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Death of William Worth Carlin.

William Worth Carlin, architect, died at his residence at Buffalo, New York, on March 23, in his forty-fourth year, after an illness of five months. Mr. Carlin was born near Chautauqua, New York, in November, 1850, and lived in New York state most of his life, commencing the practice of his profession after a number of years spent in the office of J. W. Smith, of Jamestown, in that state. As an architect Mr. Carlin was most practical and thorough, with an ability to plan of a high order. He had also a talent which was peculiar as it was valuable. He not only knew the best dynamo or boiler for a purpose, but why it was best, and his memory was so extraordinarily retentive that it gave him an almost instant comprehension of the most intricate mechanical problem. Not only in the profession toward the elevation of which he did so much were his friends numerous, but his great-hearted geniality gave him friends everywhere. He belonged to the Masonic order, the Mystic Shrine and other organizations. All the time he could spare from his practice—and much that could ill be spared—he gave to the work of the architectural associations to which he belonged. He once said, "I will never seek an office, but will never refuse to serve in any capacity to which I am appointed by the members." And this he carried out. He was the fifth president of the Western Association of Architects and a first vice-president of the Institute, was always a member of the directory of each or on some one or more of the important committees. At the time of his death he had served as director of the American Institute for the three years since its consolidation and was a member of the Committee on Uniform Contract. His greatest work was done, while president of the New York State Chapter and also of the Buffalo Chapter, as a member of the committee which pressed upon the state legislature the passage of a law governing architectural practice. While supported by the committee and the associations they represented, it is not too much to say that it was his untiring and intelligent pursuit of the object that first obtained recognition for the bill, the formation of which was mainly his work, and its final and repeated passage through both branches of the legislature without a dissenting vote. That the object of his work was finally defeated by political machination obtaining the veto of the governor does not lessen the honor due him for its formulation and passage. His business often suffered greatly while his whole attention was concentrated upon this or some other duty placed upon him by his professional associates. He never complained, was never prejudiced, and it can be said of him as it can be said of few, "he loved his fellow-man." Now that he has gone, it is but a small thing to give him the credit dead, that living he would rather should remain unspoken. In counsel he was always clear, practical and concise, and to his work in the conventions of the associations from year to year can be attributed a great deal of the present rules the enforcement of which have been found full of wisdom. His loss to the profession cannot be computed any more than can that to his friends be set down in words. He leaves a wife and five children.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE TARSNEY BILL.

NOW that the correspondence has been made public between the American Institute of Architects and the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the reformation of government architectural practice as established by the Tarsney bill, it is proper that the conditions which led up to this most remarkable exchange of assertions and arguments, as well as those governing the actions of each party in the controversy, should be carefully reviewed, that the architectural profession and the public may know the status under which government building is performed. In order to do this it is necessary for the reader to carefully peruse the correspondence, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, and with us review the previous and subsequent attitude of the parties concerned.

In 1883, this journal called attention to the great need of reform in government architectural practice in this country, and outlined a method by which a reorganization of the office of Supervising Architect should be effected. This was followed in 1884 by the Stockslager bill, which was drawn upon the proposed plan. This bill never reached a second reading, as it "died in committee." This fate has overtaken the several bills since placed before Congress.

In 1885, a joint committee, consisting of D. H. Burnham, D. Adler and A. J. Bloor, representing the Western Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects, went to Washington in behalf of better methods in government practice. Other committees have gone on the same errand since. The result was always the same and the attitude of the officials there as it is at present under Secretary Carlisle. The committee received brief but pleasant replies to communications, always non-committal, but in every case, without exception, the claim on the part of the officials, high and low, has been that it was too bad to have such ugly buildings erected throughout the country, and that the best architects should be employed. Always claiming to be deeply interested in this reform and invariably asserting that they were most anxious to take up and push the matter, it has been notorious that these same officials have laughed in their sleeves and considered it a matter of perennial amusement.

Until the present, incumbents of the office of Supervising Architect have always given more or less aid to the work undertaken by the committees, several having aided in the preparation of bills and urged their passage. In other words, the earnest architects and reformers have found that for months and years they have been tapping with kid-gloved knuckles upon the oaken door of official exclusiveness. Occasionally a peephole has been opened and a word or two has been vouchsafed to the waiting advocates of the people, and perhaps some civil promises made which were forgotten at once, and no further action taken.

Time has proved most clearly the folly of longer maintaining this attitude, and nothing has been left to those who are determined to do their duty in the matter but to throw aside their ceremonial garments and disclose the battle axe and mail-clad figure.

President Burnham was very deliberate in assuming the tone which he did, and it was only after these years of disappointment and after learning the hollowness of the pretenses of the officials at Washington, that he was forced to speak the plain and unmasked truth, and the wisdom of the course is now evident to the whole country, as editorials are pouring in from every section approving not only the arrangement of the statements in his letter, but its tone. Outside of two or three strong eastern administrative, "through-thick-and-thin" organs, the press is united in upholding Mr. Burnham in the action which he took.

Mr. Burnham's action is certainly deserving of such support. Disliking personally to enter a controversy, as president of the Institute and representative of the profession he had no other choice, and has come into the work, as he enters everything he undertakes, with his whole soul, and the same spirit which made the history of his private practice and later the construction of the Columbian Exposition a marvel will govern the work now undertaken, and which will not be abandoned until the government has established a system the product of which will be a national architecture that will be creditable and economical.

At the commencement of this controversy, the bill, passed February 20, 1893, had lain a dead letter for nearly a year, and the

memorial shows how carefully and yet in what a businesslike way the Institute approached the subject of its enactment. A committee of the leading architects of the country had been assured by Secretary Carlisle, directly after the passage of the bill, that it should be placed in operation and a building selected from those about to be designed for such action. It is not strange that almost a year after this the Institute should respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the matter.

The course pursued by the Secretary and Supervising Architect O'Rourke, in its evasive, indefinite quality and specious argument, and finally the abrupt and pettish reply of Secretary Carlisle closing the correspondence, is perfectly transparent to those who know the personnel of the Secretary of the Treasury and Supervising Architect's offices and the spirit which actuates both the Secretary and the Supervising Architect—in the former the desire to give places to political friends, particularly if they are friends to or members of the Secretary's family; in the latter, the ambition of an architect of a good, though local, reputation to leave a national building as a monument to his architectural ability.

The Secretary probably never saw the letters that bear his signature, and it is also probable that the letters, except the first one, bearing the Supervising Architect's name, and particularly that of the Secretary answering President Burnham's memorial, were not written by those gentlemen, but by the chief of the drafting division of the Supervising Architect's office. If we had not a perfect knowledge of the interior workings of this office with all the scheming and wire-pulling that is carried on to blind the people to the real facts, and which before this great wrong has been righted and the architectural credit of the country established in her public as it is in her private work may be given a wide publicity, the history contained in President Burnham's correspondence is sufficient.

When that gentleman and his committee failed to meet Secretary Carlisle and interviewed Assistant Secretary Curtis he asked for specific objections and they were given. After noting them, Mr. Burnham read them and Mr. Curtis said his memorandum was correct as given. These the memorial specifically answers, and still the writer of the letter which bears the Secretary's signature denies that they have been touched on. The entire correspondence shows business yet gentlemanly persistence on one hand, and political sophistry on the other with a set determination to avoid the issue.

At the commencement of President Burnham's letter he tells Secretary Carlisle that he is informed that the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to him of March 6 was prepared by the Supervising Architect, and he calls attention to the fact that it was not signed by the Secretary himself, but by one of his clerks. This plainly shows that Mr. Burnham did not believe that the Secretary had ever seen the letter of March 6, and in fact he states to the Secretary that he does not think he is responsible for it. In discussing it afterward, in the letter which Mr. Carlisle found to be offensive, he speaks of the statements of "the letter" as being incorrect, and not of Mr. Carlisle's own personal statements as incorrect.

There was absolutely no reason for such an abrupt, angry reply as was finally sent by the Secretary, unless it be because he was determined, as we have endeavored to show, to use the very first chance he got to do this very thing. It is the old story of political machination. The wolf goes up stream and tramples in the water until it is quite muddy; he then appears in the bush below the lamb, and demands to know why his (the wolf's) drinking water has been spoiled, and then proceeds to destroy the lamb on the spot.

The public must understand that this is no new contest. The methods of the architectural department in Washington have been notorious many years, and there has been a constant effort on the part of the American Institute of Architects, among others, to bring about such a reformation as will introduce better ways and better results. It is now the representative of not only the architectural profession but of the people.

It will champion the cause of better government buildings and methods of designing and erecting them until a proper, effective system is adopted.

It will ignore diplomatic methods and show to the public the exact status under which the frauds, of which the Chicago post-office ruin is a prominent example, are perpetrated.

It will give its time and its influence to this reform, and will expect the cooperation of every citizen throughout the land who is not bound to inactivity or opposition by lower political ends.

DIRECT METHODS IN ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

BY CHARLES E. ILLSLEY, A.M., C.E., ARCHITECT.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

THE same problem may be solved with the half-distance ($\frac{D}{2}$) in a vertical plane instead of locating it on the horizon. In Fig. 134 the wall A B C D, being in a vertical plane normal to the plane of the picture, will vanish in a vertical "trace" (Section 27)

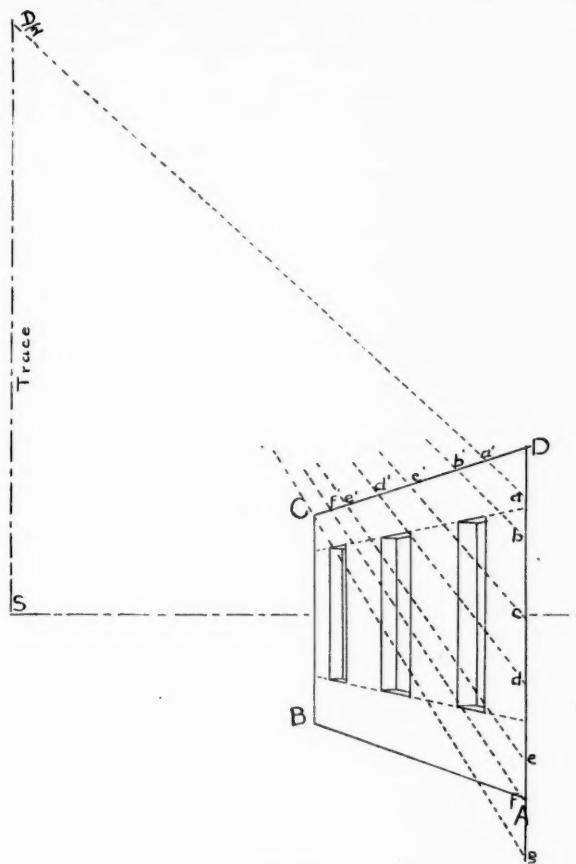


FIG. 134.

through S. On this trace mark the "half-distance" $\frac{D}{2}$ (Section 133). On D A lay off to one-half the scale used in drawing A B C D, the required widths of piers and windows (Section 135).^{*} Radial

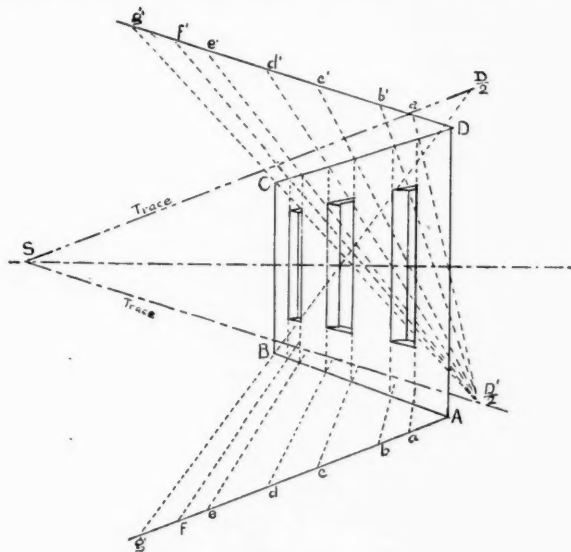


FIG. 135.

lines from $\frac{D}{2}$ to the divisions on D g will cut D C in the points required, and, by dropping verticals from these, the lines of the windows will be obtained.

^{*} In this instance A B C D was drawn originally to a scale of four feet to the inch, and the scale used in subdividing D g was eight feet to the inch.

138. Fig. 135 shows two applications of a still more general and often a much more convenient method of subdividing in any required manner a receding line. The problem is the same as in Figs. 133 and 134. Through either end, A, of A B, the line which is to be subdivided, draw an auxiliary line, A g, in any convenient direction and through S, the vanishing point of A B, draw the line marked "Trace" parallel with A g. Lay off to one-eighth scale on A g the same divisions which in Fig. 134 are laid off on D g. Join g B and produce the line to meet the "Trace" in the point which is marked $\frac{D}{2}$. This constitutes a vanishing point whence radial lines to the divisions on A g will cut A B in the points required.

This problem is solved again at the top of the figure. The auxiliary line D g' is drawn from D in any convenient direction, and is subdivided to one-eighth scale, precisely as before. Through S is drawn the "Trace" parallel with D g', and the line joining g' C is produced to meet this "trace" in D', from which point radials are drawn to the divisions on C D. The points where these radials cross C D will be found to correspond with those previously obtained on A B.

139. In the preceding examples the auxiliary lines have been subdivided to one-half the scale by which the perspective wall itself was drawn. Any other scale will answer as well, the choice being entirely a matter of convenience. It is also immaterial from

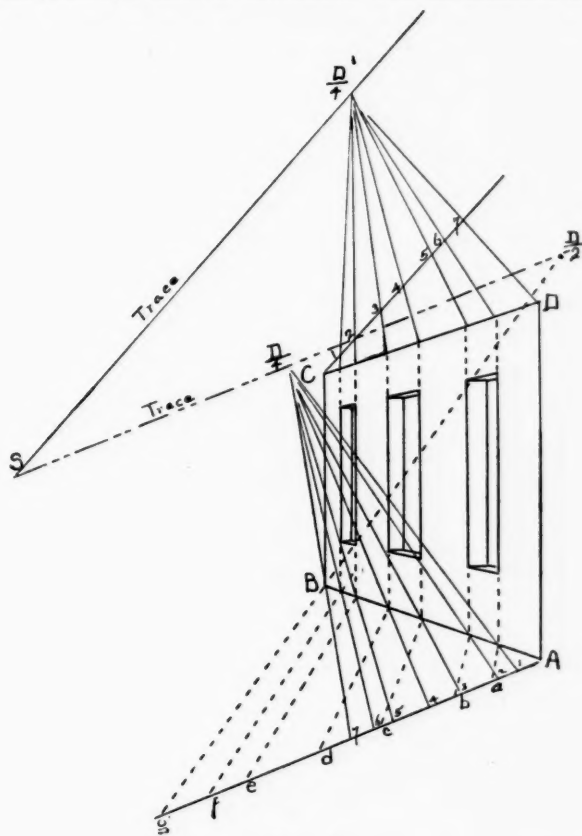


FIG. 136.

which end of the line to be subdivided we draw our auxiliary. While, for convenience, it has usually been drawn from the nearest end (the end where the line to be subdivided meets the plane of the picture), the other end is equally available. These principles are illustrated in Fig. 136, where the wall A B C D and the dotted lines below are reproduced from Fig. 135.

On A g the required dimensions have been laid off a second time to one-half the scale previously used, or to one-quarter the scale used in drawing the wall A B C D itself. From the last point so found, which naturally must be at the middle of A g, a line is drawn to B and produced to meet the "Trace" through S in D. Radial lines from this center to the reduced divisions on A g cross A B in the same points which had been found by the previous method.*

At the upper part of Fig. 136, the auxiliary starts at the distant end of the line C D, which is to be subdivided. A new "Trace"

^{*} To avoid confusion the new solutions in Fig. 136 are drawn in full lines, while the preceding solutions are in dotted lines.

HENRY VAN BRUNT—ARCHITECT, WRITER AND PHILOSOPHER.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

PART I.

IF we have any reason to thank the French National School of Architecture, it is that it has produced at least three eminent Americans who have not been so enslaved by subserviency to its traditions, dogmas and academic formulas as to be unable to give expression to their native impulses and independent thought. Had these been so paralyzed by the glamor that seems to surround most of the *élèves* of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of France and blinds them to all the evidences of the modern spirit seen in the outer world, we would not have had the tangible results of their achievements which are now in evidence before the American public. The men referred to are Richard M. Hunt, the late Henry H. Richardson and Henry Van Brunt. Of these the first two named are best known by the works they have created, the influence of which has been felt among the younger architects, and the impression these works have made upon intelligent and thoughtful observers everywhere. The last mentioned was not an *élève* of the school, but having been a pupil of Hunt when he was fresh from academic groves, through him obtained all the advantages of similar training. From early life he became imbued with all the tenets of its curriculum (if such it may be called), and is in all respects the equal of those who have personally received its instruction. For many years he was under the influence of that fascination for ideas that are French only—and only French—that takes such possession of American students who have shared the benefits of its teaching, and whose minds have not been broadened by a thorough knowledge and due understanding of the philosophy of architectural history. Less eminent than the other two in the eloquence of the designer and builder, he has always been foremost among the few architectural critics who have had anything to say and been able to give intelligent expression to their ideas. His early papers were always welcome contributions to the professional gatherings. His elegance of diction fascinated his hearers, and his scholarly exposition of the principles of the modern French school—which are repeated in the work under consideration now—with a fertility of resource that was remarkable at the time, did much to give them a good foothold in our midst, more, indeed, than the weak efforts of many of its American practitioners and imitators.

As a writer he has always been before architectural audiences. Those who have read his papers from time to time have noticed the broadening and liberalizing influence of age and maturity from year to year in his productions. This has been supplemented by an active practice during most of the time, in which the conditions of human progress, and especially of American progress, have made necessary the solution of problems to which no school of architecture could—nor could all the schools—contribute anything but the elements of a proper training. If anything more was necessary to this end, a migration in the interests of business from the classic shades of Cambridge (U. S.), from which he brought without impairment the highest culture of such an environment, to the West (the real West—not Chicago—but the clay hills of Kansas City), fulfilled any further requirement for the expansion of ideas that already fretted their native boundaries. Not because there is anything especially fitted to the exercise of this faculty in such a purlias, but because the will power necessary to such an exercise, the exodus itself, was the mainspring to a result that was perfectly natural. He went thither for what he could do for it, rather than for what it could do for him, and the atmosphere of Cambridge went with him to where it was most needed. The necessities of travel between the old pastures and the new—necessary especially to one who was most loth to dismiss old associations—and the exigencies of business fortunately extended over thousands of miles of roads still farther west, have been the school in which the subject of these lines has found no small part of his later education. This has enabled him to do full justice to the advanced architecture of the western cities as practiced by others, in magazine articles of unusual interest to our eastern friends. A summer residence under the very shadow of the Rocky Mountains, where the sunset veils at once the architect's home and the (so-called) Garden of the Gods, has been no insignificant inspiration of late to his long dormant poetic temperament, which finds expression in the book before us.

It is, therefore, important and pleasant to note that a little book,* which Mr. Van Brunt has recently offered to the public, emanates, not from Cambridge or Boston, but from Kansas City, as indicated in its preface, having only been printed at Cambridge. This, his first creation between stiff covers, even after so long an experience with the pen, attests the natural reserve which he has too long been subjected to; but now that it has come will be welcome to all intelligent readers and students of architecture. It should be a *vade mecum* to every practicing architect of whatever age or condition. It is recommended to those who do not read even what periodical literature so generously places before them every day, for it is a book for the study more than for the office. This suggestion is apposite because it is a patent fact that architects are not generally prone to read much about architecture beyond what the daily papers afford. If they have not done so heretofore they have saved much time that might have been wasted in poring over the senseless theories and baseless philosophies with which architectural literature has been flooded, and now is a good time to make a beginning. There are but few modern writers whose essays on art have not tended to lead us into tangled webs of sophistication, and bring about the confusion of tongues that has so long prevailed. Besides a few great writers like Ruskin and Viollet-le-Duc, who had a great purpose in all they wrote, most of what else is good in architectural literature has appeared in the architectural journals in one form or another, mixed, of course, with a great deal of chaff. No one knows better than those concerned in them how little even these are read. As the late Arthur Gilman once said, referring to the indifference of the general public to the work of architects: "We play to those that will not hear. We pipe to those who neither know nor care how to dance to our genteel tunes." There are too many in the profession who are only picture fiends. They take out our illustrations for future reference, and throw the rest into the waste basket; or what is worse, trust this duty to the office boy.

Mr. Van Brunt's "Greek Lines" is, as stated in the preface, a compilation of a few essays prepared for various occasions from time to time, only one of which is claimed to be new. It is not a picture book, and cannot claim to have any attraction as such, though it contains many judicious illustrations. But the references to works of the past are so copious that it might be supplemented by a whole library of architectural books and photographs. It is a book to be read, and is intended to aid us in doing our own thinking. It is an illustration of the gradual development of the ablest thinker we have ever had through a period of thirty years, during which he has not only been an antiring and enthusiastic student of the past, but a keen observer of passing events. The last chapter but one is the expression of a mature conviction of what is best for us to do, to which all the others lead up in a way that is not altogether connected, but most remarkable in a series of essays not intended originally to be consecutive. The paper read by Mr. Van Brunt before the World's Congress of Architects, in August last,† just after this book was in print, may fairly be considered as its continuation and in connection with it, for it treats only of the present condition of architectural practice in America.

The first chapter of "Greek Lines" is the only one to which the title strictly applies, but it is the keynote of the whole. The architecture of Athens, under Pericles, from what we know of it, is the only perfect development that archaeology records, adapted to the needs, conditions, materials and resources of the people and country, embodying all that was then known of construction, and embellished with sculpture, which no subsequent race or nation has ever claimed to equal. It is generally assumed that under such considerations it was a perfect art. In what this consisted is the aim of the essay to show. The only other art that can be claimed to have been perfected is that of Egypt, which was very nearly the same in the time of the Ptolemys as in that of Sesostris. We have no remaining evidences of its development, after it became a stone architecture, from primitive forms. But we know that it was stationary for two thousand years, which, however, is no proof that it was perfected. Grand and imposing as some of its sculpture may have been, it never advanced beyond forms that

* "Greek Lines, and other Architectural Essays," by Henry Van Brunt, F. A. I. A. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893.

† "The Growth of Characteristic Architectural Style in the United States," a paper by Henry Van Brunt, read before the World's Congress of Architects, Chicago, August, 1893. Advance sheets of the "Proceedings of the American Institute of Architects."

may be called archaic, and the element of beauty was seldom developed in it. But it is reasonable to assume that it was all of which the intellectual development of the people was capable at any time of their existence. What is most remarkable about it is that the type was preserved for two centuries after the land came under Greek domination, and was even respected for a time after it came under the sway of Rome. It is therefore out of consideration, and remains only an object of interest for the archaeologist and antiquary. The arts of Greece in their earliest dawn absorbed all that was valuable in those of Egypt, and the same is true of those of Assyria, the only other country in which any known art existed at the time. Greece, therefore, is a safe starting point.

Mr. Van Brunt points out how, notwithstanding the experience of over twenty centuries which record the rise and fall of architectural styles from the time of Pericles, it was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that anything was known of the architecture of Greece that was of any practical value to the architect. This was followed by an attempted revival of its forms without its spirit and substance, the failure of which he graphically describes.

It has remained for the witnesses of these mistakes to discover its true essence and meaning in the nineteenth century. Of these we have had Schinkel and Semper in Germany, Henri Rabrouste and Viollet-le-Duc in France, followed by Duban and Duc, and in America, Richard M. Hunt and Henry Van Brunt. Mr. Van Brunt aptly describes the difference between a Greek line (literally) and any other line. In brief, it is a line of varying curvature, as distinguished from one made of arcs of circles. This is not a perfect way of expressing it, but will answer our purpose for the time being. The words are used as a metaphor throughout the book. The Greek line exhibits the feeling and motif in Greek art by which it is distinguished from all other arts. It is the line of feeling and intellectual expression.

With this understanding of it we are freed from all thought that we can repeat it in imitation of Greek temples and literal copies of Greek details. It simplifies the study of architecture to learn that this is the basis of all healthy architectural thought. We can analyze the construction of the Greek temples as Viollet-le-Duc did, can follow the exquisite ramifications of their volutes and anthemions, and realize the perfected association of their sculpture without one thought of ever repeating them, if we but realize the true meaning of the Greek line as developed in all these productions. This is the foundation of all independent thought and all original creations. There are no secrets to those who truly appreciate what it is. The whole history of intermediate architecture from Pericles to the nineteenth century is revealed to us by archaeologists and photographers, like an open book. In this long period the art has expanded, contracted, developed and died. New constructions have been invented, new motifs discovered. The field for the historian and archaeologist seems to be almost boundless, notwithstanding the ravages of time. Enough and more than enough remains for all that we want to study. We have an *embarras de richesse*. The modern architect has so much before him that he knows not which way to turn.

One object of Mr. Van Brunt is to show the absurdity of the system of eclecticism that has prevailed in the nineteenth century, and is being practiced all around us and on nearly all of the civilized globe, in consequence of our having so much knowledge and not knowing how to use it. It is not knowledge that we want, but principles, and Greek lines are the basis of the only principles that we need to follow. They are the basis of truth in construction, as they are of truth of decoration, sculpture and painting, which together comprise the art of architecture.

But such generalities are not to the point. We ask Mr. Van Brunt to tell us what to do to get out of the darkness of confusion in which we have existed so long. For the answer to this we cannot look to one chapter or paragraph for advice, but must take the work as a whole. Only those who understand his meaning as a whole will be able to make practical application of it to their own experiences. But it must be understood that he has not discovered anything new; he has no creed or cure-all. The whole book is an elucidation of principles that are grounded in nature and truth; that were once known and applied, but have long been forgotten. It is the demonstration of a philosopher and not the dictum of a pedant. History and archaeology are only his handmaids and witnesses to assist in the demonstration.

(To be continued.)

THE A. I. A. VERSUS THE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE BILL.

On February 14, 1894, President D. H. Burnham, of the American Institute of Architects, presented a memorial to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject, and including all the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the President and Secretary of the Institute, relative to the Tarsney bill since it was passed, on February 20, 1893. The memorial and subsequent correspondence to date is as follows:

MEMORIAL TO SECRETARY CARLISLE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, THE ROOKERY,
CHICAGO, February 14, 1894.

To the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR,—About one year ago, at your request, Messrs. R. M. Hunt, Charles F. McKim, and President Kendall, of the American Institute of Architects, called on you in Washington regarding the bill regulating the employment of architects for government work. At that time you had an interview with them, and assured them that you agreed with the American Institute, that every government building thereafter should be built upon plans selected through competition among the architects of the country.

In November last the secretary of the American Institute of Architects wrote to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury on the same subject, and received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1893.

Mr. Alfred Stone, Secretary A. I. A., Providence, R. I.:
SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relating to the law giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to obtain plans for government buildings by competition, etc.

Referring to that passage in your communication in which you inquire whether it "is not possible to find some way to overcome the prejudices of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he is prejudiced against it, or of finding means to induce him to institute competition on several of the very important buildings ordered by Congress," I have to remark that I have no reason to believe that there is, or has been, any reason for deferring action in this matter beyond the fact that the Secretary's time has been so fully occupied by public business of the most pressing character that he has not been able to give the law in question the consideration necessary to putting in operation the methods therein contemplated.

Respectfully yours,

J. O'Rourke, Supervising Architect.

On these assurances the officers of the Institute rested. In the interview I have mentioned above, you mentioned the Buffalo building as one which might be designed under the new bill, and the country has been looking forward to your taking action in this direction at an early date.

On January 9, 1894, the board of directors of the Institute met in New York, when a cut was presented, through their Buffalo Chapter, showing a design for the proposed Buffalo building. It was stated to the board that it had been completed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury after he had written to Mr. Stone as above quoted.

Though the board had understood that a competition was to be had for the Buffalo building I believe no protest would have been sent to you concerning it, but for the fact that the design was unanimously considered to be inferior and unworthy for the purpose. The protest sent to you was signed by the president, the vice-president, the secretary and a large number of the directors of the Institute, and read as follows:

January 9, 1894.

To Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury:
SIR,—At the annual meeting of the directors of the American Institute of Architects, held in New York on January 8, 1894, a cut from a newspaper was submitted by its Buffalo Chapter purporting to represent "a design adopted by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the proposed new Federal building for the city of Buffalo."

The directors of the Institute believe it to be their duty to their profession, and to the whole community, to protest. Any structure of the general character of the design represented by the cut in question, if carried into execution, will be found absolutely wanting in the fundamental elements which go to make a public building, and will be condemned by the community.

We therefore respectfully urge that you use your power to prevent the construction of this design. We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

To this communication, which was signed by the officers and several members of the A. I. A., no reply was written, but individual members of the board each received a copy of a letter, addressed to him in his private capacity, the original of which was an official letter, sent to Mr. Alfred Stone, "Secretary of the Institute." It read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1894.

Mr. Alfred Stone, Secretary A. I. A., Providence, R. I.:

DEAR SIR,—The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me a rather clumsily folded communication, without official heading, accompanied by a design, cut from a Buffalo paper, of "Proposed Federal Building for Buffalo," inclosed in an office envelope of George B. Post, architect, New York, purporting to be a protest of the board of directors of the A. I. A., adopted at a meeting held in New York on the 8th inst., against the adoption of the said design, signed by D. H. Burnham, president; George B. Post, as first vice-president; Levi P. Scofield, second vice-president; yourself as secretary and several other members of the A. I. A.

This communication is of such an unusual and extraordinary character, based on *ex parte* and indefinite information, and so at variance with professional courtesy and good breeding, that in justice to the A. I. A., I hesitate to believe in its legitimacy, and request that you will kindly advise me by return mail if it has really emanated from the board of directors of the A. I. A. On receipt of your response I shall give the matter the attention which it may deserve. Very respectfully yours,

JEREMIAH O'Rourke, F. A. I. A.,

Supervising Architect.

The Supervising Architect in this communication states that the letter of the board to yourself was of an unusual and extraordinary character, based on "*ex parte* and indefinite information,"

the inference being that the design shown by the newspaper clipping was not made by the Treasury Department, or that it did not truly represent the latter. I am now in possession of the annual report for 1893, of the Supervising Architect, and find that its frontispiece is the identical design inclosed to you. Both were evidently made from the same original drawing. Our information, therefore, was exact and authentic, instead of being based, as stated by the Supervising Architect, on that which was "ex parte and indefinite."

Mr. Stone replied as follows:

PROVIDENCE, January 19, 1894.

Mr. Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 17th received and contents noted. At the meeting of the board of directors holden in New York on the 8th and 9th inst., a communication was received from the Buffalo Chapter, containing a cut from a Buffalo paper of the proposed Federal building for Buffalo, and asking for some action in the matter upon the part of the directors. The matter was fully considered and discussed by the board of directors, and a letter was sent to Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject, and the letter was forwarded to Washington by Messrs. S. A. Treat and W. W. Clay. I do not know whether they delivered the letter to Secretary Carlisle in person, or not, but should have supposed that if they did not it would have been accompanied by some letter. Had a communication to Secretary Carlisle been sent by mail I should have written him an official letter giving him the facts above stated.

You will notice that the letter states that the cut represents what purports to be a cut of the proposed Federal building for Buffalo. If it is not a cut of the proposed building, then the criticisms, of course, do not obtain. If it is, or if it is reasonably near to what is proposed for Buffalo, then I think that the opinion of the board would remain unchanged. It is very much to be regretted that the building at Buffalo should not have been the occasion of such a competition as was contemplated by the so-called Tarsney bill, and I would add that it was supposed by the gentlemen who saw Secretary Carlisle last winter that it was his intention to inaugurate the scheme by putting the Buffalo building out to competition.

I do not understand that this committee thought that Secretary Carlisle absolutely promised the committee such a course, but the impression made upon them at that time was that that was his intention.

Yours truly,

ALFRED STONE, Secretary.

Since that time no further action seems to have been taken in Washington until the executive committee of the Institute called on you, February 5.

The Buffalo Chapter, through its secretary, Mr. J. R. Porter, finding that there was no action being taken, and having been strongly urged by the people of Buffalo, the citizens of the country, and at large by the whole architectural profession, requested that the executive committee lay those matters clearly before you in Washington at once, that we state the case to you and explain the rights of the profession under the law of 1893, and the undoubted wishes of all intelligent people in the country. To this end I wrote to you on January 31, and wired on February 3, requesting you to give us a hearing, and stating that the executive committee would be in Washington on February 5. The members convened there on the day agreed. At 11 o'clock a note came from your private secretary, which read as follows:

February 6, 1894.

Mr. D. H. Burnham, President A. I. A., Arlington Hotel, City:

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the secretary to acknowledge receipt of your letter and telegram asking for a hearing before him today relative to the proposed plans of the public building at Buffalo, New York, and in reply thereto I have to inform you that his engagements for today will not permit him to give you the hearing you request. He has, however, referred your correspondence to Hon. Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and has authorized him to confer with your committee about the above matter. Very respectfully,

H. W. VAN SENDEN, Private Secretary.

It was difficult for the members to unite on a time to meet in Washington, because all of them have important interests in hand. They did not go for private ends, but for a purpose in which the community is now deeply interested. It was a disappointment that you were not able to see them, as you had previously urged the same men to call in reference to this matter, and had then intimated that you would communicate with the profession or its representatives from time to time regarding the law. They were placed in an embarrassing position, as they could not meet Mr. O'Rourke until he had withdrawn his letter to Mr. Stone dated January 17, which reflected upon their official action in a manner which is felt by the entire executive committee to be insulting to them.

The committee, however, was met by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Curtis, who received them in a very satisfactory manner. He explained frankly the status of the case and the difficulties in the way of taking action under the law as it stands.

After consultation with him the committee had a clearer understanding of the subject and concluded that it was not necessary to see you personally on that day, but that a better course would be to prepare a memorial, covering the points raised by Mr. Curtis, and which we understand to represent your views.

He told the committee that the design of the Buffalo building had been withdrawn from the Postmaster General's office, where it had been sent for approval, and gave us to understand that awaiting our further communication the work would rest where it was, and then made the following points, namely:

1. That it will cost more for architectural fees if outside men are employed instead of proceeding in the old way, through the Supervising Architect's office.

2. Since the bill was passed, which gives you authority to employ outside men, congressmen have claimed the right themselves to nominate the architects to be employed for each place and are very generally opposed to the competition system, all of which adds to the difficulty of taking the action contemplated by the law, and for which purpose, principally, it was passed.

3. That you are now urged to proceed with the buildings in Buffalo and elsewhere in order to furnish work to the unemployed people.

4. That there is no scheme or code prepared on which a competition can be conducted.

Since leaving Washington I received the following letter from Hon. Jeremiah O'Rourke, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.

Mr. D. H. Burnham, President A. I. A., Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR,—The honorable Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter from Chicago of January 31, and your telegram of February 3, also telegram of same date from Chicago, of Mr. John R. Walsh, relative to Buffalo Federal building, etc.

I beg to assure you that I am now, and always have been, entirely favorable to a satisfactory solution of the interesting but somewhat complicated problem of putting into practical effect the provisions of the act approved February 20, 1893, authorizing the obtaining of plans for public buildings under competition, and that I shall be much pleased to meet you or the executive committee of the A. I. A. at any convenient time for conference and mutual exchange of views on this subject. Very respectfully yours,

J. O'Rourke, Supervising Architect.

To this I replied as follows:

CHICAGO, February 9, 1894.

Mr. Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR,—Your valued favor of the 6th inst., sent in care of the Arlington, reached that hotel the day after I left Washington, and was laid on my table this morning. Please accept my thanks for the contents, which I have carefully noted.

I regret exceedingly that the conference which you propose between yourself and the officers of the A. I. A. is impossible. It can only be made so by the preliminary withdrawal on your part of the official letter dated January 17, signed by yourself as "F. A. I. A." and as "Supervising Architect," and addressed to Mr. Alfred Stone as "Secretary A. I. A.," in which you refer to the document signed by the directors of the American Institute of Architects as "a variance with professional courtesy and good breeding," etc.

I sincerely hope you will withdraw the letter I refer to, and also the copies sent to the members of the directorate. I am sure you will gain the esteem of all men of the profession by taking this course.

By order of the executive committee of the Institute I am putting together the suggestions made by them on Monday, in the form of a memorial, which is to be forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, because we were informed by Secretary Curtis that such a document was desired and expected before taking action on the Buffalo building. I have the honor to remain, faithfully yours,

D. H. BURNHAM, President A. I. A.

By the above statement of facts, you will be able to review the history of the case down to the present date.

I now have the honor of taking up the points brought out in the interview with the honorable Assistant Secretary, in Washington, on February 5. The gentlemen of the committee of the Institute who were present on that occasion were: Mr. George B. Post, of New York; Mr. E. H. Kendall, of New York; Mr. Charles F. McKim, of New York; Mr. Arthur Roach, of Boston; Mr. William W. Clay, of Chicago; Mr. Samuel A. Treat, of Chicago.

Each of them would be regarded as a competent critic of architecture and there can be no doubt as to their fairness.

The design of the Buffalo building, which is so often referred to in the above papers, was examined by them with a view of suggesting changes to bring it up to the proper standard for a structure of that nature. Their unanimous conclusion was that such a course was not possible; that to make the present design satisfactory would involve changes so extensive as really to produce a new design; that it would therefore be better to start *de novo*. In short, it is the opinion of the committee that the defects in the design, for the purpose, are radical.

The government paid out in 1893, for its buildings and repairs, apart from purchases of ground, about \$3,200,000. The total expenses of the Supervising Architect's office for 1893 were \$198,000, or six per cent on the cost of the work actually done.

The price for the same service by the best men in the country in private life is 5 per cent, or 1 per cent less than the actual cost to the United States for the same thing in 1893. This 1 per cent ought to very much more than cover the cost of the services, which, under the bill, the Supervising Architect would still have to furnish, that is, of estimating, inspecting of accounts, auditing, and such superintendence as would be needed to supplement that done by the architects themselves. Any reputable architect would consider it extremely extravagant if he found that the service left under the bill to the Supervising Architect had cost him in his private practice one per cent of the value of the buildings themselves. Instead of it costing the government more for architectural service if private practitioners be employed, the cost will be reduced and there will be a considerable saving.

The entire profession of architecture desire to have the proposed building for Buffalo thrown open for competition, which shall include the architects of the country. This, I am informed, is also the wish of the profession in Buffalo. From what little agitation there has been in that city, it is evident the people there are quite as eager that this course should be pursued as are the architects themselves, and it can be proved to you that congressmen from that place can only represent their people properly by advising it.

The people are no longer ignorant regarding architectural matters. They have been awakened through the display of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, where it was generally remarked that the government building was inferior to any of the other large structures.

The question the people of Buffalo now ask is not "Can the act of '93 be improved?" They know that, as it stands, you have the power to order a competition for their building. They have the opinion of the board of directors of the Institute that the design made in Washington is improper, and they believe this themselves. They ask you to take the step which the law authorizes, thus insuring a noble monument which may be forever a pleasure and pride to the city.

And to this end, by authority of the Executive Committee of the Institute, I have the honor to state that the members of the

American Institute of Architects will compete for this Buffalo building without pay, except to him whose design shall be chosen.

I think the Assistant Secretary was mistaken about the urgency of the Buffalo people to have the building started at once, because of the need of furnishing employment to laborers. I have had a number of clippings from the Buffalo papers, some of them being editorials, in which this position is strongly controverted. It is felt there that it would be poor economy to push forward an improper design in order to furnish work a few days earlier for the small number to be employed, and although there is sympathy for the unemployed, this course would ultimately cost the city a price which it is not willing to pay. The competition can be carried through in an exceedingly short time, if you will order it. The exigency of the case would be considered by the architects, and they would be willing to prepare much quicker than could ordinarily be expected of them.

I have already said that the architects themselves will agree to furnish a full and satisfactory competition for this special case without cost to the government. We are also ready to assist the government in the arrangement of a code for the competition. This matter of "competitions" has been studied from time to time by very able architects, and a code for conducting them has more than once been printed. I attach one, considered to be satisfactory, which I have changed to adapt it to the Buffalo case. I respectfully suggest that the twelve competitors called for by the code be nominated as follows:

By yourself, out of a list furnished by the Institute.....	6
By the Buffalo congressman.....	3
By the Buffalo Chapter, A. I. A.....	3
Total.....	12

I would suggest that the plat to accompany the competition code will show:

Streets, width and grade; sidewalk, width and grade; sewers, size, depth and pitch; quality of earth for foundations; water pipe, size and location in street; gas pipe, size and location in street; angles (numbering of degrees) at corners; houses now on lot, profile of lot, necessary restriction (if any) under city law of Buffalo, scale of plat, etc.

This code will, of course, need your revision, and in that case the officers of the Institute will be glad to go to Washington and advise with your subordinates regarding it.

There is a matter of importance which I cannot find has ever been brought to your attention. That is, that the government buildings are said to cost more per cubic or square foot than the same sort of structures in private practice.

I am having a table made showing comparative cost of government and private work of a similar nature. I desired to delay this memorial until I could lay before you the evidence of the necessity of employing skillful architects because of the economy to the government, but have concluded to send the paper in and follow it with the tables as soon as they can be completed. It seems to us that for this cause, if for no other, the change we ask should be made.

I note by the public press that the supervising architect recently informed Assistant Secretary Curtis that it will take three years and a half for his office, as now constituted, to design the buildings already authorized. If this be approximately true, the retaining of a number of the most able architects of the country to assist him is imperative and urgent.

I now have the honor to request you to name a day when the executive committee of the Institute may be heard by you on the questions covered by this memorial. We offer to assist in placing its architecture upon the footing demanded by the country. We will serve without pay, giving our best endeavors to the work. I have the honor to remain yours faithfully,

D. H. BURNHAM, President A. I. A.

COMPETITIVE CODE FOR A POSTOFFICE BUILDING TO BE ERRECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

M....., Architect:

DEAR SIR.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, being duly authorized by law to procure designs and commence the erection of a postoffice building in Buffalo, New York, hereby invites you to form one of twelve competitors for the position of architect. The list of names of those who will compete is:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

The accompanying plat shows the location, dimensions, grades and all other information needed in designing the building.

The requirements to be met in the design are as follows:
(Here show number, size and juxtaposition desired, of rooms, elevators, stairs, closets, vaults, etc., together with heights of stories, and all other information deemed essential to a proper understanding on the part of the designer.)

(State style and sort of material desired, if a decided choice has been made.)

The cost of the building complete, including decorations, electric plant, electroliers and gas fixtures, but exclusive of your commissions, is not to exceed dollars.

The competition will be conducted under the following code, namely:

Mr. will act as professional adviser, and he will appoint his own custodian for the designs.

Each competitor to furnish the following drawings and no more:
To the scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 foot, finished plainly in India ink, without color or useless ornament.

- 1st. Name the number of stories.
- 2d. Two vertical sections.
- 3d. Location of building on lot, showing, if desired, terraces, steps or other conveniences or ornaments.
- 4th. Two elevations.

To the scale of $\frac{1}{16}$ " = 1 foot, in black lines without shading.
Two accurate perspective views, the point of sight to be chosen by the designer.

The style for rendering the elevations and the perspective to be as shown by accompanying lithographs.

A brief typewritten description without ornamentation is to accompany the drawings.

Each sheet, the description and the portfolio to bear a motto or stamp, but not the name, initials, monogram, or any mark of the designer, by which another can discover his identity.

A sealed envelope containing the name and address of the designer shall accompany the portfolio, and this also shall bear the motto or stamp chosen.

The drawings must be delivered into the hands of the professional adviser at on 1894, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., and no design shall be considered which shall be delivered before or after that time.

The custodian shall then examine each set. If the requirements regarding style and rendering of drawings and observance of secrecy shall have been observed, he will pass the design over to the professional adviser; but he will reject any that fail in this respect. The custodian will hold the envelopes, unopened, which contain the names of the designers, until the final decisions shall have been rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Competitors may enter alternative designs.

The professional adviser is not to look at any design for this competition, except those passed over to him by the custodian. No one is to see or inspect the drawings except the professional adviser, and such critics as he may choose to consult.

When the designs shall have reached the hands of the professional adviser, he shall at once proceed to examine them, and as soon as practicable, but not later than 1894, he shall make a selection of the five which, in his judgment, most nearly meet the requirements. The five selected designs shall then be immediately laid before the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, on or before the day of 1894, make a selection of one set of drawings, which choice shall carry with it the appointment of the author as architect of the building. The other four designs shall then be marked by the professional adviser in the order of excellence from two to five inclusive. The envelopes shall then be opened and the names attached, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a proper statement to be prepared and sent to each of the five, in accordance with these facts, which statements shall be hand-somely engrossed and finally signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the professional adviser.

It must be distinctly understood, however, that no design shall be selected or laid before the Secretary of the Treasury for his consideration, unless there is evidence that it can be erected for the sum of money stated above. Therefore, to each typewritten description must be attached a statement made by some well-known and responsible contractor, that the building can be completed for the price, and the contractor must designate the design by its motto or stamp, and not by the owner's name.

At the close of the competition the drawings of the competitors shall be returned to them, and nothing original as to this competition shall be taken from a rejected design without the consent of the author.

The design of the successful competitor may be altered and the cost increased or decreased after it shall have been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All expenses of this Buffalo competition are to be met by the competitors, except the cost of employing the professional adviser and of engrossing the letters to prize-winners, which will be borne by the government.

The architect selected to design and supervise the building shall be paid five per centum of its gross cost, according to the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects.

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Carlisle's reply to the memorial, President Burnham's answer and the concluding letter from Secretary Carlisle are as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

Mr. D. H. Burnham, President the American Institute of Architects, the Rookery, Chicago, Illinois:

SIR.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, relating to the action desired by the Institute of Architects on the part of this department for the purpose of executing the act of Congress approved February 20, 1893, and covering memorial and code of procedure in the competitions authorized by said act.

The memorial has received careful consideration, and I am constrained to say that it does not contain such suggestions as will enable the department to overcome the difficulties briefly stated to your committee by Assistant Secretary Curtis, as specified on the eighth page of the memorial.

Furthermore, the memorial is confined exclusively to elucidating a plan for the competition only, and leaves without discussion and unsolved, all the principal obstacles in the way of putting the act referred to in force.

As the experiment may be tried with some other building quite as well as with the Buffalo building, and as the department is ready to proceed with the working drawings for that building, it seems unnecessary and inexpedient to delay its construction pending the further consideration of the matter, especially as it is evident that additional legislation will be required to enable the department to proceed with all proper safeguards of the interests of the government.

It has, therefore, been determined to proceed with the work in accordance with the design prepared by the Supervising Architect, which is satisfactory to the department, and which it is believed will, when carried into execution, meet the approval of the public.

This decision must not be accepted as indicating the opposition of this department to the general purpose of the act of February 20, 1893. On the contrary, I will favor any practicable method by which the department can avail itself of competition for the elevation and improvement of the architecture of our public buildings.

While it would afford me pleasure to have another interview with the members of your Institute, in view of the decision reached in the pending matter, I suggest that it is unnecessary to have another conference, unless you are prepared to suggest such additional legislation as will accomplish the purposes you desire.

Very respectfully,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, THE ROOKERY.

CHICAGO, March 9.

To the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR.—I am astonished by the contents of your letter of March 6, just received. I am, however, informed that it was prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and I observe that it was signed for you by one of your secretaries.

Its statements are very inaccurate and I gladly believe that it has not passed your scrutiny. The proposed change is not "the action desired by the Institute of Architects" alone. It is one in which the country is deeply interested.

You yourself inaugurated it when you sent for a committee from the Institute one year ago. At your request the most eminent men in the profession

visited you, headed by the president of the Institute. You told them then that you were in accord with them regarding the law which had just been passed. At that interview you yourself brought up the Buffalo postoffice as a case in which the law might first be tried. The architects of the country favor the change, as do all intelligent citizens. It is not a private measure of theirs, but one in which you yourself took the initiative.

I quote from your second paragraph: "The difficulties briefly stated to your committee by Assistant Secretary Curtis, as specified on the eighth page of the memorial."

I do not understand why the letter juggles with words. Your department stated the objections and they are written in the memorial on page eight, and are numbered from one to four, inclusive. You now say "the memorial is confined exclusively to elucidating a plan for the competition only, and leaves without discussion, and unsolved, all the principal obstacles in the way," etc. Page eleven of the memorial starts with the sentence: "I now have the honor of taking up the points brought out in the interview with the Honorable Assistant Secretary," etc., and then goes on to carefully discuss each of them and solve the difficulty.

I will emphasize what I there said.

Principal obstacle No. 1 was the claim of your department that it will cost more to employ outside architects than under the present system? I showed on page eleven that your expenses now are eight per cent of gross cost of building and repair work as per annual report of Supervising Architect's office for 1893. I have just been told by a former and recent holder of that office that in his day the government buildings cost not less than nine per cent for the design and superintendence, and that it has long been the custom in the Supervising Architect's office to charge each job for designs and draftsmanship as a part of the cost of the whole. Now as the annual report does not go into detail, but shows simply the gross cost of each building, the real government expense for architectural work is much in excess of the gross sum stated in the annual report as the expense of the Supervising Architect's office. In the memorial eighteen lines are devoted to the discussion of this "principal obstacle" No. 1.

Principal obstacle No. 2 was the claim of your department that congressmen stood in the way because they demanded the right to appoint the architect, each for his own particular locality.

The memorial meets this by suggesting in the code that congressmen may appoint a part of the competitors in each case. Therefore the memorial fully meets this point also.

Principal obstacle No. 3 was that the people of Buffalo were urging you to proceed with their building in order to quickly furnish work to unemployed men. The memorial devotes eighteen lines to this item on page twelve. It discusses the matter fully and shows what you must now more thoroughly believe, that the Buffalo people do not wish to have any action of this sort taken, but that they do desire to have a beautiful and fitting building.

Principal obstacle No. 4 was that no scheme or code had been prepared on which competition could be conducted. The memorial contains a code worked out after Assistant Secretary Curtis had stated the trouble. This paper was prepared with much care and thought, and was forwarded to you promptly on the 14th of last month. The memorial also contains a statement to you that the members of the Institute will give, without cost, all the time that you may require of them to help the department in the perfecting of the new system.

Is not this "principal obstacle" No. 4 met by very many pages of the memorial?

The claim that the memorial does not discuss or solve the principal obstacle is absurd.

There is no business reason why the law may not be put in force at once, nor has there been, that I am able to discover.

The working of the Supervising Architect's office is not a freemasonry requiring special trained adepts to undertake it. It is a simple organization which any good business man with a knowledge of building can understand or operate, and I venture to assert that if the good will to do so were present in your department, the organization of the office on the basis of the present law, which gives you the right to employ the best designers in the country, could be brought about in a few weeks, and that it would then be better than the present one.

I do not forget the protestations of the Supervising Architect of his readiness and anxiety to do all in his power to forward this important matter. I am aware that you, yourself, stated to the gentlemen of the Institute that you were in hearty accord with them on the subject. I am also aware that twelve long months have since passed, during which nothing whatever has been done in your department looking toward the carrying out of this law, except at the eleventh hour, when Mr. Secretary Curtis stated to a committee the four principal obstacles which were in the way.

The obstacles are not real ones and never were, and after carefully looking over the ground I can see no others, although I am tolerably familiar with the workings of the Supervising Architect's office in Washington, and entirely familiar with the law on the subject. You now inform us, in effect, that the law must be amended before you will act under it. I can see but one amendment which is needed to insure the satisfactory working of this measure; that is, the introduction of a clause ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out its plain intent and purpose and not leaving it to his discretion. I have the honor to remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. H. BURNHAM, President A. I. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.

Mr. D. H. Burnham, President American Institute of Architects, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR,—Your very offensive and ungentlemanly letter of the 9th instant is just received, and you are informed that this department will have no further correspondence with you upon the subject to which it relates, or any other subject. Very respectfully,
J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22, 1894.

Editors *Inland Architect*:

In your February issue there is an editorial criticising the action of our firm in taking out an injunction in the Milwaukee Library competition. As you seem to take the matter in the way of a joke, allow us to state our side of the case and explain a few points to the profession that you seem to have forgotten or never have known.

The injunction was brought in behalf of all the local architects, our name being used because we were one of Ware's celebrated "five," and because there was an attempt to use parts of our plan. The injunction stated that the board had no legal right to select the plans, because there is a law which leaves this right to the common council, unless an ordinance be passed to the contrary. Such an ordinance was never passed. The judge held that the board had no right to spend any money, but had the right to recommend plans—a right which is not denied to any other body of citizens. The council was at liberty to do what it pleased in the matter. When it went to the council a vigorous protest signed by twelve local architects accompanied it. As by the rules of that body it had to be referred to a committee, and as it happened that

this committee was composed of the same men against whom the protest was directed, it was not considered at all.

If you had taken the trouble to read the "funny" document, you would have seen that the substitute plan was handed in quite a while after the time set for the receipt of plans. After this date, when all the plans excepting Boring & Tilton's, one of the "five," were in, there was a public exhibition of them for about two weeks, and they were thoroughly examined by all interested parties. During this time it was seen by Ferry & Clas that some of their ideas did not suit members of the Museum Board, and consequently a substitute plan of certain parts was sneaked into the exhibition. Professor Ware is a thoroughly honorable critic, if we may believe certain members of the board. And we ought to believe them, for those two ardent supporters of Ferry & Clas, that gave him that private little dinner, after the one given by the entire board, must have become well acquainted with him. He told members of the committee that if Ferry & Clas' plan did not suit it could easily be changed like the alternate, which he was holding in his hand at the time the remark was made. (The first floor plan published in your journal is not the original.) That some other architects, who did not understand the conditions as they "were living at a distance," were not allowed to submit alternate plans is probably due to the fact that Ferry & Clas were under some special dispensation from Professor Ware, or some other high and mighty power.

As the whole competition seems to be considered such a huge joke, we can assume that the reason of Professor Ware's prolonged visit to Ferry & Clas' drafting room was only to show them the print. It may be one of his methods of judging plans—following out his part of Mr. Patton's suggestion to prospective competitors under the "expert" of moving to a distance—from the plans. Distance lends enchantment to the view, especially when taken from a competitor's office.

That he should have all the names covered up with little pieces of loose paper before going into the room where the plans were on exhibition shows a commendable justice, but why should he go to church with Mr. Ferry and from there go to the exhibition of plans with him, when there were comparatively few people on the street. Was it Point No. 2 he was explaining to him? Is this what one might call a joke on the profession, a playful prank of this most wonderful "expert" who "does" plans as a Cook's tourist party "does" Europe? Is it a similar case to the Washington Capitol competition, where the *Seattle Telegraph* said that he came, he saw, he collared \$2,200? Is it justice that prompts him to say that the twelve-foot basement, used for storage only, in our design, is too low, when that of others is not any higher? Why is ours criticised as insufficiently lighted, and nothing said about Ferry & Clas', though we have thirty-five to forty per cent more light? Probably the brilliancy of the copy of the Leipsic Library, wearing a World's Fair cap, lights up the part that the immense porch of the front obscures. Is it the "exhibition of taste and skill of its designer" that induces such criticism? His criticism of the width of our museum was considered so good that Ferry & Clas have been ordered to adopt our dimensions for lighting. And the honorable board, who feel insulted when compared to our common council, kept this report secret until after the decision, allowing no defense of these wonderful "criticisms."

There are many minor points and details that would take up too much of your valuable space to state here, but which, together with those already given, we and our colleagues of this city are ready to back at any time. And in closing allow us to state one incident of the injunction suit. Professor Ware and the board were charged with fraud and collusion, and to carry out this joke to its full length, we took our oath on the matter presented in court, and challenged this honorable board to deny it *under oath*, which challenge was not accepted. Financially, the joke may be on us and our colleagues, but morally, we leave it to the profession to judge.

Yours respectfully,

H. C. KOCH & Co.

THE *Engineering Magazine*, of New York, is entitled to extended notice in these columns because of its ably conducted architectural department and the frequent meritorious articles upon architectural subjects which appear in its columns. As its title indicates it is a review of the engineering projects of the day, including mechanics, railway, mining, navigation, and branches into chemistry, industrial sociology, etc. The April number is particularly interesting. The Engineering Magazine Company, Times building, New York; \$3 a year.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Two Houses. Manly N. Cutter, architect, New York.
 Residence at Quincy, Illinois. Harvey Chatten, architect.
 Catholic Club, Detroit, Michigan. E. C. Van Leyen, architect.
 Residence for E. I. Martin, Quincy, Illinois. Harvey Chatten, architect.
 Hotel Coronado, Lake St. Clair, Ontario. Edward C. Van Leyen, architect.
 Block of three residences for A. Newell, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects.
 Broadway Bank Building, Brooklyn, New York. P. J. Lauritzen, architect, New York.
 House for J. L. Cochran, Edgewater, Illinois. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago.
 Combined Water Tower and Library, Fresno, California. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago.
 A Country House, Pompton, New Jersey, for Ernest Werner. Manly N. Cutter, architect, New York.
 Residence for J. H. Snitzler, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie and Howard D. Shaw, associated architects.
 Competition designs of Cincinnati Architectural Club: An Entrance to Private Grounds, by M. Heister; Town Hall, first place, by John Zettel; A Suburban Railway Station, by Louis Schwend; A Railway Station, by M. Heister.
Photogravure Plate: Residence of L. E. Collins, near St. Louis. W. Albert Swasey, architect, St. Louis.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure edition.

Double House, Philadelphia. Wilson Eyre, Jr., architect.
 Double House, Philadelphia. Frank Miles Day, architect.
 Latin School, Baltimore. McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York.
 Detail of Entrance, St. Anthony's Club, Philadelphia. Wilson Eyre, Jr., architect.
 View in Library, residence of G. W. Lee, Detroit, Michigan. Mason & Rice, architects.
 Residence of Senator Eugene Hale, Washington, D. C. Rotch & Tilden, architects, Boston.
 Residence of J. B. Wilson, Claymont Station, Delaware. W. E. Jackson, architect, Philadelphia.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, which will be held in the Art Institute, Chicago, commencing May 10, will be the most comprehensive collection of works of architecture and the allied arts that has ever been placed on exhibition in the West. While it is essentially a sketch club project, the profession generally are interested in making this the architectural event of the year.

The circular issued by the secretary of the Sketch Club is as follows:

There is to be held a joint exhibition of works of architecture and the allied arts of the city of Chicago in the galleries of the Art Institute, opening Thursday, May 10. It will remain open for two weeks. Works will be received until Tuesday, May 1.

The exhibition includes: 1. Architectural perspectives and elevations in all renderings. 2. Architectural sketches in all renderings. 3. Landscape architecture. 4. Interior architecture. 5. Interior decoration. 6. Interior furnishings (samples and sketches). 7. Architectural and decorative metal work (wrought iron, bronze and brass). 8. Sculpture (ornamental, figurative, architectural) in all renderings.

Subjects previously and publicly exhibited in Chicago are barred from this exhibition.

An illustrated catalogue will be issued in approved form for which exhibitors may furnish cuts or phototypes of their work. Maximum size of cut, full page, 4½ by 6 inches. Cuts received until April 25.

The jury of admission shall be selected from prominent members of both professions as well as from representatives of manufacture.

All contributions must be framed or mounted on stretchers.

Inclosed please find application blank, which you will fill out and return to address below on or before April 7, 1894. Display shipping blanks prominently on package.

March 28, 1894. ALFRED R. SCHLESINGER, Secretary,
 913 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Photographs or photographic reproductions are excluded from this exhibition except for use in catalogue.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER A. I. A.

The following announcement is made by authority of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the trustees of the Institute of Building Arts regarding the first annual special building-trades and material exhibition at the Institute of Building Arts.

A special exhibition of building-trades and materials will be held at the Institute of Building Arts, 63, 65, 67 and 69 Washington street, Chicago, in the latter part of May, continuing two weeks. It will be known as the Chicago Building-Trades and Material Exhibition, and will be held in the new permanent addition to the Institute of Building Arts, which now comprises the larger part of the second floor of 67 and 69 Washington street, besides the whole of the second floor of 63 and 65. The exhibition will be supplementary to the permanent exhibit of the Institute of Building Arts, which has been in existence for many years. It will include every device, invention and material used in the construction and decoration of buildings, and the accessories essential to the comfort and convenience of their occupants. These are to be illustrated by actual examples and specimens or drawings and photographs, displayed as desired by the exhibitors,

subject to the approval of the trustees of the Institute. The privilege of exhibiting is given not only to manufacturers, manufacturers' agents or contractors, or the proprietors of any building material, but the artisans, mechanics, decorative artists and carvers who may desire to show specimens of their mechanical or artistic skill. The rules of the Institute of Building Arts will apply to all exhibits.

The entrance fee of each exhibitor will be \$5, there will be no other charge, and the amount of space will be such as may be awarded by the trustees of the Institute, after formal application has been made and the entrance fee has been paid. The latter will be returned in case the proposed exhibit is deemed to be too bulky or inappropriate.

Bronze medals *for merit* will be awarded to such exhibitors as may be deemed entitled to them by the jury of experts to be appointed. The permanent exhibitors in the Institute at the time will also be eligible to the award of medals, and will not be required to pay an entrance fee unless they desire additional space for that purpose.

The object of this exhibition, managed by architects, and in their own premises, is to encourage invention and enterprise among mechanics, manufacturers and artisans, who may be concerned in the erection of buildings, their furnishing with improved appliances, and their adornment for the use and pleasure of man.

Any further information may be obtained from H. W. Perce, manager of the Institute of Building Arts, 63 to 69 Washington street, Chicago.

MOSAICS.

PERSPECTIVES in ink or water-color and drawings in all branches of architectural work can be secured by addressing John Sutcliffe, 1460 West Madison street, Chicago. Mr. Sutcliffe is a gold medalist in architecture at South Kensington, and thoroughly competent and reliable.

At O'Brien's, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, there is on exhibition a valuable line of paintings by Leonard Ochtman, to which the public is cordially invited. Architects who have not seen the photographs of foreign buildings also for sale at these galleries should inspect them. They are about 25 by 40 inches, and probably the largest ever taken with a camera. The work in execution and detail is excellent, and presents the subjects more perfectly than has ever before been done by photography.

"WHAT THEY SAY" is the title of a little booklet issued by the Queen & Crescent Route. It is devoted to the interests of immigration to, and the development of, lands along its lines in the South, and contains letters from northern farmers who have made new homes in the South, telling how they live; how they prosper; and in how much they are pleased with the new home. Send a postal to the undersigned for a copy of the little book: W. W. Jones, immigration agent, Port Huron, Mich.; C. A. Baird, T. P. A., 155 Jefferson street, Detroit; A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., 193 Clark street, Chicago; W. P. Cooley, T. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles W. Zell, D. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, or to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
 April 10, 1894.

The developments of the first three months of 1894 point to the probability of a larger absorption of building material this year than last. This inference, however, is tentative and liable to be modified by later and possibly unexpected developments. The depression of last year was not foreseen at this time, nor can we foresee today the probabilities of the coming season any clearer. One thing, however, we do know, namely, that a vast amount of commercial and industrial driftwood has been swept aside. A vast amount of liquidation has been effected; values have been revolutionized. A new foundation, so to speak, has been put into our business structure — enterprise has been halted, investments have been checked, production has been reined in, the expansion of productive capacity has been arrested, and wisely arrested. Fiscal and economical questions have been discussed. The people have become students, and errors and defects are in process of extraction from our business and financial systems and methods. Vast suffering has been endured, but good will come of it all. A new start will be made under better surroundings. Builders and architects say there will be no hesitancy or delay in construction. If the purchasing capacity of the people has been temporarily depressed it will soon expand to normal proportions. Material of every kind has declined in cost. City and suburban real estate has in many cities been scaled down. Work is being started throughout the country in a conservative way, but by men who are determined to allow no trifles to stand in their way. Lumber, brick, iron, steel, cement, lath, shingles, paints, and all manner of building material has been depressed to a point where builders and investors feel there is no risk in entering upon new work. But progress will be carefully measured. Speculation will have no place in the performances of the year 1894. The probable needs of the country will be most carefully measured. The banks have money and are willing to lend it. City improvements, trolley lines, and better roads are the order of the day everywhere, and this means more work for architect, draftsman, builder and laborer. The expansion of the trade of 1894 will be slow and safe, and when its close comes it will probably be found that a more substantial advancement was made than in 1893. There is one point worth mentioning in this review, namely, that the farming community which, for a quarter of a century, has been compelled to accept the smaller share of the fruit of prosperity, will soon begin to gradually derive more benefit from the multiplication of production and exchanging facilities. This means in time, and a not very remote time, a reflex advantage in the general industries of the country.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than \$5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect Harold Flower: For Barnard Moore & Fairbanks, a three-story store and flat building; pressed brick, composition roof, hardwood and Georgia pine; 48 by 60 feet in size; to cost \$10,000. Also a two-story residence, on Drexel avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets; cut stone, composition roof, hardwood finish throughout, hot-water heating, marble mantels, mosaic and tile in halls, etc.; 32 by 50 feet in size; to cost \$6,000.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For Edward Hart, at Brookline, a two-story frame residence, brick basement, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For Mrs. O'Laughlin, at Argyle Park, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 36 by 54 feet in size, semi-detached; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern improvements, heating, etc. For Mrs. R. Loebe, at 3018 State street, a four-story store and flat building; to have a stone front, cypress interior finish, sanitary plumbing, mantels, etc. Also two-story basement and attic residence, 41 by 65 feet in size; to be constructed of stone, have interior elaborately finished up in birch, quarter-sawn oak, maple, cherry and cypress, electric light, etc.; the cost will be about \$20,000. Also a two-story brick barn, to cost \$5,000.

Architects Kirkpatrick & Collins: For George Blume, at Lawndale avenue near Eighteenth street, a two-story flat building, 25 by 65 feet in size; to have a stone front, the sanitary conveniences, mantels, gas fixtures, steam heating, laundry tubs, etc. For Mrs. H. F. Wallace, at 1181 Wilcox avenue, a two-story residence; to have a front of pressed brick and terra cotta, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnace. For J. D. Rowe, et al., at Wilcox avenue and Forty-fourth street, two cottages, 24 by 30 feet each; to have pressed brick and stone fronts, bathrooms, closets, mantels, furnaces.

Architect J. T. Baxter: For Thomas Brown, at 5520 Drexel avenue, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 62 feet in size; to have a stone front, sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, laundry tubs, electric bells, speaking tubes, furnaces.

Architect J. M. Hoskins: For Patrick Lavin, at 1565 Monroe street, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to have a front of rock-faced stone, all the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces. Also making plans for a two-story flat building, 50 by 58 feet in size, to be erected at the west side; the front will be of cut stone, the interior being finished in hardwoods, have gas fixtures, mantels, the modern conveniences, electric wiring. For C. L. Bailey, at Oak Park, a two-story residence, 30 by 53 feet in size; to be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, electric light, the best of plumbing, specially designed mantels and sideboards, hot-water heating, etc. For Miss Coffey, at Austin, a two-story residence, frame, stone basement, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels.

Architects Handy & Cady: For T. S. Creighton, at Evanston, a neatly designed two-story basement and attic residence, 27 by 63 feet in size; to be of frame construction with brick basement; have the best of modern plumbing, mantels, electric and gas fixtures.

Architect W. H. Drake: For George H. Tobey, at Forty-second and State streets, a three-story and cellar store and flat building, 60 by 50 feet in size; to have a buff Bedford stone front, sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Arthur W. Cole: For Mr. Hill, remodeling World's Fair Hotel into a double three-story and basement residence building; will put in all the modern open plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For M. Foote, at Webster avenue and Frederick street, a three-story addition; to be of pressed brick and stone on two sides, have all the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. Also making plans for three residences to be erected at Cuyler; to be of frame with brick basements, have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect Arthur G. Morey: For Robert Turney, at Sheridan Park, Ravenswood, a handsome two-story basement and attic residence; to be of stone front, have hardwood interior finish and mantels, electric and gas fixtures, the best of modern sanitary arrangements. Also making plans for the finishing up of the new criminal court building on the North Side. For Henry Dart, at Evanston, a two-story basement and attic residence; to be of frame with brick basement, have sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. For J. Hanlon, at Fletcher street, a two-story and basement flat building, 26 by 70 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Robert C. Berlin: For W. H. Colvin, at 333 South Clark street, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 48 by 100 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Brompton & Lawson: For H. C. Cross, at the northeast corner of Colorado and Albany avenues, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 38 by 85 feet in size; to be of stone for the first story and pressed brick and stone above, have all the sanitary conveniences, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For R. G. Marek, at Wilton and Addison avenues, a two-story and basement flat building, 23 by 54 feet in size; to have a stone front, modern plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architect George Grunssing: For Mrs. E. McGovern, at Indiana street near Leavitt, a two-story store and flat building, 25 by 58 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary conveniences, gas fixtures and mantels. Also making plans for a two-story and basement flat building, 48 by 67 feet in size; to have a front of cut stone, the modern improvements, hardwood interior finish and mantels. For J. Wade, at Clifton Park avenue near Ogden avenue, a two-story and basement flat building, 23 by 58 feet in size; to have a front of stone, the modern improvements, furnaces, etc.

Architect Frederick Fochringer: For James Sherlock, at Rush street near Walton place, a four-story store and flat building, 30 by 95 feet in size; to be of stone front, have fine plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, electric wiring, etc. For Mrs. Reiplinger, at Racine avenue near Webster, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 45 feet in size; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also one-story addition to two flat buildings on Sheffield avenue near Webster.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Henry C. Wellington, at Wabash avenue near Thirty-fifth street, a four-story apartment house, 75 by 80 feet in size; to have a Portland stone front, hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heating, etc. For John Coughlan, at the corner of Macalister place and Lytle streets, a three-story flat building, 50 by 100 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and terra cotta front, the modern plumbing, laundry fixtures, heating, etc. For Charles Kanzler, at 571 West Harrison street, a four-story store and flat building, 50 by 115 feet in size; to have a stone front, gas fixtures, mantels, modern plumbing, heating, etc.

Architects F. & E. Baumann: For the Oconto Box & Barrel Company, at the corner of Clayton and Brown streets, a two-story factory, 20 by 72 feet in size; to be of common brick.

Architect W. A. Furber: For William Bailey, at 4329-31 Calumet avenue, two two-story and basement residences, to have stone fronts, hardwood finish, furnaces, mantels, etc.

Architects Kley & Lang: For S. Schierhoine, at River Park, a two-story residence, to be of frame construction, have stone basement, the modern plumbing, heating, etc. For Fritz Hacker, at Augusta street near Milwaukee avenue, a three-story and basement flat building, 28 by 52 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures. Also made plans for a three-story and basement factory, 63 by 80 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front; to be erected at Austin avenue and Jefferson street.

Architects Swift & Hall: For M. Flannagan, on West Polk street, a two-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; of pressed brick and stone, have modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For W. G. Blanks, on Michigan avenue near Sixteenth street, remodeling, will put on new front, new plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also made plans for M. E. church being erected at Fernwood. Frame construction, stone basement, stained glass, etc. For

H. D. Watts, at Union avenue near Seventy-second street, a two-story and basement frame residence; to have stone basement, gas fixtures and furnace.

Architect Irving W. Kelley: Made plans for M. E. church, 32 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Chicago Heights, to be of frame construction with stone basement, have gas and electric fixtures, plumbing, furnace, stained glass windows, etc.

Architect J. J. Egan: For Dr. John Guerin, at State street between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 75 by 120 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern sanitary arrangements, electric light, heating, etc. For R. Peilmann, at 620 Canal street, a three-story and basement warehouse, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front; have plumbing, etc.

Architect Oscar Cobb: Made plans for remodeling the Lahr House at La Fayette, Indiana, will put in all the modern plumbing, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For C. P. Lindquist, at St. James place, near Clark street, a three-story flat building, 25 by 81 feet in size; to be of stone front, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Thomas McCall: For John C. Cowles, at Sixty-first street and Woodlawn avenue, a block of four two-story residences, 60 by 80 feet in size; to have stone front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For John Downs, at Twenty-ninth and Wallace streets, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 90 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all improvements. For R. D. D'Arcy, at Thirtieth street and Farnell avenue, a three-story flat building, 22 by 81 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary improvements, furnaces, etc.

Architect J. C. Morrison: For James Mowatt, at Forty-ninth street and Vincennes avenue, a handsome two-story basement and attic residence, 28 by 60 feet in size; to have a stone front and pressed brick on the side, hardwood finish throughout, the best of modern plumbing, etc. For A. Heyman, at Forty-third street and Vincennes avenue, a pretty two-story residence, 25 by 60 feet in size; to have a stone front, oak and pine interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, the best of plumbing, furnace, etc. For Florsheim & Cline, at Forty-third street and Vincennes avenue, a block of three two-story residences, 56 by 60 feet in size; to have a front of stone, hardwood finish, and mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. Also two-story residence at Forty-third street and Vincennes avenue; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect Arthur Foster: For Julian Blair, at Forestville avenue, north of Forty-sixth street, four two-story and basement residences, 20 by 67 feet each; to have stone fronts, hardwood finish, mantels, electric light, the best of plumbing, furnaces, etc. For E. H. Griffith, on Vincennes avenue, south of Forty-third street, a two-story residence, 25 by 54 feet in size; to have a stone front, all the modern sanitary conveniences, hardwood interior finish, and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect C. H. McAfee: For Edward E. Fair, at the northwest corner of Thirtieth and Lavin streets, a three-story and basement flat building, 23 by 68 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architect E. M. Newman: For J. H. Rollins, at Riverside, a two-story residence, 28 by 56 feet in size; to be of frame with stone basement, have the sanitary plumbing, electric light, furnace, etc. For J. H. Anderson, at Ravenswood, a two-story flat building, 25 by 50 feet in size; to have a stone front, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, hardwood finish, etc.

Architects Schroeder & Koster: For J. B. Crane, at Sixty-third street and Center avenue, a three-story store and flat building, 23 by 84 feet in size; to have a stone front, all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For C. Dushek, at Twenty-fourth place and Portland avenue, a four-story store and flat building, 50 by 100 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Shipley & Jones: For W. T. Little, at Rogers Park, two two-story frame residences; to have brick basements, sanitary plumbing, mantels, furnaces. For Dr. David and F. Reus, a four-story and basement apartment house, 60 by 100 feet in size, to be erected on Abbott court; to be of light-colored pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings.

Architect E. R. Krause: For Mrs. Mary E. Fournay, at 309 Fifth avenue, a six-story hotel, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and terra cotta front, have the interior finished up in Georgia pine, fireproof partitions, electric light, steam heating, elevators, the modern plumbing, etc. Also made plans for a four-story and basement flat building, 33 by 53 feet in size; to be erected at Wrightwood avenue; to be of Portland stone front, have hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, modern plumbing, etc.

Architects Ostling Brothers: For P. McMahon, at Newport avenue near Clark street, a three-story flat building, 22 by 58 feet in size; to be of stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect William Striplin: For J. and M. Riley, at 1389 West Madison street, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 84 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also a two-story brick barn for Stephen Olbrich, at Pine avenue and Superior street, Austin, a three-story residence, 35 by 60 feet in size; to be of frame with stone basement, have mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For W. R. Ward, at 1246 Jackson boulevard, a four-story flat building, 25 by 65 feet in size; to be of stone front, have the best of sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Hallstrom & Peterson: For A. Modin, a four-story apartment house, to be erected at 98 Townsend street; the front will be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings. For C. Peterson, at 103 Cleveland avenue, a three-story flat building; to have a front of rock-faced buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished up in Georgia pine, have all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels.

Architect C. W. Thomas: For R. B. Finn, a four-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 125 feet in size; to be erected on Rhodes avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern improvements.

Architect W. R. Gibb: For J. P. Guenther, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 1430 Diversey avenue; the front will be of pressed brick with red stone trimmings.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For A. D. Terry, at Ravenswood, a store 40 by 50 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone, iron and plate glass. For J. R. Lyman, at West Forty-second street, a two-story flat, 100 by 32 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.; it will contain ten suites of apartments.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman: For M. Hall, at 59 Eighteenth street, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 90 feet in size; to be of stone and pressed brick front; cost \$10,000. For L. Lancaster, at State street near Eighteenth street, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 82 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone.

Architects Stiles & Stone: For Lake Street manufacturing block, a six-story addition, 75 by 145 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front; mill construction; location corner of Lake and Peoria streets.

Architect W. J. Van Keuren: For Davis & Johnson, a two-story flat building, 63 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park. For M. Brown, a three-story residence, 34 by 75 feet in size; to be erected on Washington boulevard; to have a handsome front of St. Lawrence marble, hardwood interior finish, specially designed mantels, sideboards, etc.; the cost will be about \$25,000. Also made plans for two two-story residences, to be erected at Maywood; to be of frame with stone basements, have plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architects Faber & Pagels: For M. Jorgensen, a three-story flat building, 24 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Maplewood avenue and Lemoyne street; it will have a rock-faced buff Bedford stone front, all the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect Joseph C. Llewellyn: For J. Johnson, a two-story residence, 24 by 64 feet in size; to be erected on Perry street, between Sunnyside avenue and Wilson street, Ravenswood; to be of frame with brick basement, have hardwood finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, the best of sanitary plumbing, furnace, etc. For M. Foster, at Ridgeland, a two-story flat building, 26 by 52 feet in size; to be of frame with stone basement, have the modern plumbing, laundries, mantels, etc.

Architect A. F. Hussander: For Lawrence Nelson, a three-story flat building, 22 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Addison street near Wilton avenue; it will have a stone front, oak interior finish, mantels, etc. For Mrs. A. B.

Crawford, at Wellington street, corner of Blucher street, a double three-story and basement apartment house, 47 by 52 feet in size; to have a stone front, Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, the best of modern plumbing, etc.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For C. E. Schaeffer, a two-story residence, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Highland Park; to be of frame construction and stone basement, have all the modern conveniences, electric light, mantels, etc. For George Findlay, a handsomely designed two-story basement and attic residence, 32 by 47 feet in size; to be erected at Lake Forest; it will be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood finish and mantels, etc.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For Herman Knocke, a three-story apartment building, 50 by 57 feet in size; to be erected at Dunning street, west of Sheffield avenue; it will have a front of pressed brick and stone, hardwood interior finish and mantels, electric and gas fixtures and the best of modern improvements. For P. Loftus, corner of Austin avenue and Paulina street, a three-story store and flat building, 48 by 108 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front; have all modern improvements. For Mr. O. M. Schmid, a three-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Berry avenue, east of Clark street; to have a front of Roman pressed brick with stone trimmings, oak interior finish and mantels, electric and gas fixtures, the best of modern plumbing, steam heat, etc.

Architects Murphy & Camp: For Hynes Brothers, at 3641 State street, a five-story and basement store and flat building, 52 by 68 feet in size; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, and all modern improvements. For J. Cashin, on Prairie avenue, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also made plans for two-story residence, 30 by 48 feet in size; to be erected at Ravenswood; to be of frame with stone basement, have all the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat.

Architects Fromman & Jebson: For W. F. Kemper, at the corner of North avenue and Haled street, a four-story store, office and flat building, 49 by 114 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone, have all the modern plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc. For Henry Samiet, at Fairfield avenue and Thompson street, a three-story flat building, 25 by 53 feet in size; to have a stone basement and pressed brick and stone above.

Architect A. Druiding: Made plans for the St. Rose Catholic Church, 132 by 53 feet in size; to be erected at Cincinnati, Ohio; it will be of brick and stone with slate roof, have heating, gas fixtures, etc. Also made plans for Camp Washington School, 91 by 79 feet in size; two stories and basement, of pressed brick and stone, plumbing, steam heating, electric light. Also making plans for academy at Mount St. Joseph, Hamilton county, Ohio; three stories and basement, extreme frontage 524 feet and 74 feet deep; to be of pressed brick and stone, have all modern sanitary improvements, electric light, steam heating. Also for Mount St. Joseph, a chapel, 241 by 76 feet in size; to be of stone and brick, have steam heating, electric light, etc. Also made plans for a Catholic church, to be erected at Little Chute, Wisconsin; to be of brick and stone, with slate roof, have plumbing, heating, gas fixtures.

Also made drawings for a Catholic church, 119 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio; to be of brick and stone, have steam heating, etc. Also pastor's residence for same; two stories, 44 by 63 feet in size; all improvements, electric light, hot-water heating. For Rev. Sagerer, at Burkhardt, Monroe county, Ohio, a church, 100 by 51 feet in size; with tower 125 feet high; to be of brick and stone, have slate roof, plumbing, gas fixtures, heating, etc. Also made plans for Mount St. Joseph infirmary, 95 by 59 feet in size; three-story and basement, of pressed brick and stone; to have electric light, steam and hot-water heating, fireplaces, etc.

Architect George Garney: Made drawings for the "Home for Commercial Travelers," to be erected at Binghamton, New York; it will be a handsome five-story structure, 160 by 122 feet in size; of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have hardwood interior, steam heating, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architect W. R. Clayton: For Moses Goldberg, at Sixty-third and Aberdeen streets, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 91 feet in size; to be of stone front, have inside finished up in yellow pine, modern plumbing, etc.

Architect Perley Hale: For Dr. J. M. Bash, on Halsted street from Boston avenue to Jackson street, a five-story and basement store and flat building, 165 feet front; to be of pressed brick and stone, have all the modern sanitary improvements, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall. The building outlook still appears to be one of hopefulness, and several very nice contracts are showing themselves above the old, well-trodden ground of hard times.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons report the following: For the University of Cincinnati, a school structure, 400 feet long; three stories and basement; materials: pressed brick, tile roof, hot-blast heat, iron, metal lathing, dumb waiters, boilers, terra cotta, gas, plumbing, gymnasium fixtures, engines, and in fact all the modern improvements; cost \$200,000. This firm received first prize in the competition. They have also prepared plans for the Methodist Protestant Church, of Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick and terra cotta, slate roof, steam heat, gas, plumbing, tile floors, stained glass, organ, pews, hardwood finish, boiler, etc.; cost \$75,000; size, 100 by 118 feet. Also, for Henry Geiershoefer, Fourth street near Elm, a store building; materials: pressed brick, asphalt roof, elevators, lathing, steam heat, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$35,000; size, 37 by 80 feet.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report as follows: For Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, a large dormitory building (T-shape), 140 by 100 feet in size; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$25,000. For the Ninth street Baptist Church, a large tabernacle; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood, furnace, pews, lower clock, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; size, 150 by 100 feet; cost \$150,000.

Architects Gianinni & Moorman have lately moved into large and convenient offices in the Perrin building, Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati. They are busy on plans for addition to St. Mary's Seminary, Price Hill, Cincinnati; materials: common brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc.; size, 172 by 50 feet; four stories high; cost \$35,000.

Architect S. S. Godley, who received third prize (\$200) in the University competition, reports for Province M. Pogue, a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, stained glass, mantels, grates, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not stated.

Architect James W. McLaughlin, who carried off second prize (\$300), in the University of Cincinnati competition, is busy on plans, but not yet ready for publication.

Architect George W. Rapp has prepared plans for residence for Jacob C. Flachs; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, stained glass, hardwood, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architect G. W. Drach has prepared plans for a residence for S. W. Frost, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, hardwood, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$5,500.

Architects Bofinger & Hopkins, Main street, near Sixth street, Cincinnati, have several plans ready for the market. They have prepared plans for residence for Mr. H. W. Brown, Star Union Line, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, blinds, hardwood, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architects Boli & Taylor report the following plans: For T. A. Snider (Snider Preserve Company), a residence; materials: shingle, shingle roof, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, blinds, etc.; cost \$7,000. For McCarthy Brothers, Avondale (Cincinnati, Ohio), a store and flat building; materials: pressed brick and iron, tin roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, blinds, etc.; cost \$10,000; size 27 by 100 feet. For the Consumers' Ice Company, Cincinnati, a large cold storage building, two stories; size 100 by 250 feet; this building will be very complete in all its details and will cost, when finished, in the neighborhood of \$125,000.

Architect Joseph G. Steinkamp has prepared plans for an addition to the Little Sisters of the Poor hospital; materials: common brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, blinds, steam heat, etc.; cost \$4,000; size 18 by 46 feet.

Architects Greaney & Robinson report as below: For F. H. Hellmann (care architect), three frame houses, with shingle roof, furnaces, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$9,000. For H. Davis, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$6,000. For J. Lovell (care architect), a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, grates, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$3,500.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architect C. E. Cole reports: A double frame house, 46 by 60 feet in size, for William Latimer; slate roof, hardwood, arranged for four tenants, with four furnaces and extra plumbing; cost \$6,500.

Architects Gleichman & Chesney report: A Russian Jewish Synagogue, to be built on Perry street; brick and stone, 60 by 110 feet in size; slate roof, steam heat, plumbing; seating capacity 1,200; cost \$25,000. For Dr. W. J. Armstrong, a frame residence on East Prospect street, 36 by 55 feet in size; slate roof, steam heat and all modern improvements; cost \$5,500.

Architects Lehman & Schnitt report: A single deck grand stand for the Cleveland Driving Park Association, 80 by 375 feet in size; steel construction; seating capacity 5,000; cost \$30,000. For the College Building and Hospital Association, a three-story brick hospital building, 40 by 200 feet in size; steam heat, plumbing and all necessary fittings for equipping a first class hospital; cost \$20,000.

Architects French & La Chance report: A modern apartment house, for W. H. Garlock, on Euclid avenue, 60 by 92 feet in size; six stories and basement; buff sandstone, buff brick and terra cotta, with gravel and Spanish tile roof; there will be forty suites with separate plumbing for each suite, lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam; an elevator and dumb waiters will connect each floor and speaking tubes will be used; the ladies' and gents' parlors will be located on the first floor and finished with tile floors; the dining-room, ordinary and kitchen will be located on the top floor; hardwood will be used in the halls, dining-rooms and parlors, and plate glass throughout the whole building; the boiler room will be separate from the building, and a separate electric light plant will be used; cost \$51,000. They report plans under way for a pressed brick three-story block, 40 by 60 feet in size; galvanized iron bays and gravel roof; building to be used for store rooms, offices and lodge rooms; cost \$9,000. Also plans for a 34 by 100 feet, four-story, iron construction, power block; cost \$8,000.

Architect R. Badgley reports: A three-story store and office building, 50 by 12 feet in size; for H. H. Johnson, at the corner of Prospect street and Oak place; pressed brick and stone trimmings, gravel roof, skylight, sidewalk lights, plumbing and steam heating; cost \$20,000. Drawings under way for M. E. church, parsonage and Sunday school building, at Glenview, Ohio; brick with stone trimmings; 60 by 100 feet in size; slate roof, furnaces, mantels and grates, plumbing, gas and electric lighting; seating capacity of 500; pipe organ; cost \$15,000.

Architect J. B. Shengle reports: Two frame houses for L. A. Hinman, 24 by 36 feet in size, on Oakdale street, fitted with plumbing and furnaces; cost \$5,000.

Architects Knox & Elliot report: For Mrs. Heck, a flat building at the corner of Prospect street and Case avenue, 65 by 90 feet in size; four stories brick and terra cotta, elevator arrangements are made for 11 flats, with plumbing and steam heat; cost \$30,000. Remodeling and adding a dining-room and kitchen to the Stockwell House, at Painesville, Ohio; cost \$10,000. For M. L. Huntington, a brick and stone, 45 by 100 feet, six-story commission building on Huron street; steam heat and plumbing, two freight elevators; cost \$20,000. The remodeling of the Crocker Block, on Superior street, into a modern office building to be known as the Hiland-Dunn Building; one story will be added and two fast running passenger elevators will be placed in the building; cost \$30,000.

Architects Coburn & Barnum report: A frame residence in Lakewood, Ohio, for P. J. McMyler; brick veneer first story, slate roof, hot-water heat, plumbing; cost \$9,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architect D. W. Wood: For Stockton & Clause, a two-story business block, pressed brick; size 50 by 123 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect Frank Goodnow: For Emanuel Baptist Society, a two-story church and seminary building, brick; size 50 by 125 feet; cost \$5,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Donaldson & Meier: For the Balms Estate, a six-story business block, size 110 by 100 feet; pressed brick and stone, fireproof construction, steam heat; cost \$100,000. For Fred Bamford, a three-story brick double residence; to cost \$8,000.

Architects John Scott & Co.: For Mrs. Sarah E. Lovett, a five-story business block; brick, with stone trimmings; to be built on corner of Cass and Larned streets; size 80 by 106 feet; cost \$40,000.

Architect T. C. Faulkinburg: For Mrs. Irene A. Gross, a two-story frame residence; to cost \$5,000. For the Methodist Church Society, Lapeer, Michigan, a church building; to cost \$8,500.

Architects Rogers & MacFarlane: For William V. Brace, a two-story brick residence, with stone trimmings; cost \$7,500.

Architects Mason & Rice: For C. W. H. Potter, a two-story brick and stone residence, on Woodward avenue and Elliott street; cost \$16,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For R. Stevens, a two-story brick and stone double residence; cost \$8,000. For F. Varney, a two and one-half story residence of field stone; cost \$10,000.

Architect W. B. Stratton: For Park Commissioners, a bath house on Bell Isle; size 320 by 25 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architect H. J. Rill: For the Roman Catholic Church Society, Imlay City, Michigan, a brick and stone church building; cost \$7,500.

Architect R. E. Raseman: For B. Armstrong, a two-story brick double residence; cost \$6,500.

Architects E. A. Walshe & Son: Are preparing plans for a three-story double residence, brick; to be erected on Forest and Cass streets; cost, \$16,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architects Hackney & Smith: For James T. Thornton, a two-story brick and stone residence; size 40 by 50 feet; cost \$8,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architect W. A. Holbrook's plans for a new school building, at Delavan, have been accepted; the building will cost about \$27,500 and must be completed by October 1. Also a four-story flat block for S. J. Grace; size 47 by 60 feet; red brick, stone trimmings; cost \$20,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect F. C. Sauer: For G. H. Beckert, a large three-story residence, to be erected on Dithridge street and fifth avenue; to cost \$10,000.

Architects Wilson & Schuster: For George Blythe, Wilkinsburg, a two-story frame house, all modern conveniences; to cost \$5,000.

Architect J. E. Allison: For F. Wilbert & Bro., at Hazlewood, Pennsylvania, two two-story frame dwellings; cost \$7,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architect Charles F. Crandall: Has prepared plans and specifications for an addition to the Monroe county penitentiary; the extension is to be 48 by 154 feet; there are to be five tiers of cells, containing 250 cells and six dungeons, entirely fireproof construction; cells to be built of brick with steel gratings, balconies built of steel; the contract was awarded to the "Van Dorn Iron Company," of Cleveland, Ohio, as being the lowest bidders.

Architect J. Foster Warner: After being selected as the successful architect in the Monroe county courthouse competition at Rochester, New York, has prepared plans and specifications for the erection and enclosure of the same; the size of building is to be 140 by 160 feet, and to contain the following stories: sub-basement 7 feet 6 inches high, basement 10 feet, first story 16 feet, second story 17 feet, third story 18 feet, fourth story 16 feet high, and attic story; the outside material is to be New Hampshire granite, lined on inside with common brick built up in manner to allow for heating and vent flues; the inside construction to consist of cast-iron columns and steel beams; the floor arches and all inside partitions to be built of best porous terra cotta lumber; the inside finishing of the building is to be let later on in a separate contract; Messrs. A. Friedrich & Sons secured the contract as being the lowest bidders, their bid amounting to \$295,393.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect J. I. Wees: For A. Buckner, a two-story store and hall building; to cost \$15,000.

Architect Isaac Taylor, for Tyler estate, remodeling store and office block; cost \$60,000.

Architect A. B. Redington: For the Wagoner Place M. E. Church, a two-story church, size 64 by 70 feet; to cost \$17,000.

Architect C. F. May: For R. Schild, a three-story flat building with stable, size 53 by 66 feet; brick and stone; cost \$10,000.

Architect W. A. Lovejoy: For James Kelly, a block of two-story dwellings, size 160 by 60 feet; brick and stone; cost \$20,000.

•BROADWAY BANK BUILDING•

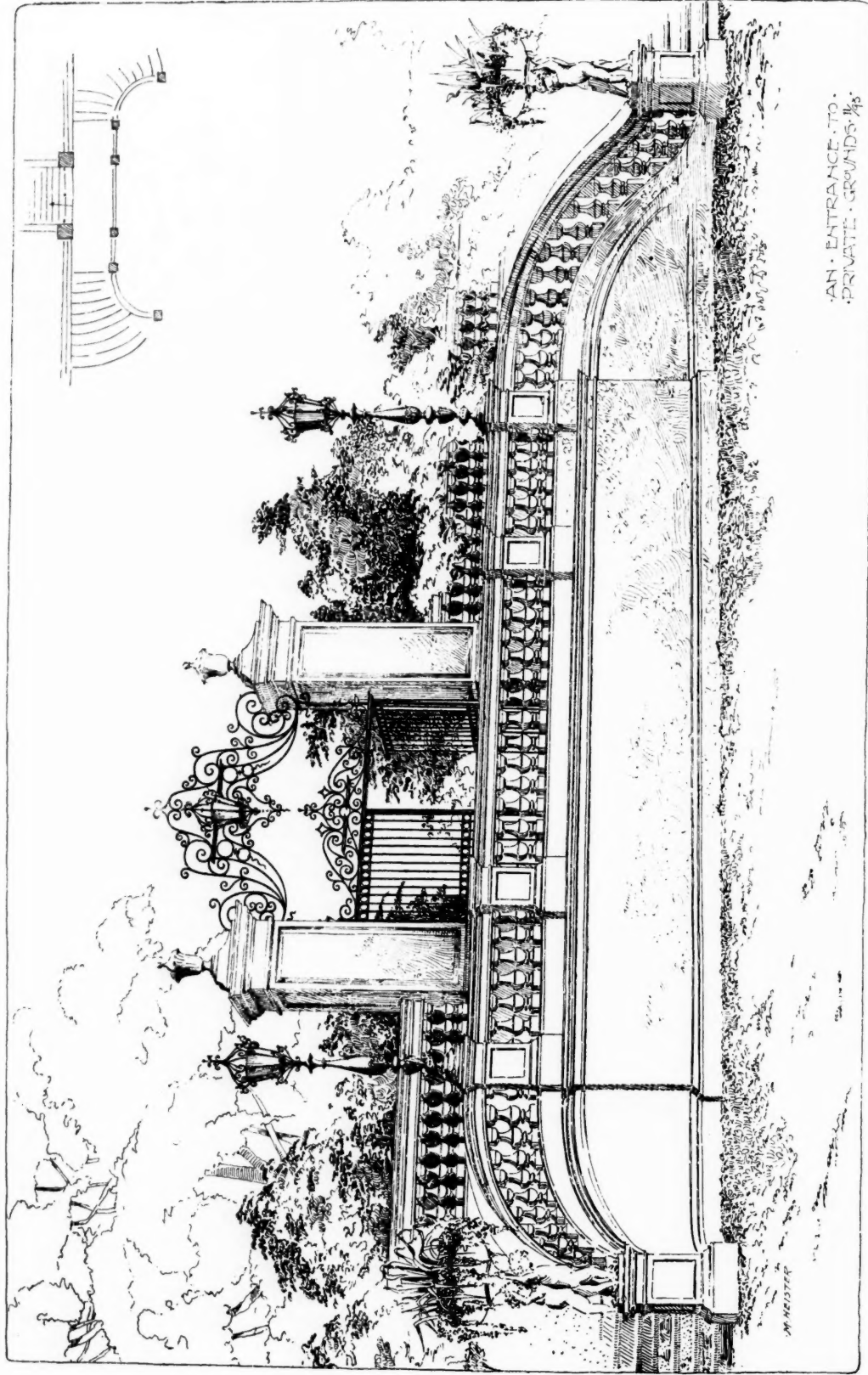
•BROOKLYN N.Y.

•P.J. LAURITZEN ARCHT.

•16 EAST 23RD STREET•

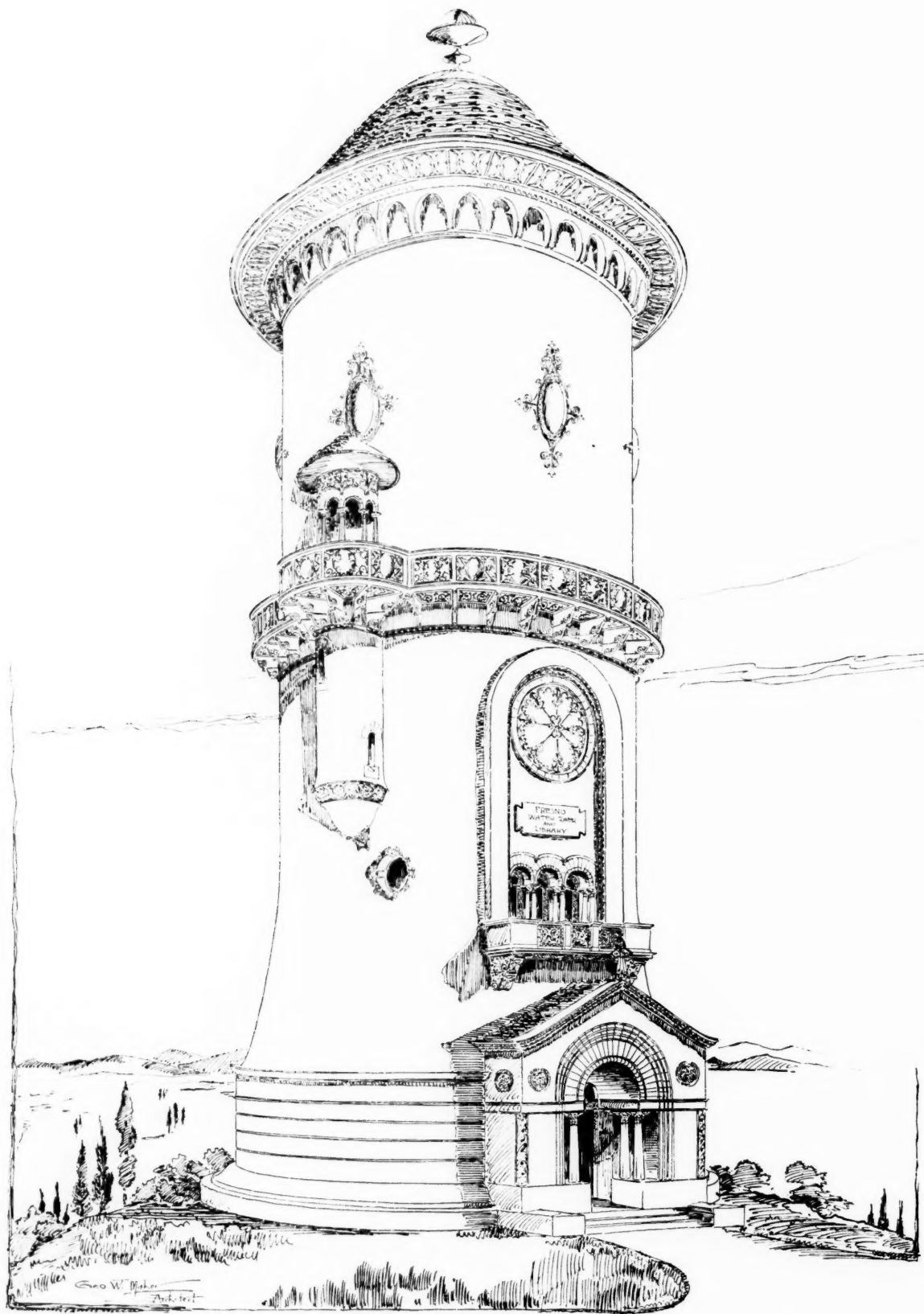
•NEW YORK N.Y.





AN ENTRANCE TO
PRIVATE GROUNDS.

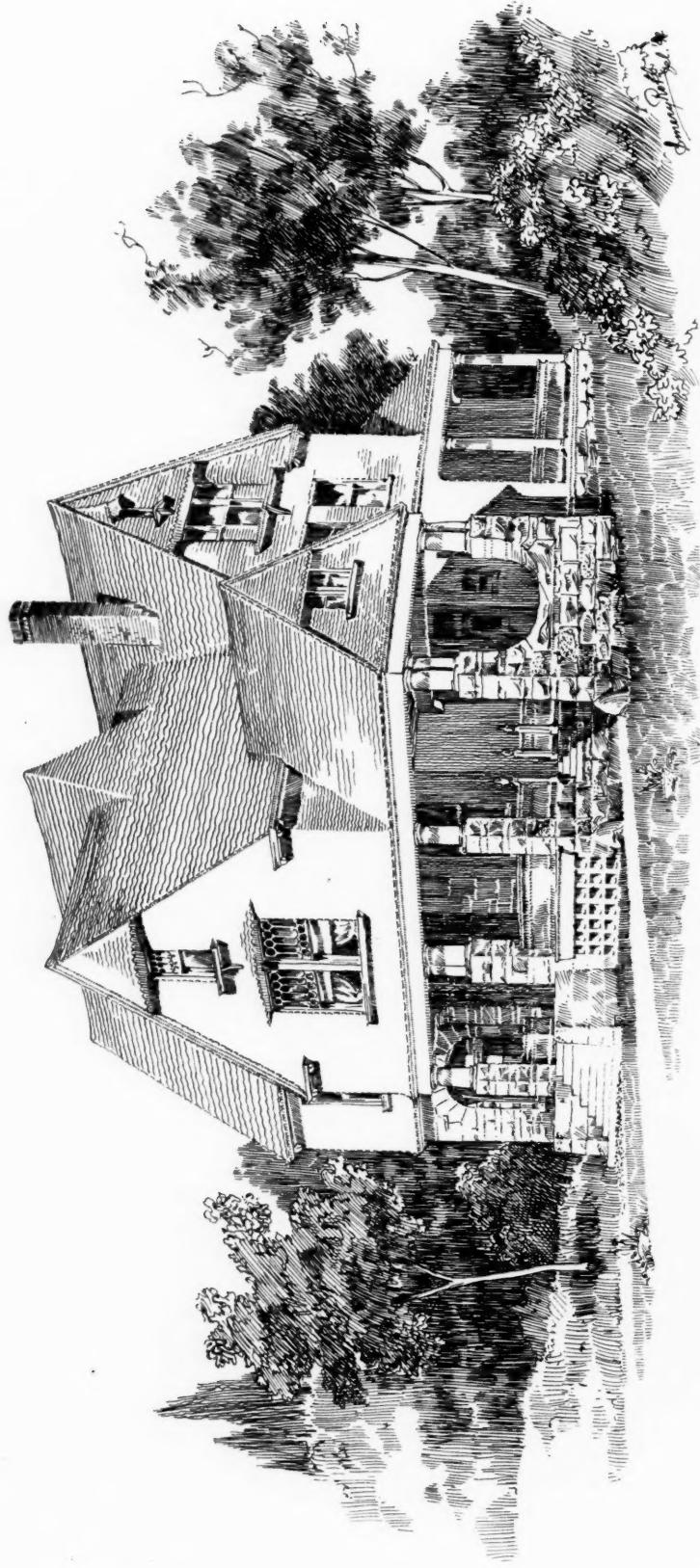
CINCINNATI ARCHITECTURAL CLUB COMPETITION.
SUBMITTED BY M. HEISTER.

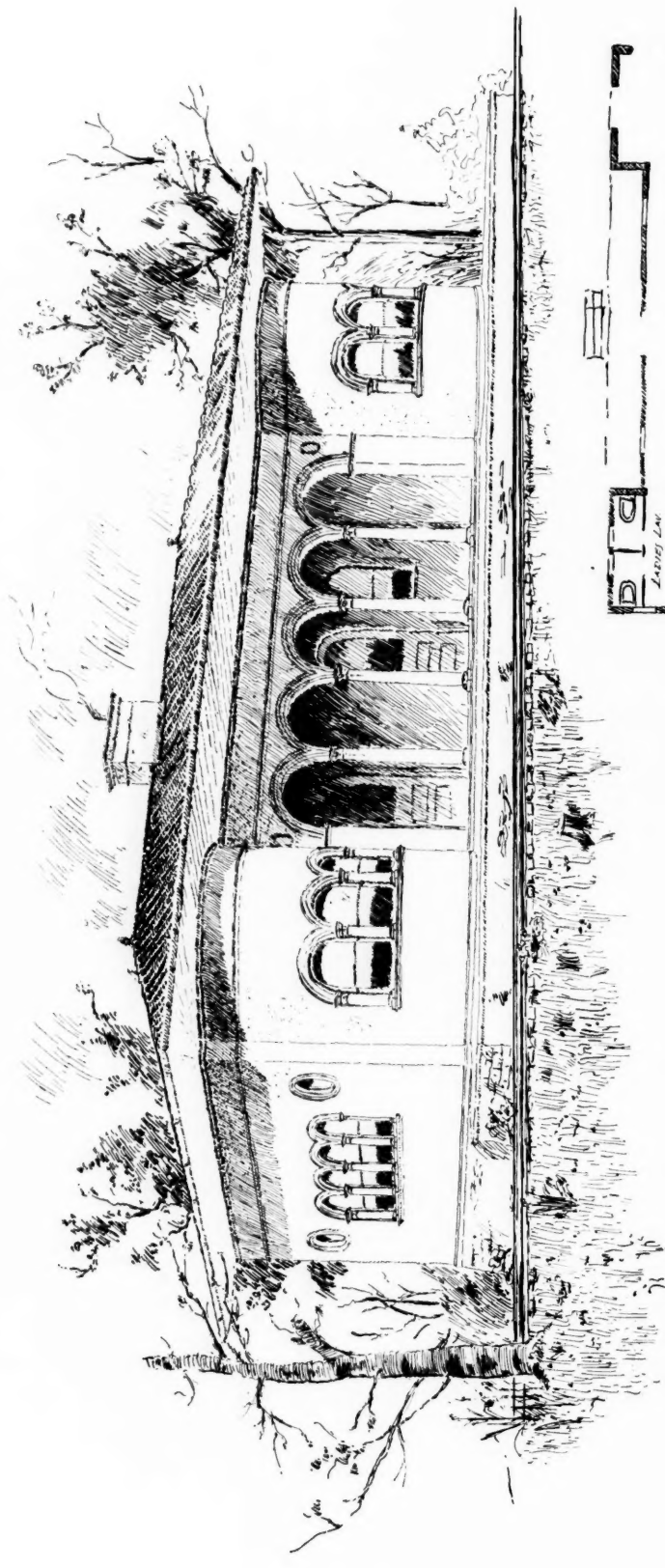


COMBINED WATER TOWER AND LIBRARY, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

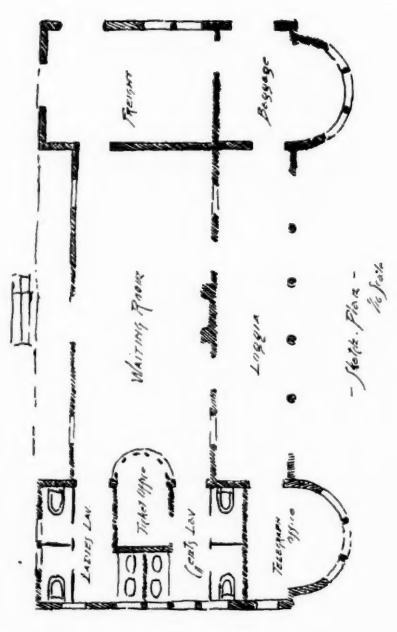
GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

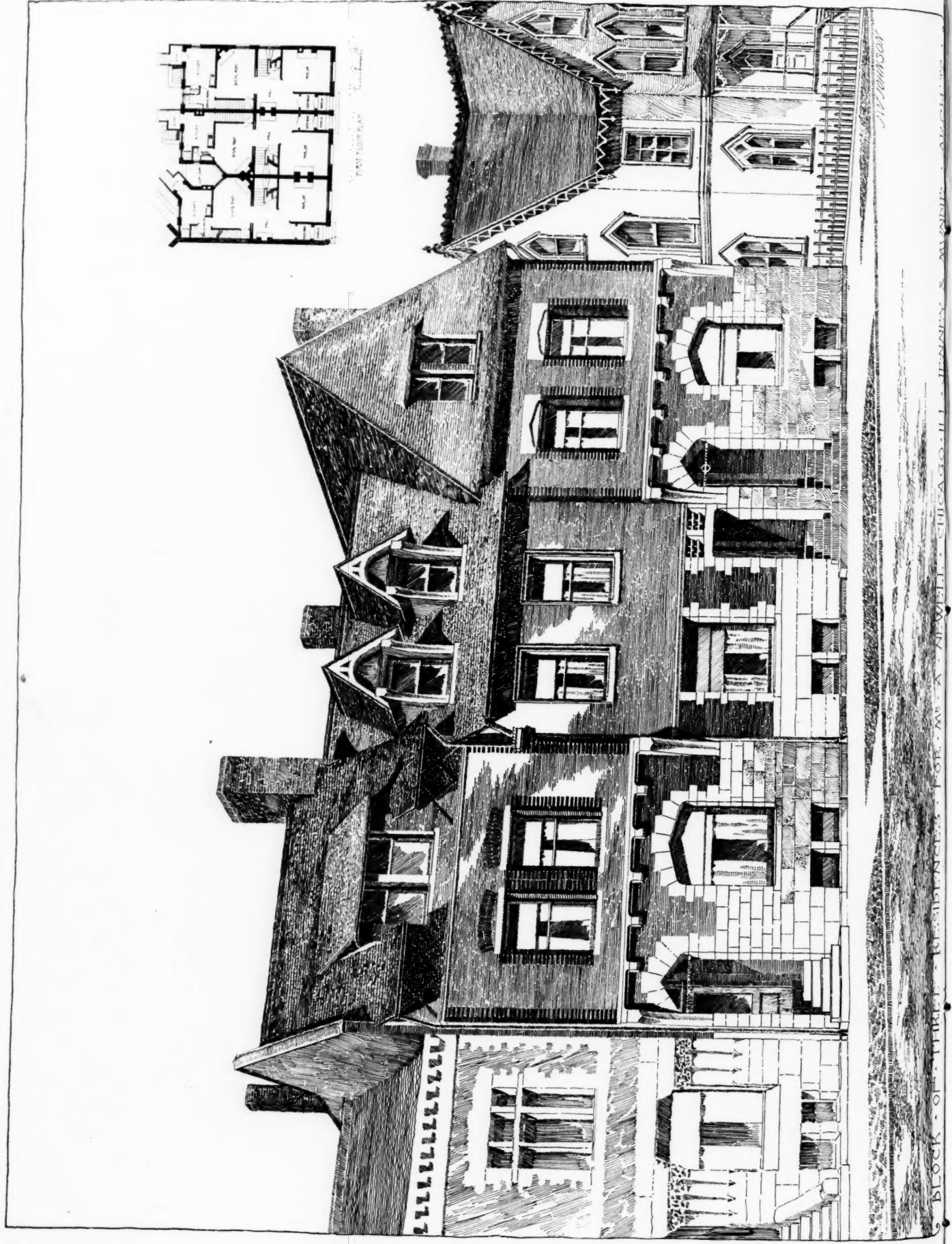
RESIDENCE AT QUINCY ILLINOIS
HARVEY CHATTEN ARCHITECT





CAC COMPETITION FOR
A SUBURBAN RAILROAD STATION.
SUBMITTED BY ITALIA

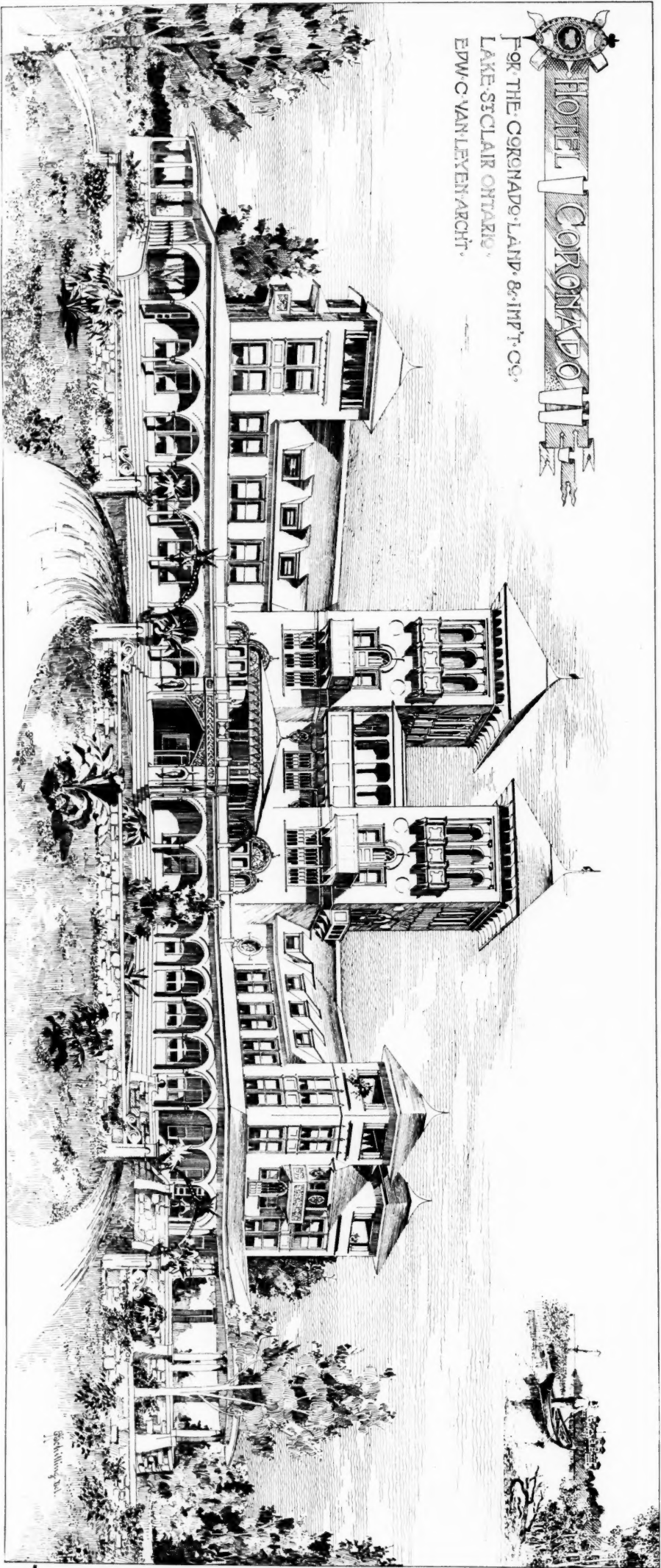


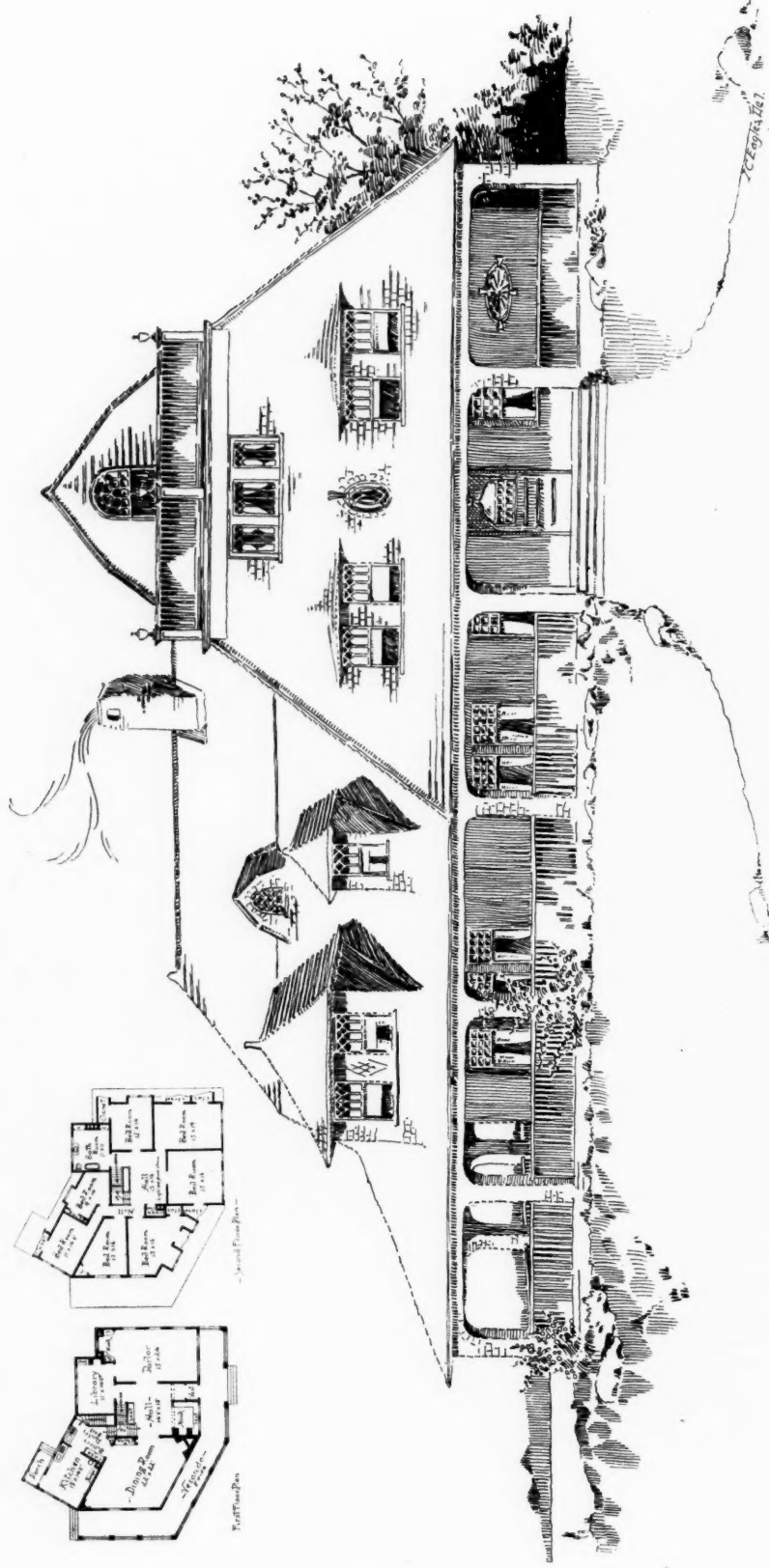


6. BLOCK OF THREE RESIDENCES FOR MR. A. W. HILL - CHICAGO - ILL. - JENNINGS & MURPHY - ARCHITECTS

HOTEL CORONADO

FOR THE CORONADO LAND & IMP'T. CO.
LAKE ST. CLAIR, ONTARIO.
EDW. C. VAN LEEUWEN ARCHT.





DESIGN FOR RESIDENCE.

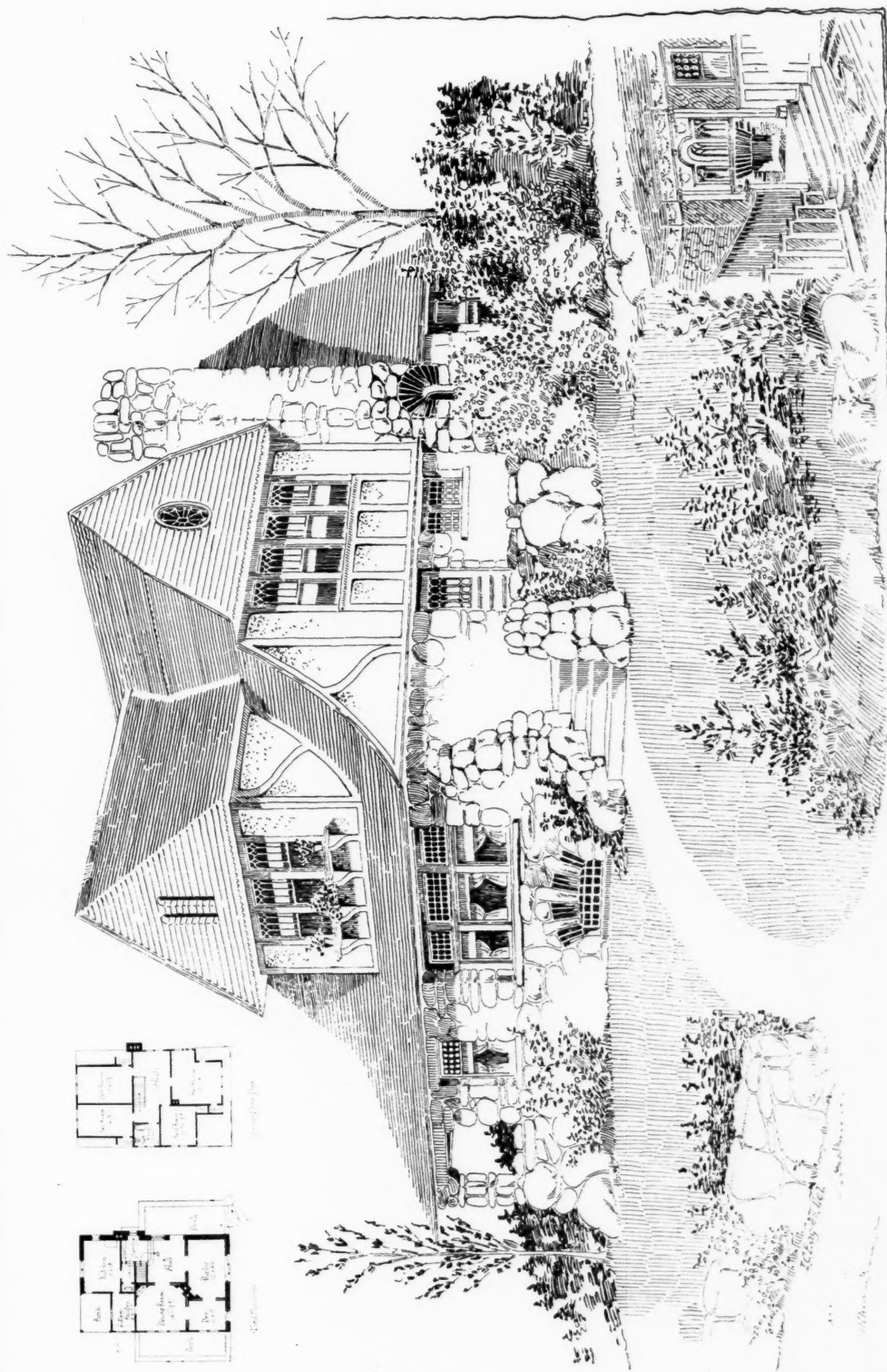
MANLY N. CUTTER, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF L. E. COLLINS, NEAR ST. LOUIS.
W. ALBERT SWASEY, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS.

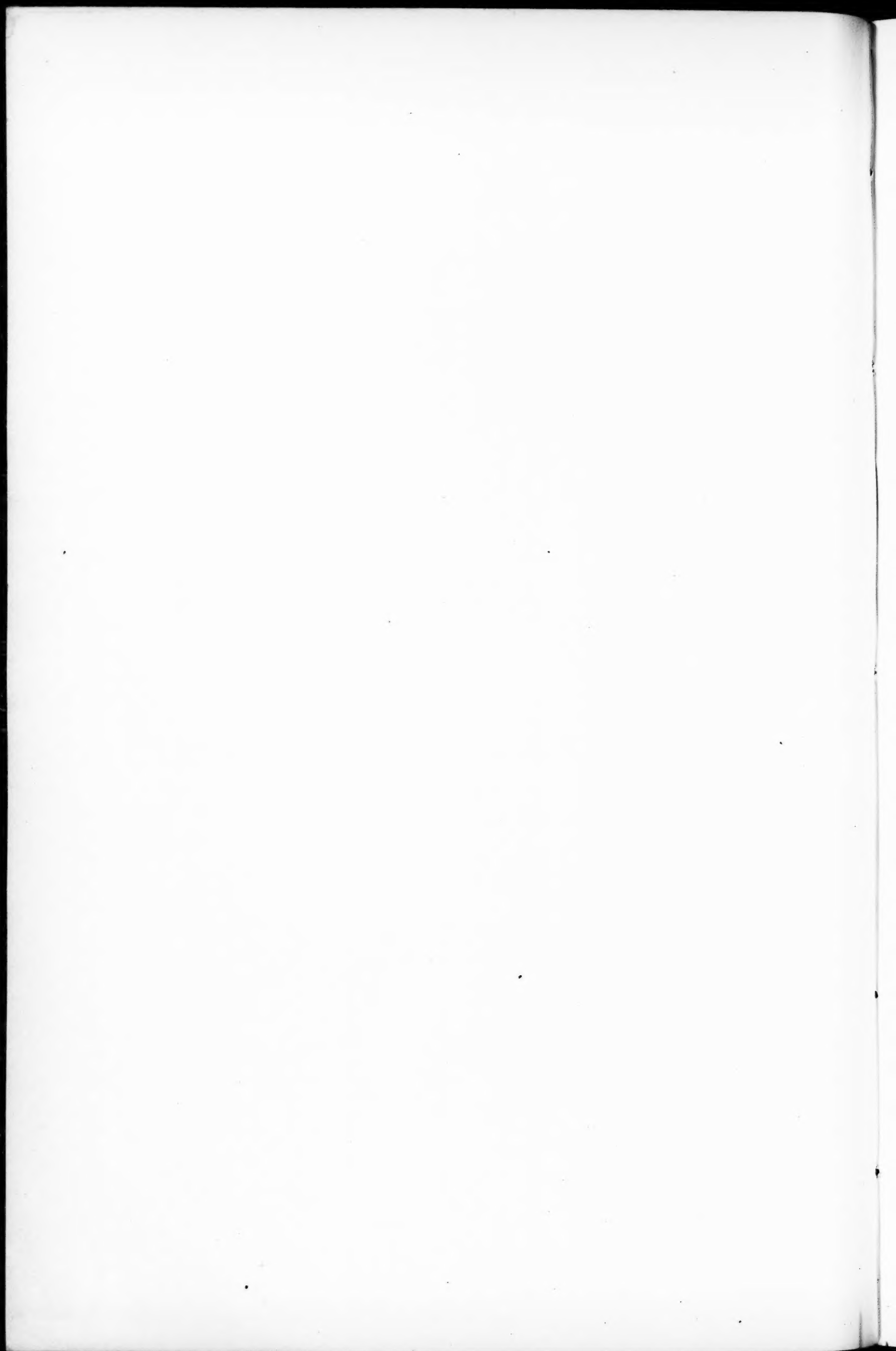
INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

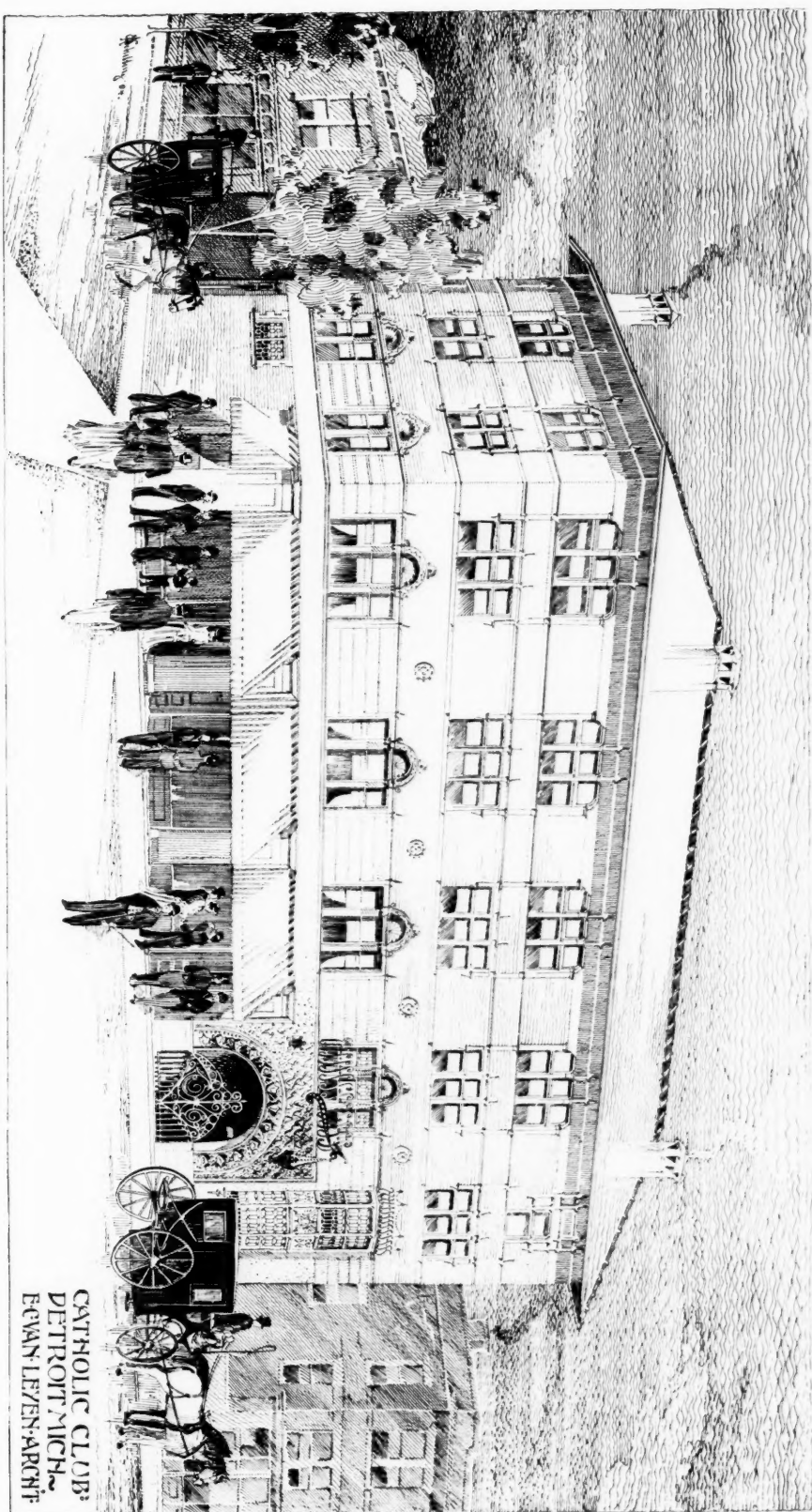




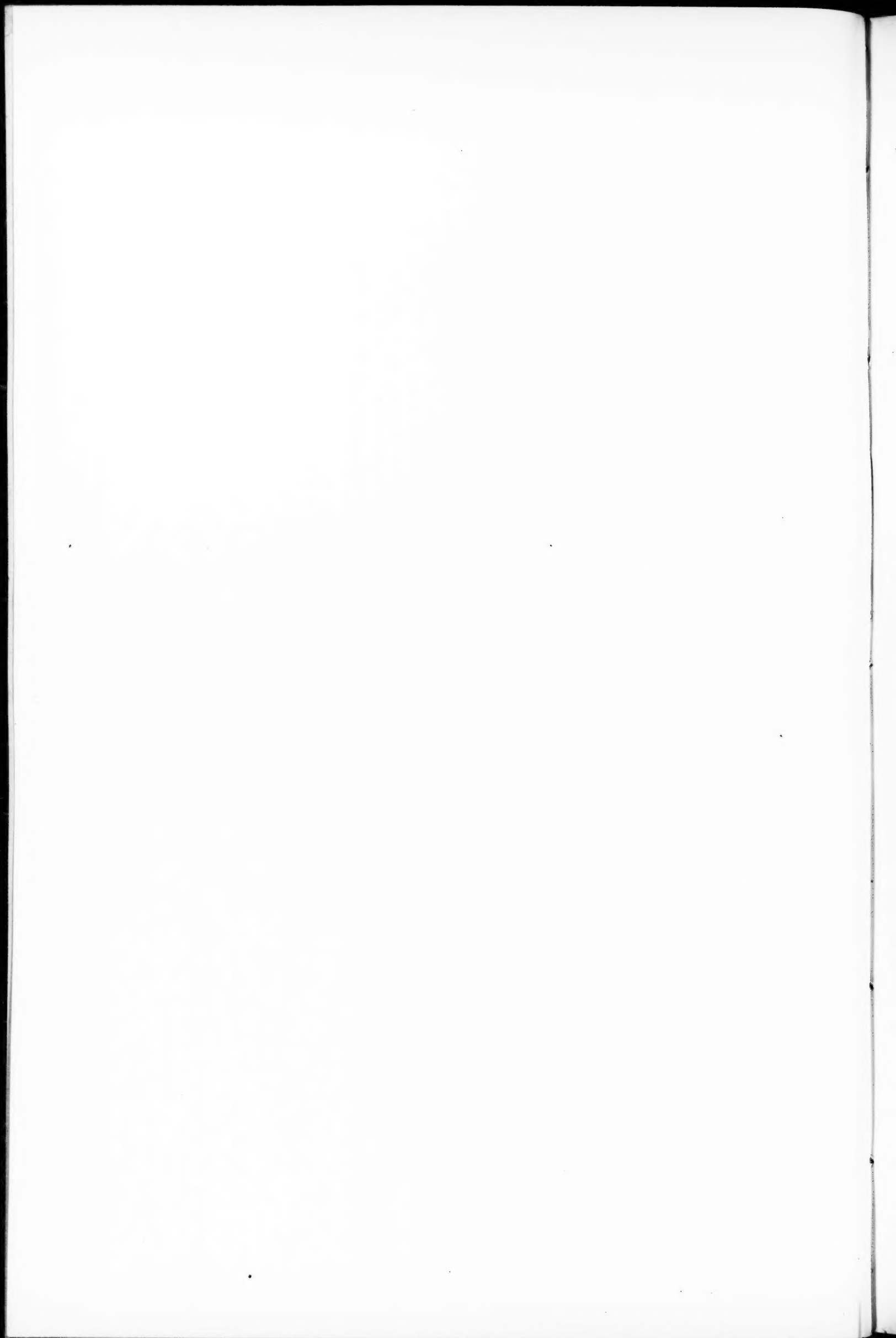
DESIGN FOR RESIDENCE.

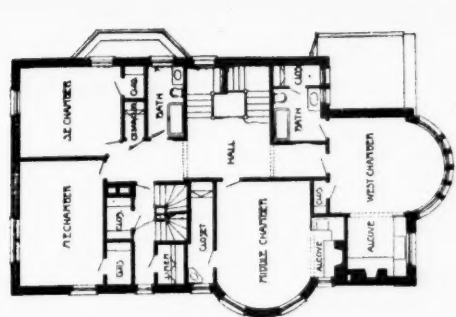
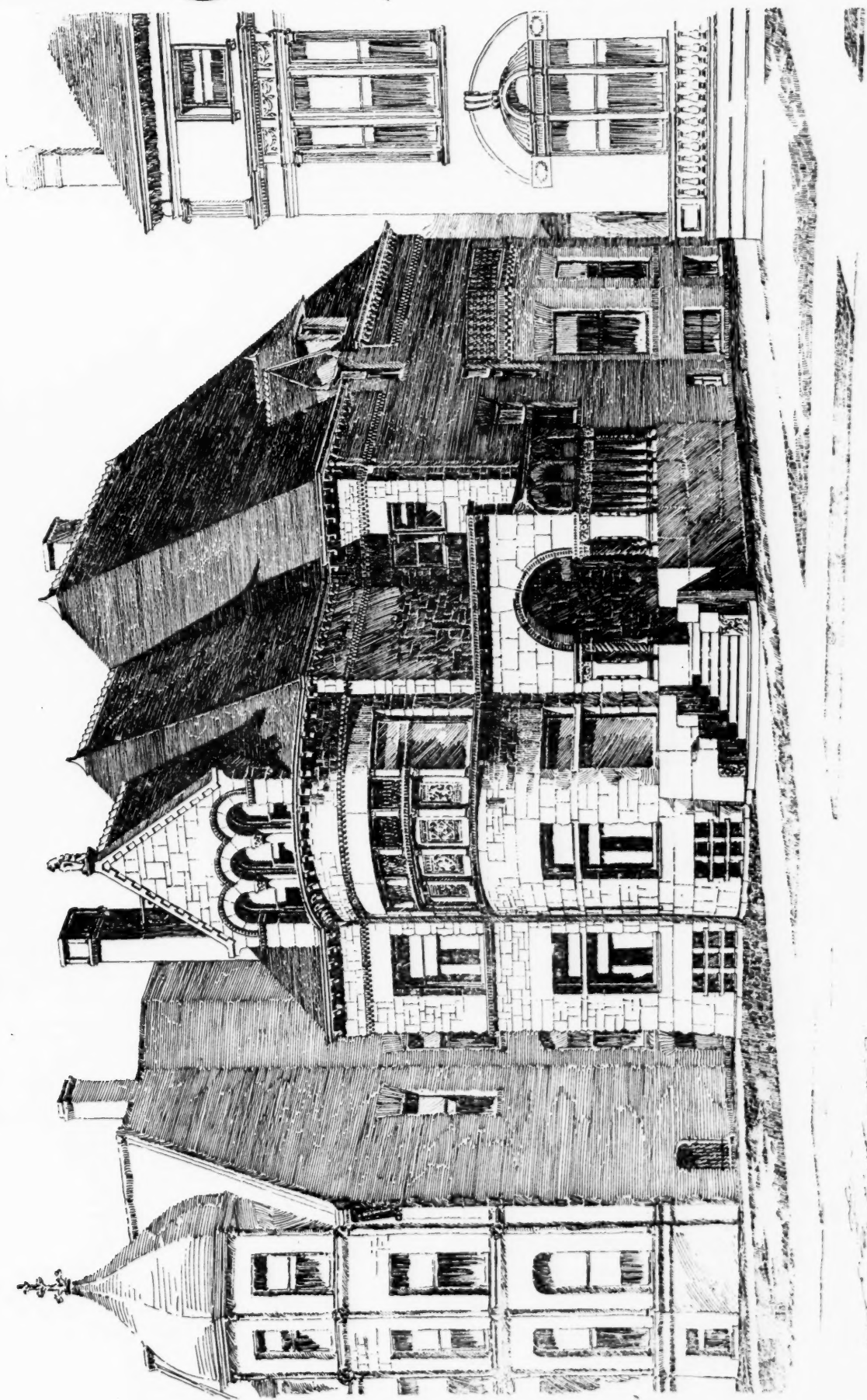
MANLY N. CUTTER, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK.



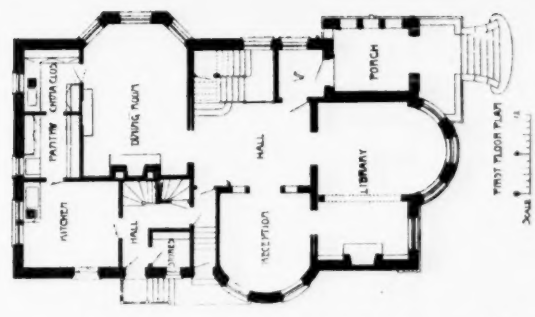


CATHOLIC CLUB
DETROIT MICH.
EWAN LEVENARCHIE



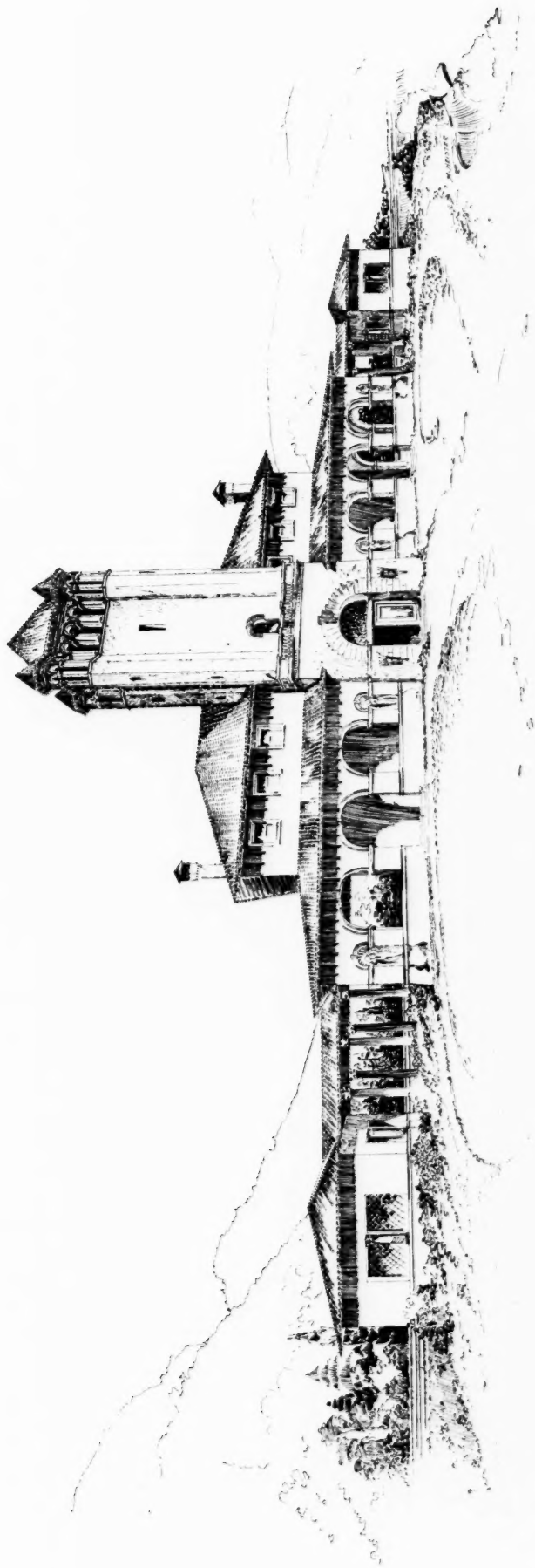


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RESIDENCE FOR MR. J. H. SNITZLER CHICAGO ILL.
 JENNEY & MUNDE ASSOCIATED
 EDWARD D. SHAW ARCHITECTS

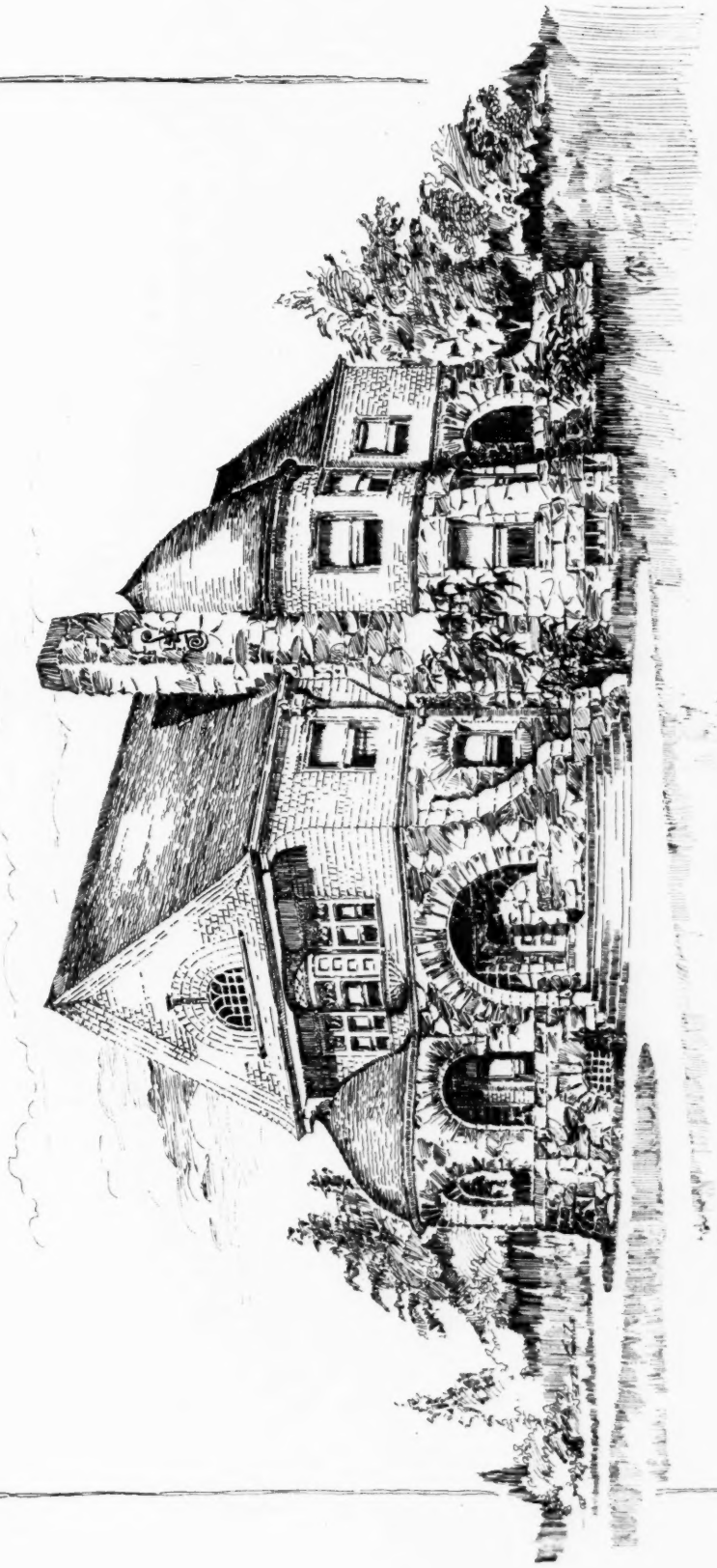


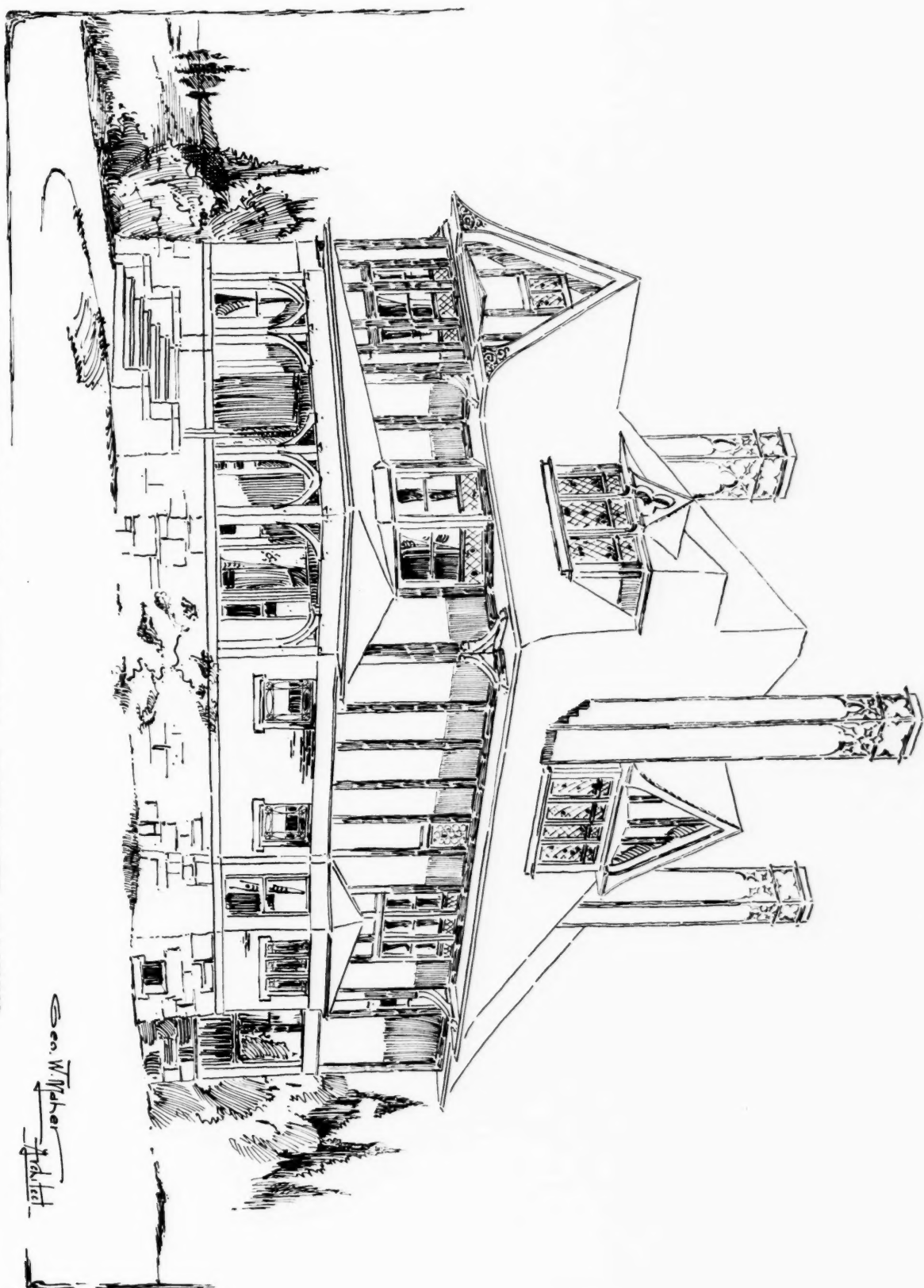
RAILWAY STATION.
OCTOBER, 1893.

CINCINNATI ARCHITECTURAL CLUB COMPETITION.
SUBMITTED BY M. HEISTER.

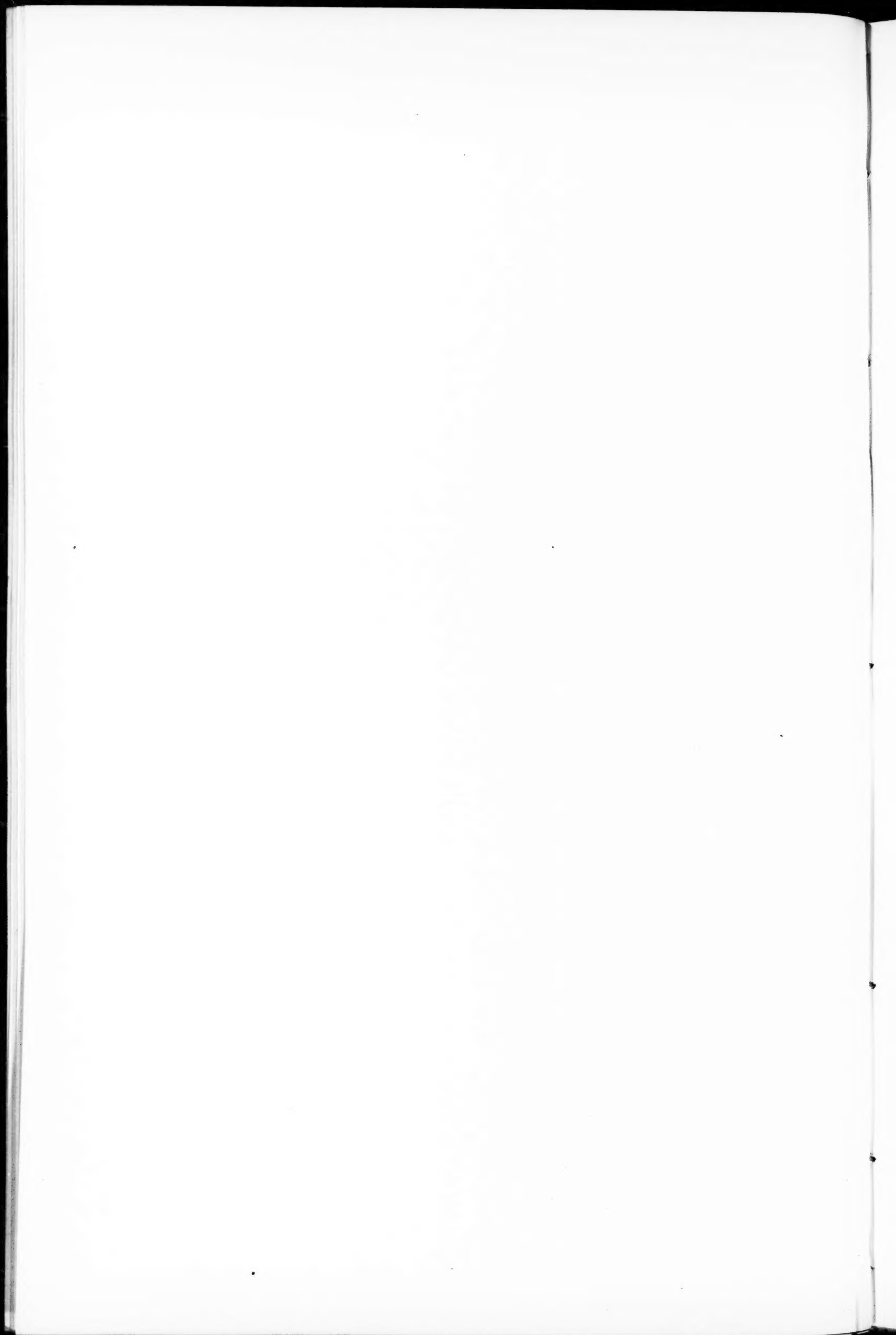
RESIDENCE FOR E. MARTIN, ESQ.
AT QUINCY, ILL.

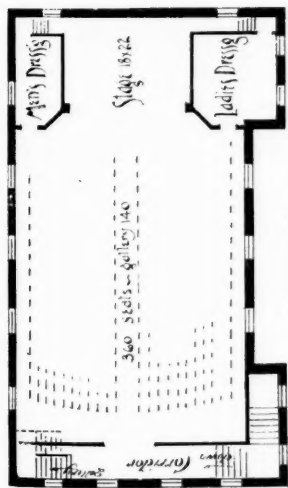
HARVEY CHATTEN, ARCHITECT, QUINCY.



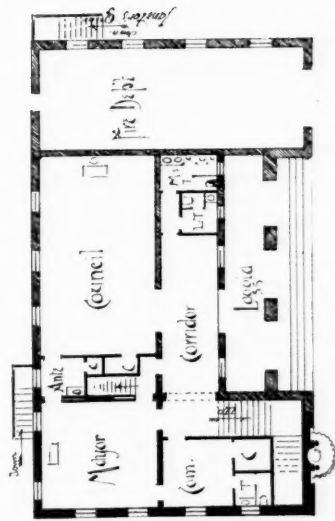


RESIDENCE FOR JOHN L. COCHRAN, EDGEWATER, ILLINOIS.
GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



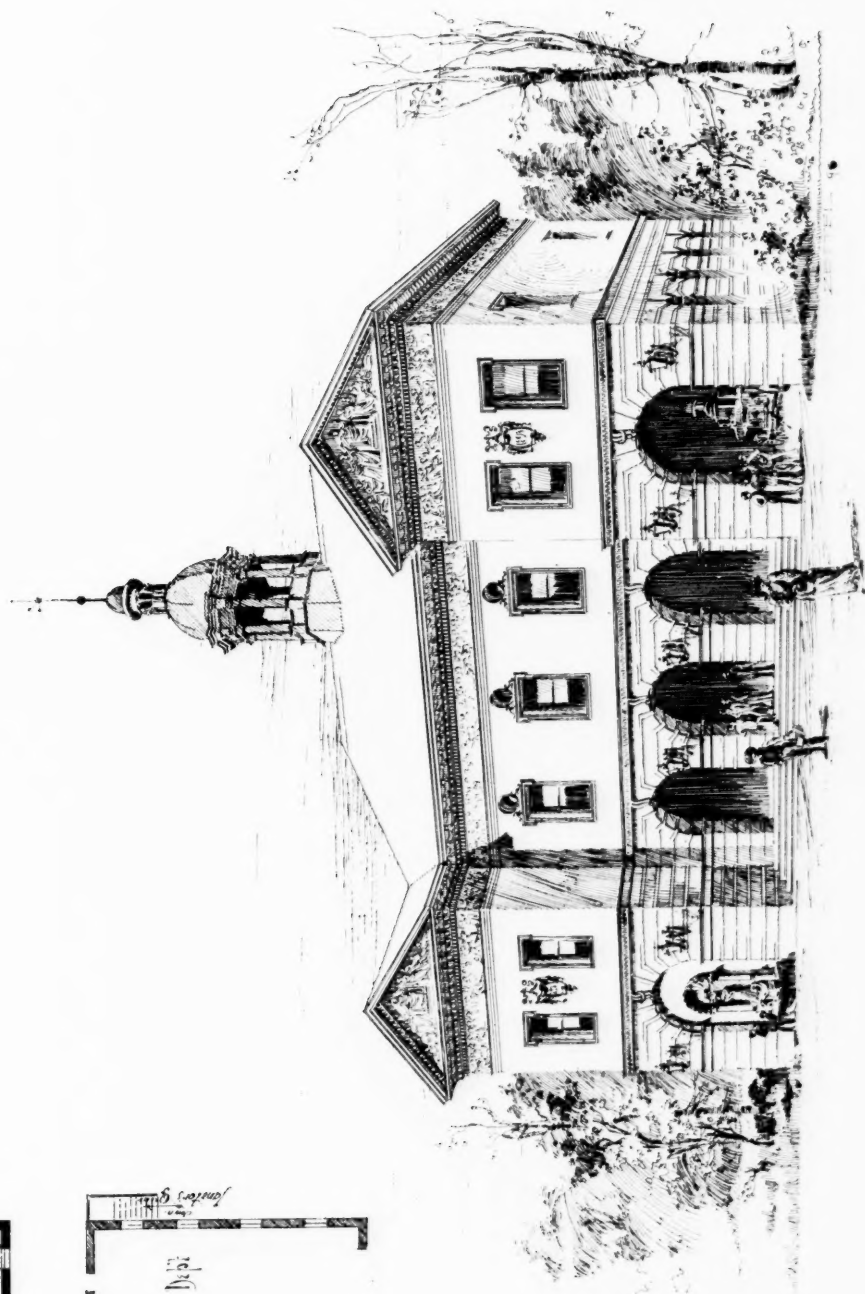


AUDITORIVM



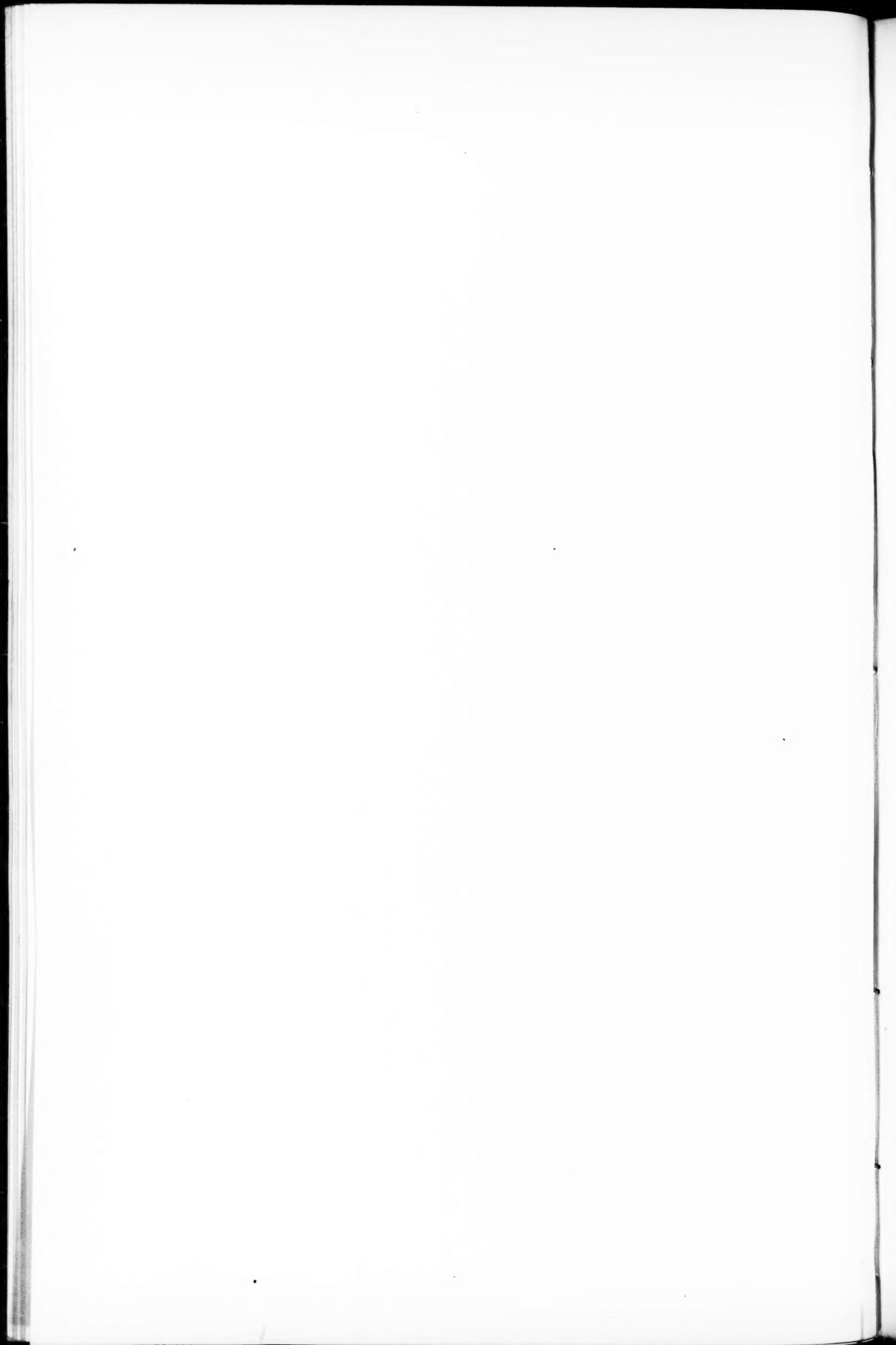
(POND FLOOR)

Note:
Sail in basement under Navy's Office is
accessible from Prison and Exterior
Antioch's Quarters, in Basement at old end
to immediate open end for heating apparatus etc.



TOURNAMENT...G.A.C. COMPETITION
SUBMITTED APRIL 7TH 1893

FIRST PLACE • • • JOHN ZETTEL



—A. County House—
Built at Pompton N.J.
for—Mr Ernest Werner

—Mans. N. Cutter. Archt.
203 Broadway N.Y.C.

