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Celebrating 175: Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, Biographical Sketches (WMAA file), 1917-1947

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Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney #2

King of England, Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon, and to the Earl of Hereford and Essex (1199) one of the ~~the~~ E barons, who, attended by 2,000 armed knights, compelled King John to grant the Magna Carta, which was signed at Runnymede on June 15, 1215.

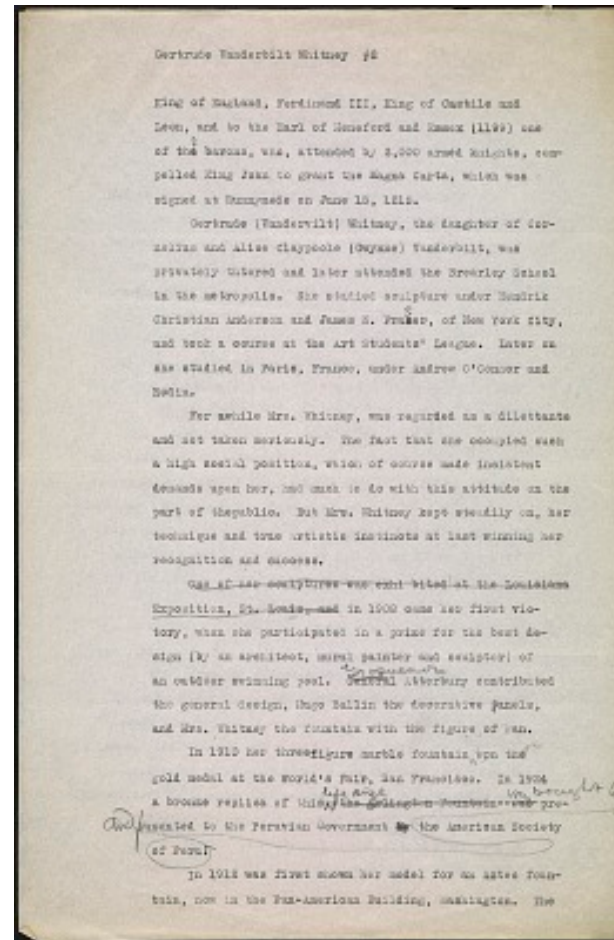
Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney, the daughter of Cornelius and Alice Claypoole (Gwynne) Vanderbilt, was privately tutored and later attended the Brearley School in the metropolis. She studied sculpture under Hendrik Christian Anderson and James E. Fra[~~nk~~]z[~~er~~] ser, of New York City, and took a course at the Art Students' League. Later on she studied in Paris, France, under Andrew O'Connor and Rodin.

For awhile Mrs. Whitney, was regarded as a dilettante and not taken seriously. The fact that she occupied such a high social position, which of course made insistent demands upon her, had much to do with this attitude on the part of the public. But Mrs. Whitney kept steadily on, her technique and true artistic instincts at last winning her recognition and success.

~~One of her sculptures was exhibited at the Louisiana Exposition, St. Louis, and in 1908 came her first victory, when she participated in a prize for the best design (by an architect, mural painter and sculptor) of an outdoor swimming pool. General Grosvenor Atterbury contributed the general design, Hugo Ballin the decorative panels, and Mrs. Whitney the fountain with the figure of Pan.~~

In 1910 her threefigure marble fountain won the gold medal at the World's Fair, San Francisco. In 1924 a bronze replica of this life size ~~[[striketrough]]~~ -- the Arlington Fountain -- was ~~[[/striketrough]]~~ was bought by the American Society of Peru and presented to the Peruvian Government ~~[[striketrough]]~~ by ~~[[/striketrough]]~~.

In 1912 was first shown her model for an Aztec fountain, now in the Pan-American Building, Washington. The



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