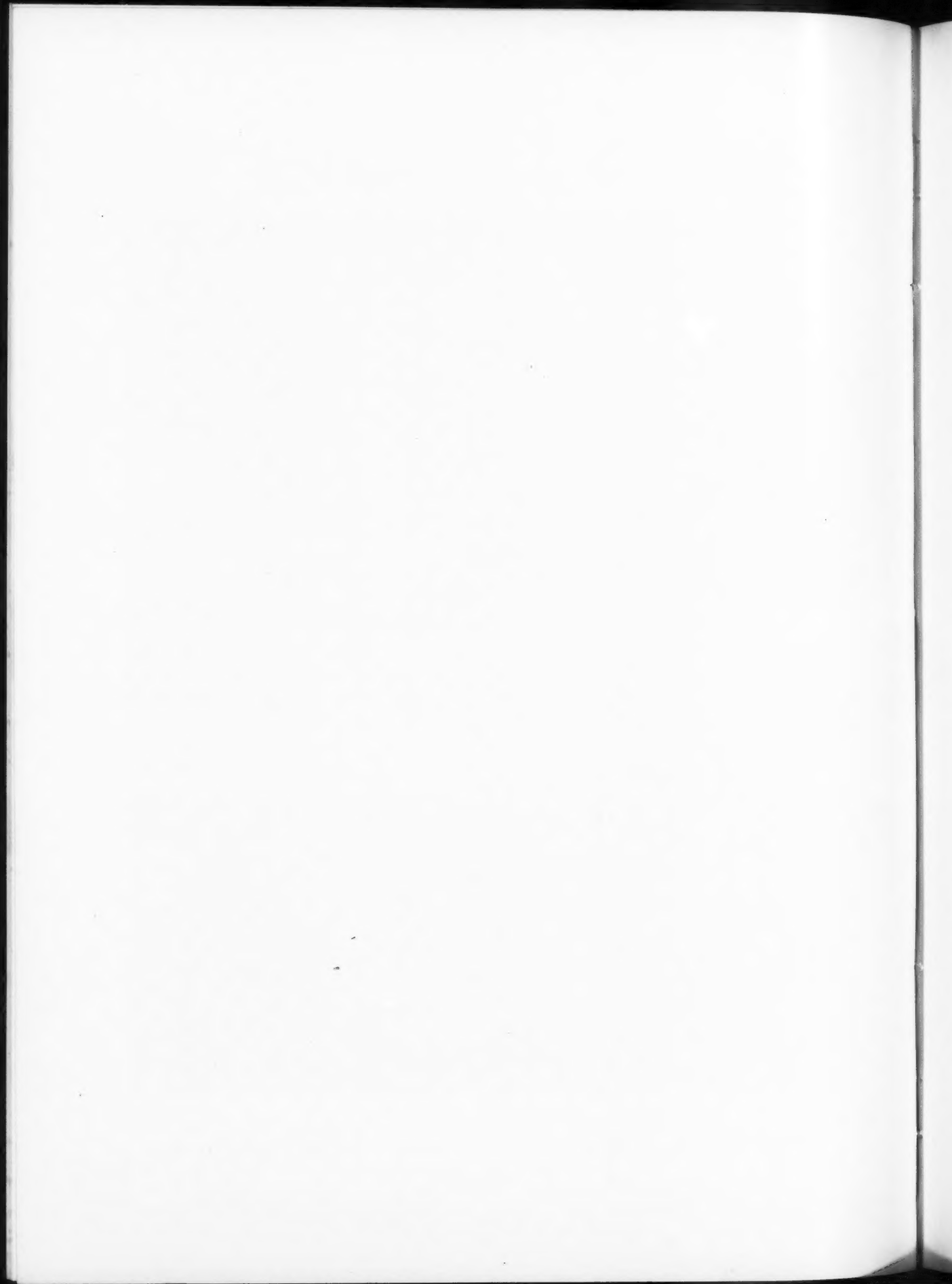




STAIRCASE HALL—NORTH VIEW

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT





DINING ROOM



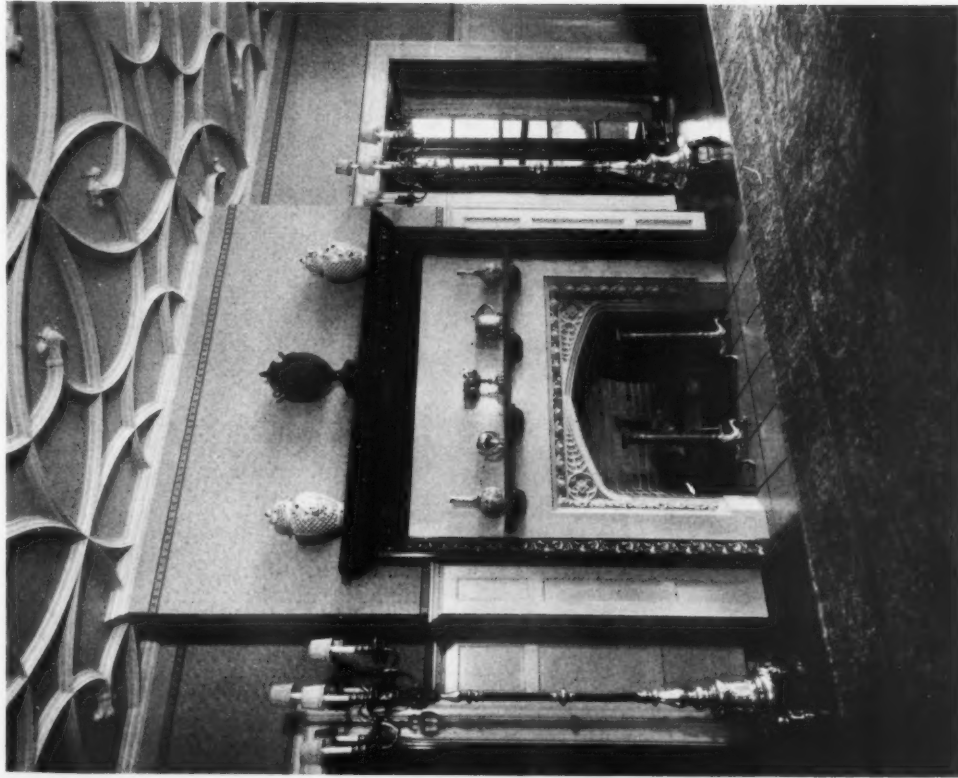
LIVING ROOM

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN,
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT

1898

1898



DINING-ROOM MANTEL

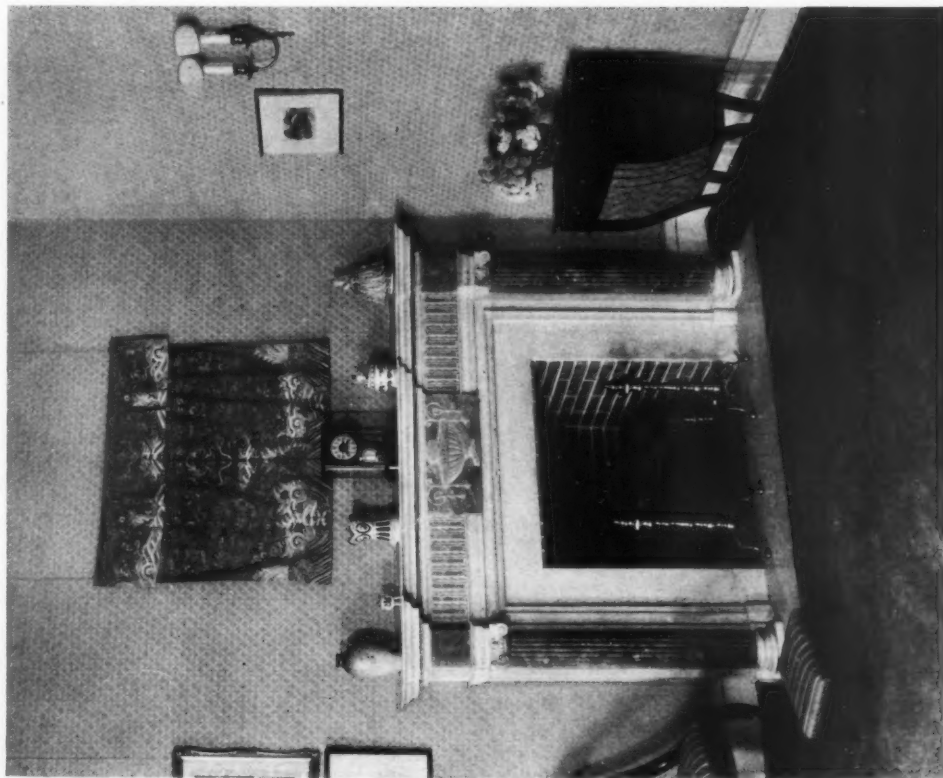
GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



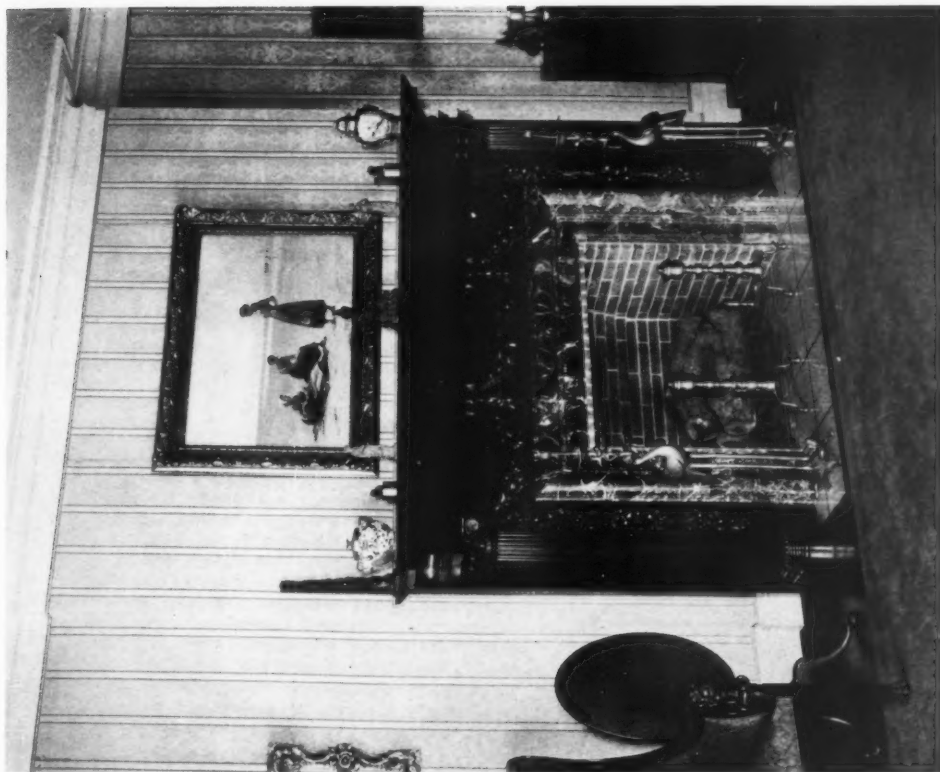
LIVING-ROOM MANTEL

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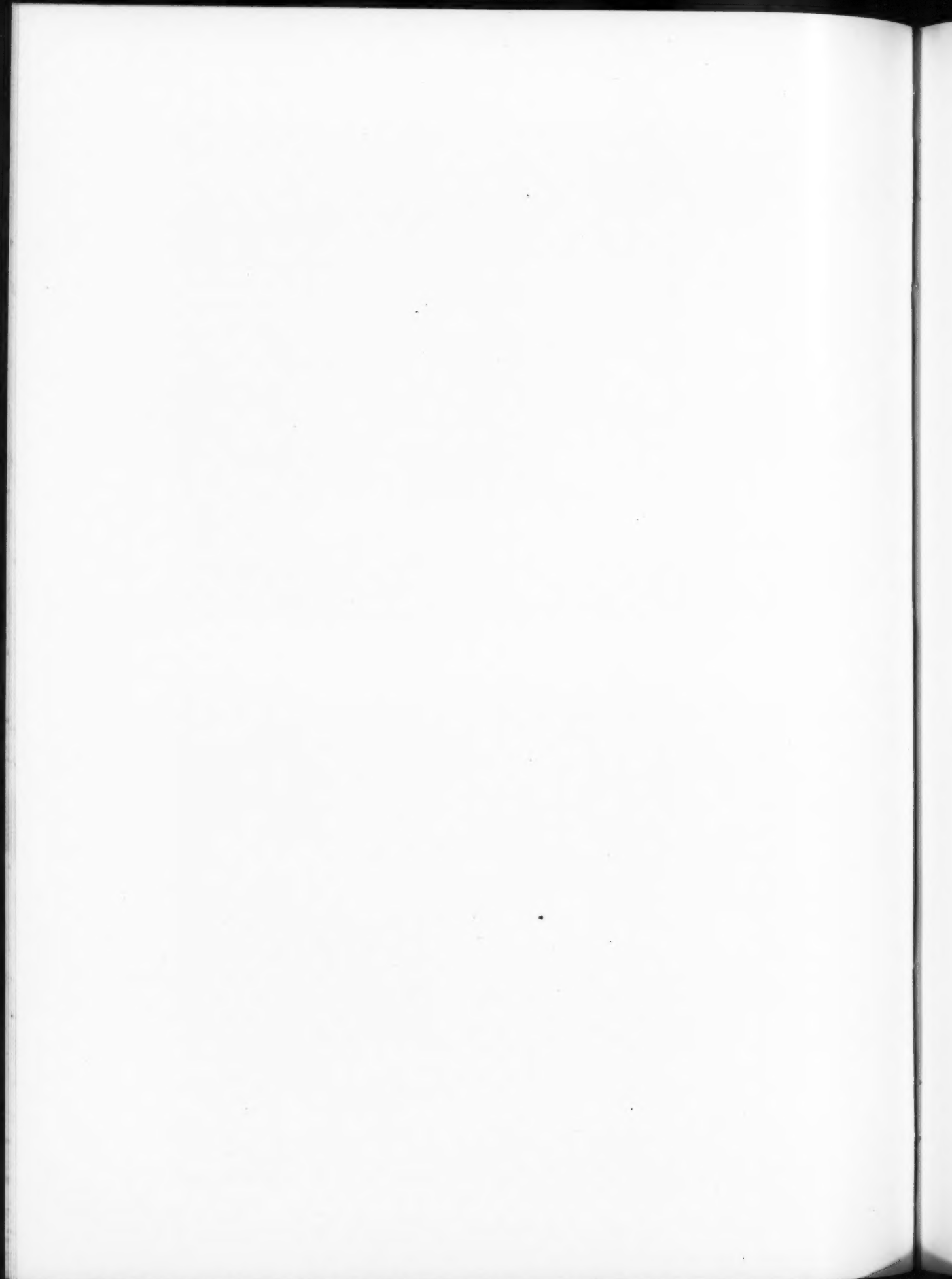


A BEDROOM MANTEL

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



GUESTROOM MANTEL





BRONZE BUDDHA IN BILLIARD ROOM

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT



IN THE SUN-ROOM

1972



THIRD POOL—WITH STATUETTE OF PAN

GLEN ALLEN, ESTATE OF MRS. DUDLEY P. ALLEN, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO
MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO A CITY'S DEVELOPMENT

STUDENTS of city planning and development are beginning to realize that the great evil with which they are confronted on every hand, the evil due to congestion of population, has not heretofore had adequate attention in the provisions made by cities for their future needs. Congestion of population is, after all things are considered, probably due more to inadequate means of transportation than to any inherent desire of even the lowest stratum of society to live in closely crowded sections of a city amid conditions of squalor and discomfort.

Most cities of this country have Water Boards and Sewer Boards charged with the tasks of providing for all possible needs of the cities for generations to come, but where Transit Commissions are in existence they are notoriously behindhand in providing reasonably suitable transit facilities, and moreover there has seldom been any apparent co-ordination between the various systems of transportation that minister to the needs of a city. Existing facilities have just grown up and been developed in hap-

azard fashion, much the same as our cities have grown. In order to make the plans for future city development practical, and insure in them the greatest measure of comfort and convenience for the coming generations, they must include above everything else the development in each case of a transportation system that will unquestionably provide ample facilities for local and suburban traffic without subjecting those obliged to make use of them to the unspeakable conditions that obtain today in many of the larger cities of this country. The matter is now admittedly of supreme importance and yet it seems to constitute not only the weakest feature of municipal development of the past, but to have received less study and attention in proportion to its importance than any other phase of plans so far developed for future growth. Perhaps the question of economics has been given too much weight heretofore in the consideration of transportation problems. It is even possible that some readjustment of fares may be necessary in order to provide both for the comfort and convenience of the public and a reasonable return on the money invested, but until certain much-needed reforms in the direction of salary reductions affecting grossly overpaid officials and employees of many transportation companies have been inaugurated, this phase of the matter cannot be definitely determined. But in any event, the incorporation, in any plans for the future development of cities, of adequate provision for the transportation needs of at least the next generation as accurately as they can be foretold, seems to be the only safe course to pursue. Failure of this one feature will almost certainly result in the failure of the entire scheme within a comparatively few years.

THE EXPANDING FIELD OVER WHICH ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHT AND INFLUENCE IS GRADUALLY BEING EXTENDED

IT is significant of the broader vision and deeper interest manifested by architects during recent years, in matters not strictly within their jurisdiction but affecting the public welfare, that much of their time when in convention or meeting assembled has lately been given to a consideration of subjects of undoubted impor-

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tance to society but only remotely related to architecture. We now not infrequently find that an association of architects has contributed valuable material to a discussion of such subjects as "The Conservation of Natural Resources," "The Pollution of a City's Water Supply," or "The Annual Fire Loss in this Country." The change is indicative of growth and development in the profession, and can scarcely fail to impress the public with the thought that its motives are not entirely selfish. A general feeling that once obtained that architectural organizations existed solely to promote the professional interests of their members, is fortunately giving way to a more accurate understanding of their true character and purposes, and that understanding, from which may be expected to spring appreciation and confidence, is greatly aided by the leaders of thought in the profession, who are devoting their time and intelligence to mat-

ters of wide public concern. The debt of both the profession and the public to these men will probably be more fully appreciated in the years to come than it is at present, but even now it is apparent to anyone who will give the matter attention, that a comparatively few men are carrying the greater part of the professional burden. Of course, not all can lead. Moreover, soldiers are necessary as well as leaders, and the most successful army is the one in which, other things being equal, the greatest degree of co-operation exists between men and officers. It is to be hoped therefore, that a high degree of co-operation and support will be furnished by the rank and file in the profession to the leaders who are engaged in lifting it from the level of a mere means of gaining a livelihood to that of an honored calling, the intelligent and proper pursuit of which exerts a cultural and refining influence of inestimable value on society in general.





VIEW IN STAIRCASE HALL, SHOWING ORGAN AND BALCONY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

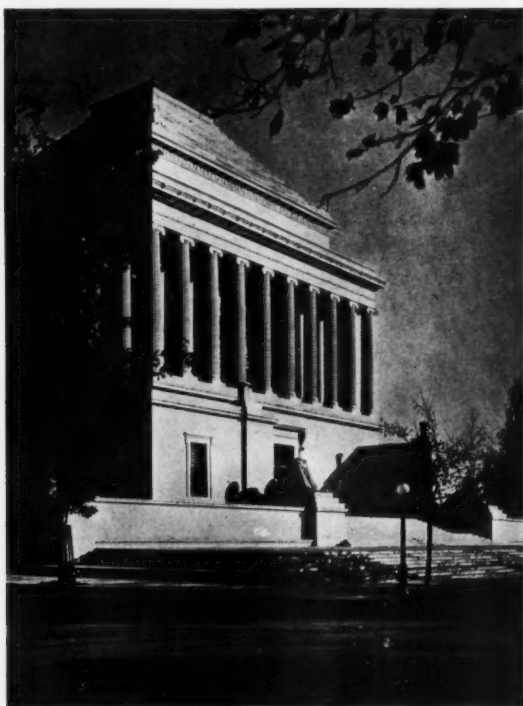
The Current Architectural Press

THE Temple of the Scottish Rite, Washington, D. C., Mr. John Russell Pope, architect, is thoroughly and satisfactorily illustrated in *The Architectural Review* for January. An unusual opportunity was afforded the architect for the expression of the highest and best form of architectural design and it has been well improved. The building, both in its interior and exterior, is symbolic of the purpose for which it was erected.

* * *

"Melody Farm," the country home of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, at Lake Forest, Ill., Mr. Arthur Huen, architect, is made the leading article in *The Architectural Record* for February. In its name there is suggestiveness of the "simple life," and of a rural retreat quiet and unpretentious. In reality, we have a very stately house, with dignified arches and much refinement of detail, all in

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



THE TEMPLE FROM THE NORTHWEST
TEMPLE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT

a sylvan setting of beautiful landscape gardening effects. The result is one of architectural beauty and while suggesting large wealth it is apparent the expenditure has been artistically controlled.

A contribution of considerable interest is an article by C. B. Cutler descriptive of the Albany Academy. This is accompanied by

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW)



DETAIL VIEW OF ATRIUM
TEMPLE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT

measured drawings. This dignified structure, erected during the early years of the 19th century, is one of our priceless architectural heritages. There are many other buildings of equal importance of which a similar record would be valuable, as in these so-called "progressive" days we can not be assured that buildings of architectural merit are ever safe from the hands of the "wrecker." Records similar to this one of the Albany Academy will, in time, become valuable historical documents.

Other articles in this issue refer to the Bar-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

rett Apartments in Chicago, very thoroughly illustrated in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, issue of January 5, 1916, and the Cobb Building, Seattle. Messrs. Howells & Stokes, architects.

* * *

The usual well selected examples of architectural design in brick are shown in the January issue of *The Brickbuilder*, the one exception in this issue being the Santa Fe Railway station, San Diego, Cal., Messrs. Bakewell & Brown, architects. This is a structure covered with stucco without and plaster within.

Mr. Dwight H. Perkins' series on The School Building as a Social Center is continued and Mr. Charles A. Whittemore writes on Diagrammatic Progress Schedules.

Mr. Whittemore states that: "Architects

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



WEST SIDE MARKET HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO
HUBBELL & BENES, ARCHITECTS

as a rule will much more readily adopt a new type of architectural treatment than a new idea in business administration." If this statement is accepted as fact, we are not able to discern that it may be in any sense a reproach.

The principal subject illustrated in this issue is the Maryland State Normal School, Towson, Md., Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects. This building will repay careful study.

The central motif, with entrance bay and tower, reproduced herewith, will afford opportunity to determine the general treatment and design.

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE BAY
MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
TOWSON, MD.
MESSRS. PARKER, THOMAS & RICE, ARCHITECTS

Other subjects of interest are a Police Headquarters building, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mr. George M. Bartlett, architect, a good example of modern Georgian, and the U. S. Post Office building, Waukegan, Ill., Wyatt & Nolting, architects, which suggests a much larger building reduced in scale.

* * *

Some Paris monuments are illustrated in the February issue of *The International Studio*, accompanied by a short article by Achille Segard.

Mr. Segard declares that in number these statues are bewildering and that their banality is insistent. Their unpopularity with

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Parisians is made known to every visitor to the French capital, and the removal of numbers during recent years is due, no doubt, to the disfavor in which many of them are held.

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



HOUSE AT CRAIL, FIFESHIRE: VIEW OF NORTH-WEST FRONT

THOMS AND WILKIE, F.F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS

As a result of the war, commemorative statues and other forms of memorials will doubtless multiply in every European city. It is difficult to restrain a patriotic impulse,

(FROM ARCHITECTURE)



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, HARTFORD, CONN.

MESSRS. DAVIS & BROOKS, ARCHITECTS

urging bad taste as the reason, as such action always leads to unpopularity. Yet, we are in hopes that whatever form of expression these memorials assume they will be first sub-

mitted to a competent commission and the many atrocities in the name of art that now exist not repeated.

The department of Recent Designs in Domestic Architecture is this month of more than usual interest. A number of important houses are illustrated and described. Opportunity is afforded to form a good idea of the present trend, both in design and plan.

* * *

The modern factory building and its artistic development is well shown in *The Western Architect* for January, which illustrates a number of dignified examples designed by George C. Nimmons. Factory buildings, especially those grouped as plants in small

(FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO)



CAMIS-ESKAN—THE HALL

ALEXANDER N. PATERSON, ARCHITECT

towns, are becoming industrial centers in a higher and broader sense than ever before. The dignification of labor for which men and organizations have striven has been more pronouncedly advanced by the character of the buildings in which it is employed than is generally conceded.

The appointments and general character of a place where the working classes spend at least a third of their day are now recognized as having an important bearing on the quality of the work. Buildings such as have been designed by Mr. Nimmons foster a sense of pride in labor and add to the measure of its efficiency.

This issue of *The Western Architect* also

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

contains some apartment buildings, suburban houses and schools.

* * *

The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, in its February issue, prints the

(FROM THE WESTERN ARCHITECT)



ENTRANCE DETAIL

KIMBALL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

GEORGE C. NIMMONS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

first of a series of articles on "Our Stupid and Blundering National Policy of Providing Public Buildings." Present conditions

(FROM GOOD FURNITURE)



A TILED ENTRANCE HALL

MESSRS. TROWBRIDGE & ACKERMAN, ARCHITECTS

are shown by photographs of many buildings rented by the Government which take up the "overflow" of the various depart-

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRANCE, ALBANY (N. Y.), ACADEMY

ments, creating an enormous item of rent. It is gratifying to note that the Institute has taken on itself the publicity of these facts. We feel sure that it will have the cordial support of every member of the architectural profession.

The keynote of the first article is the pernicious influence of politics on the question of public buildings, and the tendency of those in power to regard place and tempo-

(FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)



FORECOURT LOOKING TOWARDS PORTE-COCHERE—MELODY FARM, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

rary preferment as the first and most important considerations.

While this statement will not be regarded as new—it has long been clear to thoughtful observers—its declaration and reiteration by the official organ of the Institute will serve as notice to those responsible for the present state of affairs that matters have reached the breaking point and it is no longer safe to

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ignore the opinions of a class of voters who are acknowledged to be among the most intelligent.

Announcement is made that the 1916 convention of the Institute will be held in Minneapolis.

This decision of the Board of Directors is set forth in an article by C. Grant La Farge. Reciting the reasons that led to the selection of Minneapolis, Mr. La Farge states: "We of the East tend, unknowingly to ourselves, to become enmeshed in the insistent com-

(FROM THE BRICKBUILDER)



POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

GEORGE M. BARTLETT, ARCHITECT

plexity of our environment. We do not know, we have little vision of, our country as a whole, and of those who are playing their parts in sections beyond our common view. It narrows and deadens us."

This is all so undeniably true and constitutes an acknowledgment of the efforts being put forward by Western men, that its expression by one so high in the councils of the Institute will have a tendency to promote a better feeling everywhere and is assurance that all the ideals of the Institute are not located on our Eastern seaboard.

Mr. Joseph Hudnut contributes an article on Neighborhood Centers in Chicago, and Professor Phelps of Cornell has written an admirable review of Geoffrey Scott's *Architecture of Humanism*.

The usual chapter notes and news of interest in the field of architecture complete an issue of considerable interest.

The Municipal Building, Hartford, Conn., Messrs. Davis & Brooks, architects, is the principal subject illustrated in *Architecture* for February.

The development of civic pride in our smaller cities is shown by such excellent examples of municipal buildings as this one and that at Waterbury, Conn., by Mr. Cass Gilbert, recently illustrated in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*.

Other examples illustrated are of some farm buildings by Alfred Hopkins, shown in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, issue of January 12, 1916.

The text contains articles on Balance in Design by Charles H. Sturgis, The A B C of Heraldry by Guy C. Roberts, and The Steel Girder by DeWitt Clinton Pond.

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The article of principal architectural interest in *Good Furniture* for February is the first of a series on The Mantel, its decoration and accessories. It is contributed by Alwyn T. Covell. The accompanying illustrations have been well chosen and accent the author's contention that mantels are the dominating and distinguishing features in rooms where they are placed.

The plates in this issue, grouped under the title, "Art in the Home," are a series of illustrations showing what are considered good examples of furniture and of interior decorative treatment. They are justified in their presentation in fragmentary form as confining the interest to the aims of the publication.

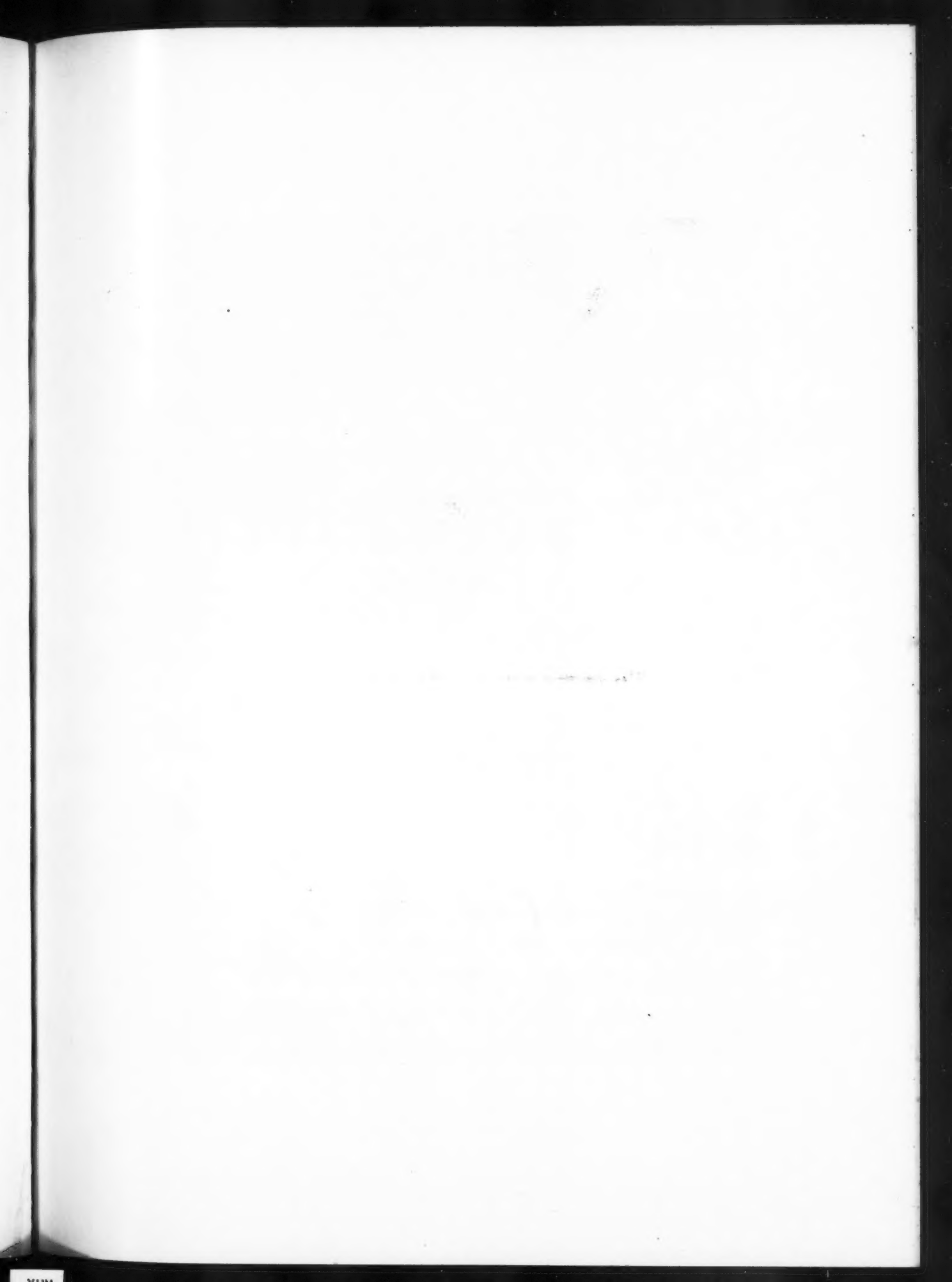
Obituary

Willard S. Hopkins

Willard S. Hopkins, architect, died at his home in White Plains, N. Y., on February 18. He was 37 years old.

Helen Farnsworth Mears

Helen Farnsworth Mears, sculptoress, died on February 18 at her home in New York City. Miss Mears was an artist of nation-wide reputation. She modelled the heroic figure, "Genius of Wisconsin," placed on the dome of the Wisconsin Capitol building, and many other important works. She was a pupil of Augustus St. Gaudens.



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BRONZE DOORS: MAIN ENTRANCE

THE CATHEDRAL, BARI, ITALY (1150 A. D.)