

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1937.

The first meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1937 was held in the office of Mr. Lamb (Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, Architects, 11 East 44th Street), New York City, on Wednesday, September 29, 1937. The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Savage,  
Mr. Borie,  
Mr. Shetley,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Lanship,  
also H. P. Gaemmerer,

Executive Secretary and Administrative Officer.

1. MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting held June 21, 1937, were approved.

2. RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN; ELECTION OF SUCCESSION: The Vice-Chairman formally announced that Dr. Charles Moore had found it necessary to resign as Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, retaining, however, his membership.

It was thereupon Resolved that the Commission accept Dr. Moore's resignation and spread upon the minutes the following resolution, a copy of which is to be forwarded to Dr. Moore with a letter to be signed by the members of the Commission:

"The members of the Commission of Fine Arts assembled in New York on September 29, 1937 learned with regret that it has become necessary for Dr. Charles Moore to resign as Chairman, in which capacity he has served continuously since 1915.

"Prior to his service on the Commission of Fine Arts, as one of the first members appointed in 1910, Dr. Moore served with distinction as Secretary of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 and rendered conspicuous service as a co-worker with that distinguished group of artists responsible for the plan of the central composition of Washington, which to this day serves as the basic guide for the development of that area.



"From the time of Dr. Moore's appointment to the Commission of Fine Arts, he ably guided the work of the Commission during the great program of the physical development of Washington. His knowledge, foresight, friendliness, and tact combined with a delightful personality, have aided in maintaining the prestige of the Commission.

"Dr. Moore gave unselfishly of his time and of his talents without compensation in the interests of the work of the Commission of Fine Arts and now, after a long period of distinguished service retires as the Chairman. Fortunately he remains a member of the Commission and in that capacity will continue to render valued advice based upon a wide experience in all matters pertaining to the artistic development of the Nation's Capital".

Thereupon, on motion properly moved and seconded, Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke was elected Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts. (Exhibit A)

3. THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL: In accordance with arrangements made with the consent of Congressman Boylan (Exhibit B) Dr. Fiske Kimball, accompanied by Mr. Higgins and Mr. Eggers of the office of John Russell Pope, presented a revised design for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Dr. Kimball said he understood that this design would have to be considered informally since it has not as yet been presented to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission. Last week the plot plan was presented to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which body gave it generally favorable endorsement.

The revised design places the Memorial about 600 feet further south of the south bank of the Tidal Basin on the axis of Sixteenth Street. Here there is a stretch of about 1,000 feet of park land. The plans showed it would be necessary to remove some of the cherry trees but that the Tidal Basin could, if desirable, be left practically intact. The members of the Commission inspected the drawing and thought that insofar as location is concerned, it was generally satisfactory.

Next the design of the memorial was considered in relation to the site. Dr. Kimball said Mr. Eggers had made a new design considerably reduced in size



so that it has a diameter of only 165 feet and an elevation of 37 feet at the main floor level (the grade at the base of the Washington Monument is 41.5 feet). The colonnade around the building has been reduced two feet in height. The top of the dome is two feet lower than the flat attic of the Lincoln Memorial, to meet complaint about overpowering the Lincoln Memorial. Dr. Kimball emphasized the fact that Jefferson is worthy of this important location; that the "Bill of Rights" introduced at Williamsburg is at the foundation of American liberty.

Mr. Clarke said, in behalf of the members, that the Commission of Fine Arts has from the beginning considered Thomas Jefferson worthy of a memorial south of the Washington Monument. However, Mr. Clarke said, the Pantheon design stands for Jefferson's achievements in architecture, whereas the principles that Jefferson stood for, as just mentioned by Dr. Kimball, seemed to justify a design that would memorialize Jefferson as the champion of those principles. Attention was called to the open design of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial designed by Mr. Pope for a site south of the Washington Monument some ten years ago. This parti provided for a more open treatment of the site. The Commission felt that the Memorial to Jefferson should be more in character with the scale of the White House and possess a freshness which does not obtain in the design submitted. The scheme of a Pantheon south of the Washington Monument was not favored. It was pointed out that Jefferson's library at the University of Virginia is a Pantheon, which he himself designed and in the judgment of the Commission it is not desirable to repeat this design in Washington as a Memorial to Jefferson.

Attention was then called to the other locations that had been considered for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, such as the Lincoln Park site and the Anacostia



Park site, both on the axis of East Capitol Street and both requiring a large amount of money to make them suitable. The site opposite the Archives Building and across the Mall was considered bad since it would have the railroad and a warehouse right in back of it.

Mr. Higgins and Mr. Eggers were requested to make a new design for the Jefferson Memorial in accordance with the previously made suggestions. Mr. Clarke said he felt certain that if the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission would present a design that has the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission there would be less difficulty about getting the approval of Congress to the site south of the Washington Monument.

4. NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART: Mr. Higgins and Mr. Eggers submitted a plot plan for the National Gallery of Art. The plan was submitted in order to secure an approval of the approaches to the building with special reference to the proposed driveways where these join the sidewalk of the Mall Drive, Constitution Avenue and Seventh Street. The design was inspected by the Commission. Mr. Clarke pointed out desirable changes, among them the elimination of curved paths at the ends of the building. It was thought preferable to substitute fountains for flagpoles on the Constitution Avenue side.

Attention was called to the proposed treatment of the triangle east of Third Street, facing the Mall, which is part of the National Gallery of Art grounds. Mr. Clarke said that Mr. Shepard has asked that this plot be given a landscape treatment, including a fountain, and thus do away with tennis courts that have been placed there by the Office of National Capital Parks.





The Commission approved the suggestion that this plot of ground be given proper landscape treatment and that a competent landscape architect and sculptor be appointed by the Trustees of the National Gallery to collaborate with the architects in making an appropriate plan.

In the afternoon the Commission visited the Jacobson Mantle and Ornament Company, 335 East 45th Street, and inspected a one-eighth-inch scale model of the National Gallery (a model somewhat over eight feet long as the length of the building is to be 829 feet). It was demonstrated that fountains on the Constitution Avenue side would be preferable to flagpoles.

Mr. Eggers said that Tennessee marble, similar to that of the Morgan Library, has been chosen by the Trustees of the National Gallery.

Mr. Manship commented on the sculpture for the Gallery as indicated in the model. Mr. Eggers said no official action has as yet been taken concerning the sculpture. Mr. Manship pointed out that something more interesting could be done than simply placing urns in niches at the different corners of the building.

A report was sent to Mr. Shepard. (Exhibit C)

5. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDINGS: Mr. Nathan C. Wyeth, Municipal Architect, submitted preliminary designs for several new buildings to be erected by the District of Columbia Government during the current fiscal year, as follows: Takoma Park Senior High School; Banneker Junior High School; the Lennox Vocational School, 14th Street and Potomac Avenue, S. E., a trade school for negroes; and the District Health Center at First and L Streets, N. E. All of these designs were of the Georgian type similar to buildings heretofore constructed for the District of Columbia.



Mr. Wyeth offered an alternate design for a modernistic building for the Takoma Park High School. He said that while some of the local citizens prefer this type it would cost 20,000 more to erect the building and the extra expense has been disapproved by the District Commissioners. The secretary called attention to a protest that had been received from residents of Takoma Park against the proposed modernistic building. (Exhibit D) Mr. Wyeth said the District Commissioners have to economize in every way possible in erecting new buildings because both the Bureau of the Budget and Congress cut their appropriation. Pediments, cornices and sloping roofs have to be reduced to the minimum; and the new school buildings are being built at 34 cents per cubic foot. Mr. Wyeth said he would present more complete studies at the next meeting of the Commission.

The architect members of the Commission made several suggestions to Mr. Wyeth as to his designs, which he said he would embody in further studies and submit them to the Commission.

6. THE MARCONI MEMORIAL: The secretary presented a memorandum concerning the proposed Marconi Memorial in Washington. (Exhibit E) Judge Freschi appeared before the Commission to talk with the members concerning the project. He said that Mr. Generoso Pope was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting but sent the message that he very much appreciates the cooperation of the Commission of Fine Arts in this matter. Judge Freschi said that the amount to be raised has not been determined but thus far in six weeks 13,000 have been secured and a fund of at least 100,000 and more than that can be raised if desired. There will be no overhead expenses.

Judge Freschi said that when he was in Washington a few days ago Mr. Caemmerer had suggested they secure a professional adviser and this both he and Mr. Pope favor; it was also suggested that a limited competition be held.



Mr. Clarke said in behalf of the Commission that a professional adviser and a limited competition would secure for them satisfactory results without loss of time. Judge Freschi asked if the Commission would suggest one or two locations for the memorial. Mr. Clarke replied that the Commission would give consideration to this question and be ready to make some suggestions when the legislation authorizes the erection of the memorial. If a competition is to be conducted Mr. Clarke said it should be for a location that has been agreed upon.

Judge Freschi said he had assurance from Congressman Dickstein that there will be no objection to the legislation although the pending bill will be changed in some respects. He said he would be glad to confer with the Commission of Fine Arts again on the subject.

7. LABOR DEPARTMENT MEMORIAL: The secretary presented a revised design for the memorial tablet to be erected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Labor Department Building, together with a memorandum as follows:

September 22, 1937.

Memorandum for the Commission of Fine Arts:

About ten days ago I received an inquiry from the Department of Labor asking about a revised design for their proposed Immigration and Naturalization Service Memorial Tablet. I telegraphed to Mr. Arthur Brown concerning the matter and he replied immediately that he was sending a revised design. This design has been received and also a letter from him as follows:

"Referring to the question of a memorial inscription to the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Labor, Mr. Wagner, Assistant Acting Commissioner, forwarded to me your letter defining your suggestions for modifying the general scheme presented to you with their letter of March 27, 1937.

"I assume that the character of this scheme meets with your approval, and I believe that in view of the limited funds available, such a scheme in general will obviate the objections to bronze plaques and other types of design which have their obvious drawbacks, and that the incised inscription type of design directly on the wall would be, on the whole, most satisfactory.



"In answer to your opinions as to the specific design, I wish to say that the lettering will be given, as you asked, further study. The type of letter was based on the serlio alphabet and was thought of in view of the fact that the letters will have to be executed by skilled craftsmen instead of artists, and future additions will be hard to control.

"There is, undoubtedly, a monotonous repetition in the titles of the officers, but in this, I followed what I thought was the desire of the Immigration authorities. In my revised design, I have attempted to group the various names under their titles. This involves the difficulty of determining the space for future additions. This, however, might be met by repeating the title if another group is to be added. We have abbreviated the dates and cited the year of death only.

"Mr. Manship's suggestion of putting the month in Roman letters is perfectly feasible and, if it is still thought desirable, can be easily added. My thought is that it would not be readily understood.

"I think Mr. Manship's feeling of lack of interest in the tablet is well taken, but I believe that this inscription, which amounts to a surface decoration, will take its place in value as a whole. However, the modified scheme, I believe, will give more color to the design.

"I had hesitated to put any carving or moldings, as being superfluous, unless an organized scheme of carved decoration were adopted, which I had abandoned in view of the fact that the funds would not be sufficient to permit the employment of a first rate sculptor; and any less competent treatment, I am sure you will agree, would be unfortunate.

"I would be very glad to reconsider further the design, if you feel that it can be improved in principle. The question of lettering I will give further study based on some of the finer Roman inscriptions, which would lessen the mechanical character of the serlio alphabet.

"This letter with the accompanying drawings, I think, will answer Mr. Caemmerer's telegram received today.

"I would appreciate your comment."

This morning I talked with representatives of the Memorial Committee at the Department of Labor (Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tolman) and showed them the revised design for the tablet. They felt that the suggestions of the Commission have resulted in an improved design and they liked it. We then went to the site for the tablet, which is at the entrance to the Department of Labor Building on the north or Great Plaza side near 14th Street. We considered the revised design in relation to the location,





which is a blank wall about 13 feet east and west and 12 feet high. As the revised design indicates, little room for additional names to be added in future years is left. Mr. Kelly said that 25 of their officers were slain in the performance of duty during the past 12 years. This would indicate an average of two names a year would be added to the list. Mr. Kelly said, however, that the service has now been so organized that the number will not be half as great as that. Also there are no more "mounted guards" in the service. It appears from the revised design that Mr. Brown has allowed space for additional names.

In order to provide for as much additional space for names as possible the following recommendations are made to the Commission of Fine Arts:

1. Bring the memorial inscription one foot higher.
2. Reduce the space between the titles for the different groups.
3. Hereafter add the names in the room indicated on the first design by Mr. Brown.

It is understood that the names will be carved into the stone as "W-cut" letters.

Different committee members raised the question that if at some future time the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be transferred to another department they would want to have the tablet and for that reason suggested bronze. I told them that the building was dedicated as a Labor Department Building and they are a part of that Department. They admitted this and said there is no indication of immediate transfer of the service to another department.

H. T. Macomber,  
Secretary.

The Commission inspected the design. Mr. Manship thought it looked much better than the old one and the other members of the Commission agreed with him. The suggestions in the memorandum for adding notes to the tablet were agreed to by the Commission. The revised design was accordingly approved. (Exhibit F)

9. LINCOLN-ELLSWORTH MEDAL: The secretary reported that during the absence of Mr. Manship in Europe Mr. Lee Lawrie had been inspecting models submitted by Miss Enid Bell for the proposed Lincoln-Ellsworth gold medal, which has been authorized by Congress. (Exhibit G) The model had been con-



sidered on the basis of photographs submitted by the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Treasury and by the Director of the Mint, who will cast the medal.

Miss Bell presented a revised model at the meeting of the Commission and this was referred to Mr. Manship for consideration. Mr. Manship had a talk with Miss Bell about the model and pointed out that it was unsatisfactory and would not produce a good medal. Mr. Manship made a number of criticisms, as follows: the pattern of the rays or channel cutting on the points of the star, the carving of the palm leaves and that of the wing feathers create a confusion. This should be simplified.

1. Eliminate channeling on points of star, or;
2. Eliminate the star entirely and leave the medallion alone with the eagle, or;
3. Make the star five-pointed with plain surfaced points; the Commission do not like a four-pointed star.
4. Simplify details on the central pictorial relief medallion.
5. The lettering is very poorly designed and carried.
6. The panel with oak leaves from which the medal is to be taken seems to be too large in proportion to the medal.

The Commission disapproved the model and concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Manship that a capable medallist be appointed for the work. Mr. Manship said that he had learned from Miss Bell that she had never made a medal. The criticisms of the Commission were embodied in a report to the Director of the Mint. (Exhibit G-1)

9. NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC: On July 26, 1937, Honorable Fritz G. Lanhan, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the



House of Representatives, submitted a copy of Bill H. R. 7969, "To Designate a Building Site for the National Conservatory of Music Founded in 1885 by Jeannette M. Thurber and for Other Purposes", as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized and directed to select and set apart a suitable and appropriate site in the public grounds in the District of Columbia for a building or buildings to be used for the corporate purposes of The National Conservatory of Music of America, founded in 1885 by Jeannette M. Thurber, a corporation under the laws of the United States: Provided, That the plans for any building or buildings to be constructed on the said site shall be approved by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and the Fine Arts Commission: Provided further, That no work shall be commenced on said building or buildings until the said The National Conservatory of Music of America shall present satisfactory evidence to the said Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital that it has sufficient funds in hand and in prospect reasonably to insure the completion of the proposed building or buildings: And provided further, That the said The National Conservatory of Music of America shall not have any power or authority to grant or convey said lands or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. The power to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby reserved.

A copy of the bill was sent to each member of the Commission for comment at the meeting. The members approved a suggested reply that had been drafted by Mr. Moore, as follows:

In regard to the bill (H. R. 7969) to set apart public land in Washington for the National Conservatory of Music of America, don't you think that the very first thing to do is to find out if the National Conservatory has funds to build and endow a building; and, if they have such funds, how much they amount to? Until these facts are established to the satisfaction of your Committee, how could a site be selected and authority to build be given. Remember what happened to the George Washington Memorial.

I have been familiar with identical Conservatory bills for forty years, but never have found a single financially responsible person behind any of them.

This statement was embodied in a report by Mr. Clarke to Congressman Lanham. (Exhibit H)



10. SELECTIVE OF MATERIALS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS: Under date of July 28, 1937, Congressman Lankford, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted a copy of H. R. 7951, regulating the selection of materials to be used in Government buildings erected on public property, as follows, for the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the Government deeds or donates a site for the purpose of erecting a building or monument by individuals, groups, or associations at their own expense, and which must be maintained by the Government when completed, the Government shall have a voice and the right of approval or rejection of the kind of materials to be used for the construction of such building or material, temporary or permanent in character. That the committee to whom the bill for such donation is assigned shall be the agency of the Government through whom materials shall be submitted, and they in turn to have the rights and privileges to avail themselves of any of the Government agencies, including the Bureau of Standards in determining the quality and character of material so to be used.

The foregoing provisions apply to all sites donated or furnished by the Government in the future and include the year 1937.

A copy of the bill had been sent to each member of the Commission for consideration and was discussed at the meeting. Dr. Borie thought it would be desirable to amend the bill slightly by inserting the words, "Commission of Fine Arts" after the words, "Bureau of Standards". This suggestion was adopted in connection with a favorable report to Mr. Lankford endorsing the bill. (Exhibit I)

11. MEMORIAL TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM SIBERT IN THE CANAL ZONE: On August 3, 1937, a copy of Senate Bill 2073, "To Authorize the Erection of a Suitable Memorial to Major General William L. Sibert", was received by reference from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized, through such person or persons as he may designate, to select an appropriate site within the Canal Zone and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable memorial of heroic size to Major General William L. Sibert in commemoration of his signally distinguished services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal.





SEC. 2. The design and location of such memorial and the plan for the development of the site shall be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advisory assistance.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$5,000 for every object connected with the purposes of this Act, including site development and any essential approach work, said sum to be paid by the Treasury of the United States from the revenues derived from the operation of the Panama Canal.

A copy of the bill was sent to each member of the Commission for consideration. The secretary reported that he had made inquiry of the Panama Canal Office with respect to the services rendered by Major General Sibert and received in reply the following memorandum:

Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Division Engineer of the old Atlantic Division, will sail for New York, accompanied by his family, on the Ancon, on Thursday, April 2. He was appointed a member of the Canal Commission in the reorganization of April 1, 1908, and sailed for the Isthmus on March 10. Shortly after his arrival, he was placed in charge of the old Department of Lock and Dam Construction, with headquarters at Culebra, and remained at the head of that organization until the creation of the Atlantic Division on July 1, 1908, when he was made its division engineer, in charge of the construction of Gatun Locks, Dam, and Spillway, of the west breakwater at Toro Point, and of work in the harbor and channel section of the Atlantic entrance. All of the above mentioned projects were practically completed under his jurisdiction and the work was so far finished on February 1, 1914, as to permit of the division being abolished as of that date.

Mr. Borie suggested omitting the words "of heroic size", page 1, line 8, of the bill as such direction would very much hamper any commission undertaking the supervision of the memorial's erection. Also he suggested conferring with the General Goethals Memorial Committee, which has offices in the State, War and Navy Building. The Commission concurred in the suggestions of Mr. Borie.

A favorable report endorsing the bill was sent to Senator David Sherrard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. (Exhibit J)

12. GOLD STAR OTHERS MEMORIAL (RAINBOW ARCH AND TREE OF LIFE): Under date of August 12, 1936, the following letter was received from the Director



of the National Park Service, requesting the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to Senate Bill 2446, "providing for the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of a site for a national memorial to the Gold Star Mothers of the World War, and for other purposes":

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The National Park Service has been requested to investigate and advise Chairman Barkley of the Senate Committee regarding the subject matter of Bill S. 2446, a copy of which is attached. There is also attached copy of the report prepared by Mr. Norman J. Newton of the Service which we believe gives a rather clear description of the arch and the site proposed in the Bill.

However, before reporting our recommendations to Senator Barkley I would like the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the design of the arch and an opinion as to the desirability of the proposed site.

I believe that Mr. Barnard and the models which he has prepared can be located by referring to the enclosed report, and it would be greatly appreciated if you could arrange to have the Commission of Fine Arts view the site and the models at an early date in order that I may have the benefit of your advice before stating my recommendations to Senator Barkley.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Arno B. Cammerer,  
Director.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to accept from George Grey Barnard a conveyance of all the right, title, and interest of the said George Grey Barnard in and to certain real property located at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninetyth Street and Fort Tenth Avenue in the city of New York, State of New York,

SEC. 2. The real property accepted by the Secretary as provided in the first section of this Act shall be perpetually maintained by the United States as a national memorial to the American Gold Star Mothers of the World War.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement, upon such terms not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as he may deem appropriate, with said George Grey Barnard authorizing said



George Grey Barnard to occupy and use the building now located upon the northerly line of such real property until the "Rainbow Arch and Tree of Life" referred to in section 4 of this Act shall have been completed by said George Grey Barnard or until the death of said George Grey Barnard prior to the completion of said "Rainbow Arch and Tree of Life".

SEC. 4. The said George Grey Barnard shall have the privilege of erecting upon such real property, at such location thereon as he may deem appropriate and without expense to the United States, a memorial to the American Gold Star Mothers of the World War to be known as the "Rainbow Arch and Tree of Life": Provided, That the construction of such memorial shall not be commenced until the plans and designs therefor have been approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of such national memorial shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary by the National Park Service.

A copy of the bill was sent to each member of the Commission for consideration and was discussed at the meeting. The conclusion was reached that it would be inadvisable to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Barnard's proposed gift. A report setting forth the views of the Commission was sent to the Director of the National Park Service.

The Commission emphasized the point that if a memorial is to be erected to the Gold Star Mothers it should be in the National Capital and should be designed as a memorial to them rather than an attempt to use the Rainbow Arch which was designed for some other purpose. (Exhibit )

13. PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR: The secretary reported that the U. S. Commissioner for the New York World's Fair of 1939, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, had asked for the cooperation of the Commission of Fine Arts in an exhibition for the Fair. Mr. Flynn had said that the exhibit is to assume a functional form, all departments of the Government cooperating instead of each department making its own exhibition. Thus the Post Office Department, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Air and Steamboat Services of the Department of Commerce would be represented in a transportation exhibit. It



is proposed to dramatize these exhibits by means of dioramas, panoramas, wall paintings, motion pictures and the like. The secretary said that he thought an exhibition could be arranged to illustrate the founding, planning and building up of the National Capital during the past 150 years. The arc structure of Washington, such as that of the Capitol Building, will be shown in its different stages. He also said that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission at their meeting last week had the question under consideration but were undecided as to what to do and through Mr. Tolon had asked for the views of the Commission of Fine Arts on the subject.

After further discussion both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lamb recommended that the two MOI models--one showing the old city and the other the future Washington be exhibited in connection with a new model that should be made of the National Capital as it is today, showing improvements of recent years and some of the greater Washington area. The members of the Commission unanimously adopted the suggestion. The Commission felt that in the preparation of the model the National Capital Park and Planning Commission might take the lead. If \$50,000 is the amount secured for participation in the Fair, it could well be spent on such a new model, which would be of use long after the close of the Exposition. A letter was sent to Mr. John Nolen, Director of Planning, informing him of this recommendation of the Commission. (Exhibit L)

14. GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD STATUE: Under date of September 27, 1937, the following letter was received from Mr. Leonard Crunelle, requesting to be informed whether it would be satisfactory to the Commission of Fine Arts to have the statue cast by the Gorham Company or the Roman Bronze Works:

Dear Mr. Moore:

The Artemas Ward figure is being boxed for shipment to the foundry.

I am enclosing estimates from the Roman Bronze and the Gorham Company, two foundries that I believe are among the best in the country. The price given by the Gorham Company is so much lower than the other foundry that I would like to consider them for the work, unless, because of your experience in this work you have reason to object.





The Gorham Company has done very satisfactory work for me in the past and having seen many of their bronzes I feel that they are competent to do the work. The bronze statue when completed could be examined by the Commission either in New York or in Washington.

Before signing an agreement I would like to have your opinion in regard to the bronze work and will be guided by your judgment as to where the figure should be cast.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Leonard Crumelle

The Commission considered the matter and decided that both the Roman Bronze Works and the Gorham Company would produce a good cast of the model for the General Artemas Ward statue. The Commission interposed no objection to Mr. Crumelle having the work done by the Gorham Company, if he so desires. The Secretary was requested to inform Mr. Crumelle accordingly. (Exhibits M, M-1)

The J. F. Manning Company of Washington, which has the contract for erecting the pedestal, had sent a full sized drawing of the inscription, but as it had not arrived Mr. Lamb was empowered to advise as to the lettering when the design should be received at his office.

15. PRINTING OF SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT REGULATIONS: The secretary presented a manuscript copy for a pamphlet on the Shipstead-Luce Act Regulations. It is to be a 17-page pamphlet, consisting for the most part of a reprint of certain pages in the Twelfth Report of the Commission, pertaining to the Shipstead-Luce Act. A few photographs are to be added. The Government Printing Office has furnished an estimate of \$126 for printing 1,000 copies.

The members of the Commission thought it would be a very desirable thing to have the Shipstead-Luce Act Regulations printed in pamphlet form and approved the estimate. Also the Commission recommended that the Shipstead-Luce Act map be enlarged so that the names of the streets will be legible.

In connection with this matter the secretary submitted a memorandum on the desirability of having the Shipstead-Luce Act amended so as to apply to



at least all the park areas of the National Capital. He pointed out that the central area of Washington has been built up in accordance with a plan but that the rest of the city is deteriorating architecturally. The members of the Commission admitted that this is true and decided to take the question under consideration. Mr. Clarke asked that the secretary prepare a memorandum stating specific cases that have occurred that would be applicable in an effort to have the Shipstead-Luce Act amended by Congress.

16. SCULPTURE FOR THE APEX BUILDING: The secretary reported that during the absence of Mr. Manship in Europe, Mr. Lawrie had considered a model by Sidney Waugh for one of the two circular medallions on the northwest corner of the apex building, namely, the corner on Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue near the Archives Building. The design for the other medallion will be similar but reversed. Mr. Lawrie had not approved the model and made these comments: "It seems to me to be a wounded eagle; also I question its outline in the circle. If it goes high I doubt if it could be made out. I would suggest an outline that could not be mistaken."

Mr. Manship concurred in Mr. Lawrie's criticisms and said he would talk with Mr. Waugh about his model and also show him the sketch Mr. Lawrie made for the revised model.

The Commission adjourned at 4:00 p. m.



October 4, 1937

Mr. Charles Moore  
Gig Harbor, Washington

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your fellow members on the Commission learned with sincere regret that you found it necessary to resign as Chairman, but rejoice in the knowledge that you have agreed to continue to serve as a member.

At our last meeting, the following resolution was passed and spread upon the minutes:

"The members of the Commission of Fine Arts assembled in New York on September 29, 1937 learned with regret that it has become necessary for Dr. Charles Moore to resign as Chairman, in which capacity he has served continuously since 1915.

"Prior to his service on the Commission of Fine Arts, as one of the first members appointed in 1910, Dr. Moore served with distinction as Secretary of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 and rendered conspicuous service as a co-worker with that distinguished group of artists responsible for the plan of the central composition of Washington, which to this day serves as the basic guide for the development of that area.

"From the time of Dr. Moore's appointment to the Commission of Fine Arts, he ably guided the work of the Commission during the great program of the physical development of Washington. His knowledge, foresight, friendliness, and tact combined with a delightful personality, has aided in maintaining the prestige of the Commission.

EXHIBIT A

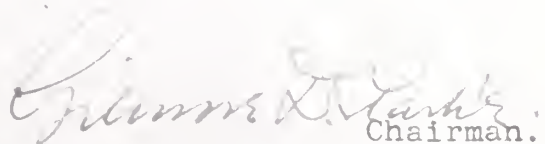


Mr. Charles Moore  
October 4, 1937  
Page 2

"Dr. Moore gave unselfishly of his time and of his talents without compensation in the interests of the work of the Commission of Fine Arts and now, after a long period of distinguished service, retires as the Chairman. Fortunately he remains a member of the Commission and in that capacity will continue to render valued advice based upon a wide experience in all matters pertaining to the artistic development of the Nation's Capitol."

With best wishes for the continuance of your good health and with kind personal regards and best wishes from each one of us, we remain,

Affectionately yours

  
Chairman.

R

EXHIBIT A





MAJORITY MEMBERS  
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, COLO.  
CHAIRMAN

CLARENCE CAMDEN, MO.  
ELIOT A. WOODRUM, VA.  
JOHN J. BYRLAN, N. Y.  
LOUIS LUDLOW, IND.  
THOMAS S. McMILLAN, S. C.  
MALCOLM C. TAYLOR, GA.  
JED JOHNSON, OKLA.  
J. BUELL SNYDER, PA.  
WILLIAM B. UMSTEAD, N. C.  
WILLIAM R. THOMAS, OHIO  
JOHN F. DOCKWEILER, CALIF.  
JAMES MC ANDREWS, ILL.  
EMMET O'NEAL, KY.  
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, W. VA.  
JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, NEV.  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK, N. Y.  
LOUIS C. RABAUT, MICH.  
JOACHIM O. FERNANDEZ, LA.  
MILLARD F. CALDWELL, FLA.  
DAVID D. TERRY, ARK.  
JOHN M. HAYSTON, KANSAS  
JOHN P. HIGGINS, MASS.  
J. BURRWOOD DALY, PA.  
JOE STARNES, ALA.  
ROSS A. COLLINS, MISS.  
CHARLES H. LEAVY, WASH.  
WILLIAM D. MC FARLANE, TEX.

MINORITY MEMBERS

JOHN TABER, N. Y.  
ROBERT L. BACON, N. Y.  
RICHARD B. WIGLESWORTH, MASS.  
WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON, KANS.  
D. LANE POWERS, N. J.  
J. WILLIAM DITTER, PA.  
ALBERT E. CARTER, CALIF.  
ROBERT F. RICH, PA.  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, VT.  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, ILL.  
ALBERT J. ENGEL, MICH.

MARCELLUS C. SHEILD,  
CLERK

House of Representatives  
Committee on Appropriations  
Seventy-fifth Congress  
Washington, D. C.

NOTED -

September 2, 1917.

Mr. J. S. Crenner, Secretary,  
The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Navy Department Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Crenner:-

I have your kind letter to attend  
meeting of the Fine Arts Commission on Wednesday,  
September 20th.

I regret that owing to a previous  
engagement I will be unable to be present at that time.

However, I have arranged with Mr. Fishell to  
represent me and the Commission at that meeting.

Very respectfully,  
Yours truly,

Edward T. Taylor

EXHIBIT B



C O P Y

October 5, 1937.

Mr. Donald D. Shepard  
A. W. Mellon Educational and  
Charitable Trust  
716 Jackson Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shepard:

Since our conversation on the telephone just one week ago, I have given considerable thought to the matter which you discussed with me, namely, the embellishment of the Square immediately east of and adjacent to the National Gallery of Art on the Mall. Last Wednesday, at the meeting of the Commission, Messrs. Higgins and Eggers showed us the plot plan which included some treatment of the area referred to above. The treatment was not adequate, of course, and I took the opportunity to suggest that a further study be prepared for this area for submission to the proper authorities with a view toward obtaining permission to carry it out with an idea of protecting the National Gallery against encroachment by undesirable features in this adjacent plot.

This Commission will be glad if the Trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust see fit to carry out an appropriate scheme for the treatment of this area which might include a fountain, paths and appropriate planting. My suggestion to you is that your architects be requested to make a study of the area in collaboration with a landscape architect and a sculptor whom they would recommend to your Board. The Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to review studies as they progress.

Assuring you of our desire to cooperate with you in this matter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Gilmore D. Clarke.  
Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts.

GDC:R

EXHIBIT C



# Citizens' Association of Takoma, D. C.

TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

MEETINGS: FIRST MONDAY EACH MONTH. 8:00 P. M.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH LIBRARY, 5TH AND CEDAR STREETS

September 15, 1937.

Mr. Charles H. Moore, Chairman,  
The Fine Arts Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moore:

The Citizens' Association of Takoma, D. C., of which I am President has struggled for seven years to obtain appropriations for a Senior High School to be erected on a site at Fifth and Sheridan Streets, N.W., with the result that funds were made available to start construction in the 1938 District Bill. In working for this school there has been close cooperation with other citizens' associations in the area to be served by the school. For the past several years I have served as spokesman for this group before the Budget Bureau and the houses of Congress. During our campaign we always had in mind a school similar to the Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson High Schools. As a matter of fact our wishes in this regard have always been acknowledged in our conversations before the various agencies.

A short time ago I had an opportunity to see at the Municipal Architect's Office the plans and views of three schemes for the proposed school and learned for the first time to my great surprise that these plans were a decided departure in some ways from what we had worked for and had expected to obtain. Instead of a group of three school buildings with an outside boiler house like the Roosevelt and Wilson schools of distinctive Colonial architecture, the Municipal Architect's Office is promoting one large building containing everything designed in "Modern" style, with a flat roof, no cornices, and made of white stone. They speak rather disparagingly of two other drawings showing the building in Colonial style and, for some reason unknown to me, these designs do not seem nearly as pleasing as either the Roosevelt or Wilson schools. It may be because a group is more artistic than one large building.

Exhibit D



September 15, 1937.

We have no architects in our Association and do not feel qualified to discuss these matters with the Municipal Architect. We are, however, sincerely interested in obtaining a building of real artistic merit for our community, which down through the years will be a source of joy and inspiration not only to the children who attend the school, but also to the residents of this home-loving community. It is to be the outstanding municipal building in this residential community and we therefore hope its character will be such as to fit. We have always looked upon the Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson buildings as being of such type.

I know also that several years ago when there was much objection to Police and Fire Stations in residential areas, buildings of distinctly Colonial character were designed to make these needed and utilitarian buildings pleasing in character in residence neighborhoods. Likewise, elementary and junior high school buildings, Colonial in character, were decided upon. In the immediate neighborhood of the proposed building we have three such buildings, Paul Junior High School, Whittier School and the building at the Takoma Recreation Center. We hope the new building will harmonize.

The usual method for our group to proceed in a case such as this would be to publicly go on record with respect to our views. However, it is our understanding that your Commission must approve all designs for municipal buildings. It has thus seemed best to us not to do anything controversial in character pending consideration of the matter by your Commission. We do this in confidence that you will use your good offices to see that the high standard of recent high school design be not lowered and that no drastic departures from the generally accepted local style for public buildings in residential communities be permitted.

Yours sincerely,


  
W. C. MAGATHAN,  
Joint Committee on Northern High School,  
President, Citizens' Association of  
Takoma, D. C.

Exhibit D





September 27, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS:

Subject: Memorial to Guglielmo Marconi.

A bill has been introduced in Congress (H. J. Res. 488) which proposes the erection of a memorial to the late Guglielmo Marconi without expense to the Government. Monday morning I was asked to attend a committee meeting at which the following were present: Messrs. Nolen and Settle of the Park and Planning Commission; Messrs. Finnan and Kirkpatrick, representing the National Park Service; Judge John J. Freschi of New York City, representing Generoso Pope, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who is publisher of the Il Progresso that is sponsoring the memorial; and Mr. Kelly, clerk to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of which Congressman Samuel Dickstein, of New York, who introduced the bill, is Chairman.

Judge Freschi came to Washington to have an informal talk about the proposed memorial. He asked for suggestions as to type of memorial and wanted to know where the memorial could be placed. They are planning to raise at least \$100,000 and more than that if necessary. Also he said they feel assured that the bill will be adopted at the next session of Congress. It was introduced in the closing days of the session.

It was pointed out that, as stated in the bill, "the site chosen and the design of the memorial shall have the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts".



Being asked to represent the Commission at the meeting, I told them that the Commission of Fine Arts hesitates to advise as to memorials in the absence of legislation by Congress as the action of Congress cannot be anticipated in such matters. However, I said that from time to time the Commission has given advice to committees informally so as to help them to procure a work of art and to save the committee time and trouble.

I told Judge Freschi that there are several ways of securing a work of art but that in the case of a very large memorial, the Commission of Fine Arts feels it desirable to hold a limited competition among artists and arrange a collaborative program in which architects, landscape architects and sculptors would take part. From ten to twelve of carefully selected artists representing each of these professions could take part in the competition. Further, that to conduct such a program of competition an adviser would be desirable. The artists should be allowed at least \$500 each for their trouble and expense of making the competing designs; and the adviser might ask \$2,000. Judge Freschi said he was very much pleased with such a plan and said he would talk with Generoso Pope about the matter.

I told him that the Commission was meeting in New York on the 29th and that I was certain the Commission would be glad to have an informal talk with him about the proposed memorial. He said he would make every effort to be present and to have Mr. Pope present.

Secretary.



C O P Y

September 30, 1937.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 29, 1937, were pleased to consider the revised design for the proposed Immigration and Naturalization Service Memorial Tablet, which was submitted by Mr. Arthur Brown, the architect of your building.

The Commission of Fine Arts approved the design. A few suggestions were made which, it is believed, Mr. Brown will be willing to adopt in making the tablet. They are as follows:

1. It was pointed out in considering the revised design in relation to the location selected for the tablet that it would be possible to raise the dedicatory inscription a foot higher.

2. The titles and names as indicated on the revised design should be raised accordingly and the spaces closed. It is understood that there are no more mounted guards.

3. Hereafter as it becomes necessary to add a name to the list the Commission of Fine Arts suggest that the form as indicated by Mr. Brown in his design of March 4, 1937, be followed.

Mr. Brown will doubtless arrange to procure a competent carver to execute the tablet.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Mr. W. F. Kelly,  
Labor Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,  
Secretary.

EXHIBIT F



C O P Y

An Act

To Award a Special Gold Medal to Lincoln Ellsworth

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to present a gold medal of appropriate design, with accompanying distinctive ribbon, to Lincoln Ellsworth, noted American explorer and outstanding pioneer in exploratory aviation in the Arctic and in Antarctica for claiming on behalf of the United States approximately three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of land in Antarctica, between the eightieth and one hundred and twentieth meridians west of Greenwich, representing the last unclaimed territory in the world, and for his exceptionally meritorious services to science and aeronautics in making a two thousand five hundred mile aerial survey of the heart of Antarctica, thus paving the way for more detailed studies of geological, meteorological and geographical questions of world-wide importance and benefit. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved June 16, 1936.

S. 3770, Private 629

Exhibit G





C O P Y

October 1, 1937.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 29, 1937, considered a revised model by Miss Enid Bell, 381 Mountain Road, Union City, New Jersey, for the special gold medal to be presented to Lincoln Ellsworth, under authority of an Act of Congress, approved June 16, 1936. The model was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Paul Manship, sculptor member of the Commission, who on inspecting the model said he felt it was the work of one who has had no experience in making medals. The Commission of Fine Arts disapproved the model.

Mr. Manship made the following criticisms: the pattern of the rays or channel cutting on the points of the star, the carving of the palm leaves and that of the wing feathers create a confusion. This should be simplified.

1. Eliminate channeling on points of star, or;
2. Eliminate the star entirely and leave the medallion alone with the eagle, or;
3. Make the star five-pointed with plain surfaced points; the Commission do not like a four-pointed star.
4. Simplify details on the central pictorial relief medallion.
5. The lettering is very poorly designed and carved.
6. The panel with oak leaves from which the medal is to be hung seems to be too large in proportion to the medal.

The Commission suggests that a new model be made and executed by an artist who has had experience in the specialized art of the medallist.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,  
Secretary.

Hon. Nellie Tayloe Ross,  
Director of the Mint,  
Treasury Department,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G-1



C O P Y

October 4, 1937.

Hon. Fritz G. Lanham  
Chairman of Public Buildings  
and Grounds Committee  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lanham:

Mr. Charles Moore prepared a communication in reply to your letter of July 26th which was held to be read to the members of the Commission at the first meeting this fall. In the meantime, Mr. Moore resigned as Chairman, retaining his membership on the Commission however, and the writer was elected in his place. Since Mr. Moore's reply appropriately covers the subject of your letter, I take pleasure in quoting it for your information.

"In regard to the bill (H. R. 7969) to set apart public land in Washington for the National Conservatory of Music of America, don't you think that the very first thing to do is to find out if the National Conservatory has funds to build and endow a building; and, if they have such funds, how much they amount to? Until these facts are established to the satisfaction of your Committee, how could a site be selected and authority to build be given. Remember what happened to the George Washington Memorial.

I have been familiar with identical Conservatory bills for forty years, but never have found a single financially responsible person behind any one of them."

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Gilmore D. Clarke,  
Chairman.

GDC:R

EXHIBIT H



C O P Y

September 29, 1937.

Dear Mr. Lanham:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting today have had under consideration Bill H. R. 7958, "Regulating the Selection of Materials to be Used in Buildings Erected on Government Property", a copy of which you referred to the Commission of Fine Arts for their views on the subject.

The Commission respectfully report that they favor passage of the bill. If in the judgment of Congress more adequate control of use of building materials appears to be necessary then the Commission of Fine Arts will cooperate in every way possible to carry out the provisions of the Act.

It is suggested that the bill be amended on page 2, lines 3 and 4 so that they would read: ". . . any of the Government agencies, including the Bureau of Standards and The Commission of Fine Arts, in determining the quality and . . ." etc.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed) Gilmore D. Clarke,  
Chairman.

Hon. Fritz G. Lanham, Chairman,  
Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT I



C O P Y

October 4, 1937.

Dear Senator Sheppard:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting in New York City on September 29, had under consideration the copy of Senate Bill 2873 "To authorize the Erection of a Suitable Memorial to Major General William L. Sibert in the Canal Zone", a copy of the bill having been referred by your Committee to the Commission for its views relative to this measure.

The Commission of Fine Arts respectfully report that should Congress enact this legislation the Commission would be glad to aid in any way possible with a view to providing an appropriate memorial to Major General Sibert in the Canal Zone.

It is suggested that the words, "of heroic size", page 1, line 6, be omitted as such direction would hamper any commission undertaking the work.

The character of the memorial would depend upon the amount Congress appropriates for it and also on the location.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) Gilmore D. Clarke,  
Chairman.

Hon. Morris Sheppard, Chairman,  
Committee on Military Affairs,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT J





C O P Y

October 5, 1937.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting in New York City on September 29, 1937, gave careful consideration to Senate Bill 2446, "Providing for the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of a site for a national memorial to the Gold Star Mothers of the World War, and for other purposes", concerning which you desire the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, as set forth in your letter of August 12.

The members of the Commission are familiar with the site in question and nearly all of them have seen the model for the Rainbow Arch and Tree of Life in Mr. Barnard's studio. The sentiment expressed, namely, to memorialize the Gold Star Mothers seems appropriate enough but the site and the memorial are inappropriate. In the first place the property is too small adequately to accommodate a monument as large as Mr. Barnard contemplates. The monument itself requires a setting set apart sufficiently from other structures so that it would become the dominant feature. On the site proposed, it would compete, and rather unsuccessfully, with tall apartment houses.

The artistic merit of the composition of the arch as a whole, in the minds of a number of appraisers of competence and consequence, is seriously questioned.

EXHIBIT K



Members of the Commission know that the arch has already been proposed for other locations in New York City and that these proposals were rejected.

The cost of carrying out the design is so much that it would be advisable to determine the financial condition of Mr. Barnard and the condition of his health. It would be unwise to accept the property and then find that for one reason or another Mr. Barnard could not complete the work, leaving it for Congress, in its reluctance, to finish.

In the circumstances, the Commission of Fine Arts recommend that this offer be not accepted. If we are to have a memorial to the Gold Star Mothers it seems to the Commission that Washington is the logical place and it should be designed as a memorial to them rather than to attempt to use a composition conceived some years ago for another purpose.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Hon. A. B. Caemmerer,  
Director, National Park Service,  
Interior Department,  
Washington, D. C.



C O P Y

September 30, 1937.

My dear Mr. Nolen:

Yesterday the Commission of Fine Arts had a meeting in New York City, at which I brought to the attention of the members the invitation from the local New York Exposition Committee to participate in the Government exhibition. I said that the local committee had suggested a thematic display which might take the form of a diorama or panorama, paintings and moving pictures or such other form as would be interesting and attractive.

Two of the members of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lamb, are New York Exposition Commissioners. I told them that so far as the Commission of Fine Arts is concerned I thought that any exhibition in which the Commission would have a part should be on the subject of the founding and development of Washington during the past 150 years, which, of course, would include also its architectural development, such as the enlargement of the Capitol in its various stages; that in this exhibition the Commission of Fine Arts would cooperate with your Commission and the District Commissioners.

I told the members of the Commission that you had this subject up for consideration at your recent meeting and that the sum of \$100,000 had been suggested to furnish a National Capital display.

The members of the Commission felt that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission might take the lead in this exhibition and that the Commission of Fine Arts would cooperate in such way as

EXHIBIT L



would be possible. During the discussion I mentioned the fact that within the past few weeks I had gotten out of storage the old model of Washington showing the city as it was in 1900 and had found that the model is in good condition. The members of the Commission were much pleased to hear this and to know that the model is on display. Thereupon both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lamb urged, and the other members of the Commission concurred, that we send both of the 1901 models to the New York Exposition and that in addition we have a complete and comprehensive model made of the Future Washington. I asked again if they thought such a model would be appropriate for the Exposition and they said it would be of tremendous interest; that they made a model of the New York Fair plan, which is proving to be very interesting.

As you know, we have been wanting a new model for the Future Washington for a long time and now would be a splendid opportunity to get it even if the cost were \$50,000. The three models would show Washington as it was in 1900; the new projects planned in 1901 showing the L'Enfant Mall axis restored; and then the future Washington with the plan of L'Enfant virtually carried out in connection with the plans for the greater Washington area. Mr. Clarke said that at the close of the exposition the models would be returned to Washington where they could be on permanent display.

I hope these suggestions will commend themselves to you and your Commission and that we can get an estimate from Mr. Partridge as to the cost of the new model and repairing the two 1901 models, so that we can ask the local exposition committee for the amount needed. As Mr. Clarke said, it would be a saving of money in procuring a model





of the Future Washington for it not only would furnish a most interesting Exposition feature but also provide something that we need.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,

Secretary.

Mr. John Nolen,  
Director of Planning,  
National Capital Park and  
Planning Commission,  
Washington, D. C.



ROMAN BRONZE WORKS INC.

STATUARY, SCULPTURE, BRONZE CASTING

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY

SUBSIDIARY OF  
BRONZE  
NEW YORK CITY, NY

SEPTEMBER 21, 1937

Mr. Leonard Crunelle  
The Midway Studios  
6016 Ingleside Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Crunelle:

We have received yesterday your letter of September 21, enclosing four (4) photographs of your Artemus Ward figure. We have gone into the matter of casting this figure in the best possible manner and we have tried to keep the price as reasonable as possible.

Our total price for casting your figure in bronze will be FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SIXTY DOLLARS.....\$4,960.00. This price includes the delivery of the bronze to Chicago.

We have estimated the time for the completion of this work to be from twelve to fourteen weeks.

We are returning the photographs as per your request and we sincerely hope that we shall hear favorably from you.

With kindest regards, we are,

Very truly yours,

ROMAN BRONZE WORKS INC.

*Riccardo Bertelli*  
Riccardo Bertelli  
President

EB:RS  
AIRMAIL

Exhibit M



# The GORHAM COMPANY

## BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48<sup>TH</sup> STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRIES AND WORKS  
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND  
BROOKLYN NEW YORK

TELEPHONE  
**BRYANT 9-4657**

ESTIMATE 36-245 Rev.  
SUBJECT ANTIQUA VAND STATUE

September 23, 1937.

Mr. Leonard Crunelle,  
6016 Ingleside Avenue,  
Chicago - Illinois.

My dear Mr. Crunelle:

This estimate submitted for information only and is subject to change without notice. The Gorham Company shall be under no liability whatsoever by reason of anything herein contained until a satisfactory contract be executed between the parties.

Confirming our telephone conversation of today. I would refer you to my original estimate, in which I gave you an approximate cost for casting the ANTIQUA VAND FIGURE, at somewhere between \$4000.00 and \$4500.00. Since that time, there has been a ten per cent increase in prices, due to labor conditions and increase in the cost of metal. Taking all these things into consideration, we have refigured the job, and are pleased to give you a quotation of THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED (\$3600.00) DOLLARS, F.O.B. BOSTON, for the casting at the present time.

As I explained to you, we are in a position to start work immediately upon receipt of the model, and will make every endeavor to complete the cast within the twelve weeks' time, if you find that it is necessary.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to entrust this casting to us, and I can assure you that it will have every care and consideration possible, to make it an exact reproduction of your model.

Awaiting your advice, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

*William J. Crake*  
WILLIAM J. CRAKE,  
THE GORHAM COMPANY,  
BRONZE DIVISION.

WJD:IML

Exhibit M .



C O P Y

October 1, 1937.

My dear Mr. Crunelle:

Your letter of September 27, addressed to Mr. Moore was received in his absence from Washington. He is having a vacation on the Pacific Coast.

We had a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on September 29, at which I brought your letter with its inclosure of estimates from the Roman Bronze Works and the Gorham Company to the attention of the members.

I was requested to inform you that the Commission regard both the Roman Bronze Works and the Gorham Company as competent firms to produce a good cast of your model for the statue of General Artemas Ward. There is no objection on the part of the Commission to your having the work done by the Gorham Company, if you so desire.

I am returning the letters from each of these companies addressed to you.

The Commission will be pleased to inspect the bronze statue when the casting is completed. Doubtless arrangements can be made to inspect the statue at the foundry.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. P. Caemmerer,

Secretary.

Mr. Leonard Crunelle,  
6016 Ingleside Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

EXHIBIT M-1





# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MAY 17, 1910

CHARLES MOORE, Chairman  
GILMORE D. CLARKE      HENRY R. SHEPLEY  
EUGENE F. SAVAGE      WILLIAM F. LAMB  
CHARLES L. BORIE, Jr.      PAUL MANSHIP

H. P. CAEMMERER, Secretary

Lig Harbor Sept 18, 1937  
NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Caemmerer:

I am writing Major Clarke today that I have decided to resign from the Commission and remain here for the present. I am no longer able to give the thought and strength to the work, and I want to drop out very quietly so as to make the least possible break. I shall make no announcement. The members should have time to adjust matters to the new conditions, and I shall not resign until the way is paved for such action.

Later I will try to write more about what giving up the work means and how I regret the breaking of our long companionship.

Sincerely and regretfully  
Charles Moore

Mr H P Caemmerer



# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MAY 17, 1910

CHARLES MOORE, Chairman  
GILMORE D. CLARKE                      HENRY R. SHEPLEY  
EUGENE F. SAVAGE                      WILLIAM F. LAMB  
CHARLES L. BORIE, Jr.                      PAUL MANSHIP

H. P. CAEMMERER, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 4, 1937

Mr. Charles Moore  
Gig Harbor, Washington

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your fellow members on the Commission learned with sincere regret that you found it necessary to resign as Chairman, but rejoice in the knowledge that you have agreed to continue to serve as a member.

At our last meeting, the following resolution was passed and spread upon the minutes:

"The members of the Commission of Fine Arts assembled in New York on September 29, 1937 learned with regret that it has become necessary for Dr. Charles Moore to resign as Chairman, in which capacity he has served continuously since 1915.

"Prior to his service on the Commission of Fine Arts, as one of the first members appointed in 1910, Dr. Moore served with distinction as Secretary of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 and rendered conspicuous service as a co-worker with that distinguished group of artists responsible for the plan of the central composition of Washington, which to this day serves as the basic guide for the development of that area.

"From the time of Dr. Moore's appointment to the Commission of Fine Arts, he ably guided the work of the Commission during the great program of the physical development of Washington. His knowledge, foresight, friendliness, and tact combined with a delightful personality, has aided in maintaining the prestige of the Commission.



Mr. Charles Moore  
October 4, 1937  
Page 2

"Dr. Moore gave unselfishly of his time and of his talents without compensation in the interests of the work of the Commission of Fine Arts and now, after a long period of distinguished service, retires as the Chairman. Fortunately he remains a member of the Commission and in that capacity will continue to render valued advice based upon a wide experience in all matters pertaining to the artistic development of the Nation's Capitol."

With best wishes for the continuance of your good health and with kind personal regards and best wishes from each one of us, we remain,

Affectionately yours

Eugene Savage  
G. J. Bonin  
Henry R. Shepley  
W. D. Lamb  
D. Paul Marsh  
G. M. D. Clark  
Chairman.

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