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PRICE 15 CENTS.

APR 8 1894
CITY OF WASHINGTON

APRIL 7, 1894.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. XLIV.

* REGULAR EDITION *

NO. 954.



ARCHITECTURE

ENGINEERING

DECORATION

211 TREMONT ST.

CONSTRUCTION

BOSTON MASS.

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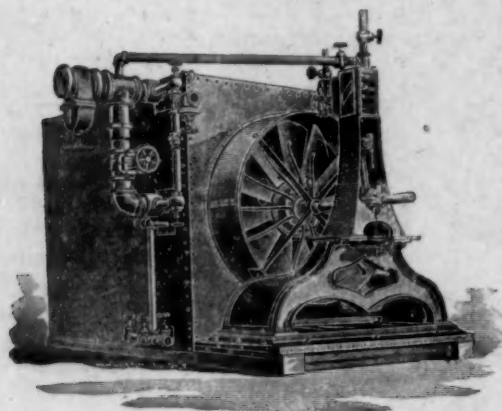
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. XLIV.

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No. 954.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston as second-class matter.

APRIL 7, 1894.



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A DECISION was given a few weeks ago by the New York Court of Appeals, involving the point of the necessity of architects' certificates after the contract has been forfeited, and the owner has taken the work into his own hands to complete. A contract was made in the usual form, providing that no payment should be made except on the architect's certificate that the work was done to a certain stage, and containing also the ordinary provision, that under certain circumstances the owner might, after notice, take possession and finish the work, deducting the cost of doing so from the unpaid balance of the contract price. The owner took possession under this clause, and finished the work, at an expense less by some four thousand dollars than the unpaid balance of the contract price. The contractor demanded the four thousand dollars surplus, which the owner refused to pay, and suit was brought. The plaintiff, in his complaint, set forth the contract, and alleged that he had complied with it, and that the balance was due him. The owner denied the complaint, and set up counter-claims for delay. The case was opened by the testimony of the plaintiff, who proved the contract, and told what he had done under it, and said that he had applied to the architect for a certificate that the building was completed, but had been refused. On cross-examination, the defendant's counsel asked the plaintiff if the owner had not notified him of his intention to take possession and complete the work, and if he had not subsequently carried out his intention, and the plaintiff answered that he had. The counsel for the plaintiff, who seems to have waked up for the first time at this stage, asked the Court to have the question whether the architect had unreasonably withheld the certificate decided by the jury. The Court called his attention to the fact that there was no such issue in the case, as the complaint did not allege anything of the sort. The defendant then asked for a non-suit, on the ground that the contract, upon which the action was brought, and which was annexed to the complaint, made the procuring of the architect's certificate a condition precedent to the right to receive the final payment, and the complaint, which neither alleged that the certificate had been procured by the plaintiff, nor stated any facts excusing him from procuring it, disclosed no right of action. The Court agreed with this view, and ordered the complaint dismissed. The case was appealed to the General Term, which affirmed the judgment, and another appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which reversed it. The Court of Appeals did not regard the complaint as good, but it called attention to the fact that the defendant's counsel, in cross-examining the plaintiff, had brought out from him the fact, not stated in the pleadings, that the defendant had given notice of the forfeiture of the contract, and had taken the work into his own hands, and completed it. The Court of Appeals held that this was a new issue, opened by the counsel for the defendant, and that, as the owner, by finishing the work himself, would know when it was completed, without the architect's certificate to inform him, the evidence so brought out by the defendant's counsel tended to explain and excuse the absence of the certi-

ficate, and he was no longer entitled to have the complaint dismissed on the ground that no cause of action had been shown. The judgment of the General Term was therefore reversed, and a new trial granted. The *Engineering News*, which quotes this case at length, says, truly enough, that “the decision is interesting as indicating that, when the owner recognized the forfeiture of the contract, and undertook himself the completion of the work, the right to demand an architect's certificate was abandoned”; but this has been settled before, and the point of the decision, to our mind, lies in the hair's-breadth by which the plaintiff escaped the worst consequences of the carelessness or ignorance of his counsel. It is one of the admirable things about law—for the lawyers—that full counsel-fees are chargeable for all the four trials necessary to correct the consequence of making a complaint in an action of contract, without alleging the performance of the conditions of the contract, or giving any reasons for not performing them; and if the defendant's counsel had not incautiously and unintentionally given his opponent a helping hand, the poor contractor's case would have been hopeless.

THE *Engineering Record* gives interesting details of the tests, made by Mr. W. L. Stebbings, of Chicago, to determine the vibration of certain high buildings during the severe wind-storm which occurred in Chicago in February last. The first observation was made in the Monadnock Block. A plumb-line was let down in the well of the principal staircase, from the sixteenth story to the second, and a drawing-board, with a sheet of paper on it, was arranged so that the point of the plumb-bob hung one-sixteenth of an inch above the paper. After the preliminary untwisting of the line had ceased, the point of the plumb-bob was observed to describe a circle, about half an inch in diameter. A somewhat greater amplitude could have been obtained by letting the line descend to the first floor, but, when this was tried, the plumb-bob attracted so much attention among the people in the building that proper observations could not be made. A second test was made in the well of the south staircase, and here the plumb-bob was found to move in an elliptical path, the longer diameter of the ellipse being seven-sixteenths of an inch, and the shorter diameter three-eighths of an inch. Afterwards, as a verification of these measurements, Mr. Stebbings set up a transit, in a place perfectly sheltered from the wind, where he could observe the northwest and southwest corners of the same building. At the northwest corner, the extreme vibration, as observed by the telescope of the transit, was one-fourth of an inch, and at the southwest corner one-half an inch. During the progress of these observations, the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty to seventy miles per hour, and Mr. Stebbings tells the *Engineering Record* that at least a dozen wagons were blown over at the southeast corner of the building during the day. Architects will appreciate the strength and solidity of a building showing these results, and the second structure tested, the Pontiac Building, gave similar ones. Here the plumb-line was dropped from the fourteenth to the first floor, and the point of the plumb-bob was found to describe an ellipse, with a longer diameter of three-eighths of an inch, and a shorter diameter of one-fourth.

IN contrast with the extraordinary power of resistance to violent winds which some of the lofty buildings in Chicago have shown, it is interesting to note the destruction which has been wrought by similar winds in Germany. Last month a severe south-westerly storm occurred in Germany, which as the *Deutsche Bauzeitung* says, “caused everywhere serious injury to buildings.” “Besides countless overturnings of house and factory chimneys,” it continues, “the rolling off of the metal roofs of railway stations, and similar ravages, the fall of several church towers or spires is announced, in Altona, Neu-Brandenburg and Stettin.” Among these catastrophes “the most serious mishap is the annihilation of the unfinished new dome of the Jacob-church at Stettin, which attained a height of one hundred and twenty metres”—about four hundred feet. This, in falling, brought down a large part of the roof of the church, but does not seem to have injured the vaulted ceilings. As German building work is popularly supposed to be heavy and solid, if nothing else, it is something of a satisfaction to see how well our steel “sky-scrapers” endure similar tests.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS COMPARED WITH PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BY the term "Government buildings," I mean such structures as originate in the office of the Supervising Architect. By "Private buildings" I intend to designate all such as are designed by and in charge of architects who are engaged in private practice. It is not material whether they are erected for individuals, corporations, municipal authorities or the Government.

The United States post-offices, custom-houses, court-houses and marine-hospitals are designed in, and their construction superintended by the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

TABLE I.

SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF WORK DONE IN THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Date.	Number in course of construction.	Site purchased.	Number completed.	Money expended.	Remarks.
				\$	
1883	19	25	5		The apparent discrepancies between the number for which sites are purchased and the number in process of construction, when added to the next year, is due to time occupied in making plans and other delays caused by the methods of the office.
1884	26	7	4		
1885	44	18	3	2,438,904.94	
1886	53	9	5		
1887	56	20	7		
1888	60	8	25		
1889	41	21	11	5,098,405.73	
1890	40	5	13	4,104,739.00	
1891	41	53	8	5,948,702.78	
1892	46	22	18	6,741,286.71	

The number of buildings erected and in charge of this office during a year is large; the amount expended on them increases approximately in proportion to the constantly increasing demands of the country.

The Table above (No. 1) shows this increase, as well as the number of buildings begun, in course of construction, and completed during each year between 1883 and 1893.

This Table is made from the yearly tabulated statements in the different Supervising Architects' Reports. The number under the head of "in process of erection" does not seem to mean exactly the same in different reports, as repairs in some cases are classed as buildings "in course of erection," in other cases these items are in a separate table. Mr. M. E. Bell, in his report for 1885, asserts that he had eighty buildings "in different stages of construction," and that the office had one hundred and fifty in its charge, and that the total cost of the new buildings would be \$8,511,400 when finished. Mr. J. H. Windrim, in 1890, had one hundred under construction, alteration or repair, and the office had charge of two hundred and fifty buildings. He states that the output of the office had increased twenty per cent in fifteen years. Naturally we may expect this increase to continue in an equal ratio with the growth of the country.

Government buildings are scattered from one end of the country to another, from towns of 1,674 population, like Abington, Va., which has a building that cost \$73,000, to Raleigh, N. C., with 12,600 population, and a building that cost \$341,500; from a city like Memphis of 64,495 population and a building costing \$520,500, to Washington City with 250,000 population and a \$2,000,000 building; and

TABLE II.

ALL FIRST-CLASS STRUCTURES. FIREPROOF THROUGHOUT.

BUILDINGS COMPARED.			CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			COST.		TIME OF CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION.		
By whom erected.	Location.	Name.	Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.	Per cu. ft.	Total.	Commenced.	Completed.	Actual time.
Private.	Boston.....	Chamber of Commerce.	Worcester granite, Kibble sandstone and brick.....	Iron, terra-cotta, concrete covered with wood.	Iron and terra-cotta....	etc.				
						29	\$411,591	May 1890	Mar. 1892	1 yr. 8 mos.
"	"	Ames Building.....	Worcester granite, Amherst sandstone and brick.	Iron, terra-cotta, concrete covered with wood.	Iron and terra-cotta....	83	\$656,656	July 1889	July 1891	2 yrs.
"	"	Exchange Building..	Branford granite and brick.....	Iron, terra-cotta, brick backing..	Iron and terra-cotta....	40	\$1,750,384	Jan. 1889	May 1891	2 yrs. 5 mos.
Gov't...	New York.....	Barge Office.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron, terra-cotta, brick backing..	Iron, slate and copper.	60.9	\$203,334	Jan. 1879	May 1883	4 yrs.
"	Hartford, Conn.	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Granite facing, brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	102.8	\$811,204	Jan. 1872	May 1883	11 yrs.
"	Albany.....	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arching..	Iron, slate and copper.	46.2	\$610,743	Jan. 1874	May 1885	11 yrs.
"	Boston.....	Post-office and Sub-treasury.....	Granite facing, brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.		\$4,617,537	July 1870	July 1884	14 yrs.
"	Brooklyn.....	Post-office.....	Granite facing, brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	42	\$3,565,726		1892	7 yrs.
Private.	Kansas City....	New York Life Insurance Bldg.....	Granite, Kibble sandstone and brick.....	Iron and terra-cotta.....	Iron, terra-cotta....	28	\$959,265	July 1885	July 1887	2 yrs.
Gov't...	"	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Sandstone and brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	48.8	\$354,292	Apr. 1879	1887	8 yrs.
"	Little Rock, Ark.	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Sandstone and brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	46.6	\$215,788	1873	1882	9 yrs.
Private.	Cincinnati.....	Chamber of Commerce.	Granite facing and brick backing..	Iron and terra-cotta.....	Iron, terra-cotta and tiles.....	30	\$750,000	Dec. 1886	Feb. 1889	2 yrs. 2 mos.
Gov't...	"	Post-office and Custom-house.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams and brick arches..	Iron, slate and copper.	65.1	\$5,088,382	1872	1887	15 yrs.
"	Memphis.....	Post-office and Custom-house.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Iron, copper and slate..	66.6	\$510,967	1876	1886	10 yrs.
Private.	Chicago.....	Auditorium.....	Stone facing, brick backing.....	Iron beams, terra-cotta.....	Iron beams, terra-cotta arches....	38	\$3,500,000	1887	1890	3 yrs.
Gov't...	"	Custom-house.....	Sandstone and brick backing..	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Iron, wood, slate and copper....	67.8	\$4,323,912	1871	1881	10 yrs.
"	St. Louis.....	Custom-house.....	Granite and brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	96	\$5,395,299	1874	1884	10 yrs.
Private.	Pittsburgh..	Allegheny County Court-house.....	Granite facing, brick backing..	Iron and terra-cotta.....	Iron, terra-cotta and slate.....	31	\$2,450,000	Sept. 1884	Apr. 1888	3 yrs. 7 mos.
Gov't...	Harrisburg....	Post-office and Court-house.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams and brick arches..	Iron, slate and copper.	60.5	\$264,361	1877	1883	6 yrs.
"	Pittsburgh.....	Post-office and Court-house.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams and brick arches..	Iron, slate and copper.	49	\$1,610,462	1882	1893	11 yrs.
"	Cleveland.....	Post-office and Court-house.....	Sandstone, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Iron and slate.....	50.6	\$300,000	1880	1885	5 yrs.
Private.	Omaha, Neb....	New York Life Insurance Building.....	Granite, sandstone and brick.....	Iron and terra-cotta.....	Iron and terra-cotta....	39	\$833,399	July 1885	July 1887	2 yrs.
Gov't...	Topeka, Kan....	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Limestone, brick backing.....	Iron beams and brick backing..	Iron, terra-cotta, slate and copper.	40.5	\$280,314	1875	1885	10 yrs.
"	Philadelphia...	Post-office.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arching.....	Iron, slate and copper.	61.5	\$4,314,842	1873	1885	12 yrs.
"	Trenton, N. J..	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Granite, brick backing.....	Iron, bricks and brick backing..	Iron, slate and copper.	51.7	\$321,075	1872	1877	5 yrs.

Note.—In the Table, commencement is taken at date of purchase of site, and total cost where taken from Mr. Blackwell's tables is exclusive of heating, vaults, site and approaches.

With the exception of a few buildings in Washington, Annapolis and West Point, and some hospitals and cemetery lodges in different parts of the country, this office acts as architect for all the Government buildings in the United States.

New York with \$8,906,370 in one building, and \$4,771,000 in quite a number of smaller ones.

Structures built for the United States, no one will deny, should be the best of their kind obtainable for the money invested in them.

Most persons will agree that they should be the best for their purpose, irrespective of cost. All desire them to be at least equal in design and construction to the best obtained in private practice.

For years, cultured people and those of artistic instincts, as well as the architects of the country, have protested against the character

position of Supervising Architect, advised similar legislation, because they believed it would be a benefit to the country. Mr. Windrim urged the matter forcibly in his reports of 1889 and 1890.

The first positive action was the bill presented to the House by Representative Stockslager on December 4, 1884, which proposed a

TABLE III.

SECOND-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, IN WHICH A PORTION OF THE INTERIOR IS FIREPROOF, OR OF WHICH THE EXTERIOR IS PRINCIPALLY LAID IN PLAIN BRICKWORK WITH PLAIN STONE OR TERRA-COTTA TRIMMINGS.

BUILDINGS COMPARED.			CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			COST.		TIME OF CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION.		
By whom erected.	Location.	Name.	Walls.	Floors.	Roof.	Per cu. ft.	Total.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Actual time.
Private.	Kansas City, Mo.....	Kansas City Exchange.	Brick and carved terra-cotta.....	Iron beams and terra-cotta.....	Tiles, terra-cotta, gravel.....	29.4	\$650,000	Nov. 1886	May 1889	2 yrs. 6 mos.
Gov't...	Lincoln, Neb...	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Sandstone, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Wood, slate and copper.	42.8	\$185,000	Apr. 1873	1880	7 yrs.
"	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Pressed-brick, limestone trimmings.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Wood, slate and copper.	39.9	\$227,595	June 1873	1878	5 yrs.
"	Austin, Texas..	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Sandstone, brick backing.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Iron, wood, slate and copper.....	42.9	\$175,665	Aug. 1877	1882	5 yrs.
Private.	St. Louis, Mo...	Wainwright Building..	Iron frame, brick filling.....	Iron frames, tile arches.....	Iron beams, tile arches.	25	\$550,000	1890	1893	3 yrs.
Gov't...	Evansville, Ind.	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Sandstone, brick backing.....	Iron frame, brick arches.....	Wood, slate and copper.	38.6	\$226,792	Feb. 1874	1881	7 yrs.
"	Paducah, Ky...	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Limestone facing, brick backing...	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Wood, slate and copper.	46.5	\$131,419	July 1880	1885	5 yrs.
Private.	Chicago, Ill....	Hammond Library.....	Masonry walls...	Iron beams, terra-cotta arches...	Iron and terra-cotta....	19	\$183,600	1882	1883	1 yr.
Gov't...	"	Appraisers' Stores..	Brick, trimmed with stone.....	Iron beams, brick and terra-cotta.	Iron, terra-cotta covered with asphalt....	48	\$693,210	1889	1892	3 yrs.
"	Frankfort, Ky..	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Limestone, brick backing.....	One floor iron beams, other wood joist.....	Wood and slate.....	32.4	\$103,319	Dec. 1882	1887	5 yrs.
"	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Custom-house and Post-office.....	Brick, stone trimmings.....	Two floors iron, attic wood.....	Wood and slate.....	26.8	\$133,265	Aug. 1874	1881	7 yrs.
Private.	Washington, D. C.....	National Union Building.....	Narrow stone, stone front, brick sides.....	Iron, terra-cotta arches.....	Iron and slate.....	24.5	\$100,000	1889	1890	1 yr.
"	Washington, D. C.....	Soldiers' Home.....	Marble, brick backing.....	First floor iron beams, brick arches, other floors, slow-burning.....	Roof, slow-burning.....	26	\$175,000	1886	1888	1 yr. 6 mos.
"	Richmond, Va..	State Library.....	Brick, terra-cotta, stone.....	Iron beams, brick arches.....	Iron, terra-cotta, slate.	23	\$190,000	1892	1894	2 yrs.

of design shown in official buildings, and business men and architects have questioned the unnecessary cost and great length of time required to build such structures under the rules in vogue in the office of the Supervising Architect.

The majority of the constituents of Congressmen, knowing little about such things, have rested content, and hence Congress for years took no action in the matter. In the last few years the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have shown an appreciation of the above facts. Architects think the remedy can be found in a limited competition, with a decision on the merits of the plans by an expert

complete remodelling of the Supervising Architect's office and described minutely the methods of conducting the competitions and of making the awards. The American Institute of Architects took active measures in advocacy of this bill, Messrs. Bloor, Adler and Burnham coming to Washington for that purpose. The bill and its advocates received little consideration from the Committee and it never was presented to the House. At the Convention of the American Institute of Architects held in Boston, 1891, Mr. J. H. Windrim, at that time ex-Supervising Architect, read a paper on the subject and as a consequence, in part, the Directors of the Insti-

TABLE IV.

ALL THIRD-CLASS STRUCTURES. PLAIN BRICKWORK WITH WOODEN JOISTS AND ROOFS.

BUILDINGS COMPARED.			CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION.			COST.		TIME OF CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION.		
By whom erected.	Location.	Name.	Walls.	Floors.	Roof.	Per cu. ft.	Total.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Actual time.
Gov't...	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Post-office.....	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood joists and flooring.....	Wood framing covered with slate..	25.4	\$67,276.00	1883	1887	4 yrs.
"	Montgomery, Ala.....	"	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood joists and flooring.....	Wood framing covered with slate..	31.1	\$149,848.00	1880	1885	5 yrs.
"	Jackson, Tenn..	"	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood joists and flooring.....	Wood framing covered with slate..	28.2	\$56,996.00	1883	1887	4 yrs.
"	Jackson, Miss..	"	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood joists and flooring.....	Wood framing covered with slate..	36.9	\$110,492.08	1882	1887	5 yrs.
"	Abington, Va..	"	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood framing and flooring...	Wood framing covered with slate..	27.5	\$73,600.47	1887	1891	4 yrs.
Private.	Winston, N. C..	National Bank Building.....	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood framing and flooring...	Wood framing covered with slate..	10	\$40,000.00	1891	1892	1 yr.
"	Washington, D. C.....	Evening News Building.....	Pressed-brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings.	Wood framing and flooring...	Wood framing covered with slate..	12½	\$90,000.00	1884	1884	6 mos.

Note.—The total cost of buildings for the Government differs slightly in some cases as recorded, because of repairs, approaches and heating being added or omitted; but as I only use the total cost in these Tables to indicate the magnitude of the work it is not a material point. The cost per cubic foot is not necessarily computed from the totals I give, as all the costs per cubic foot come directly from the Supervising Architect's office.

jury. Mr. W. A. Potter in his report as Supervising Architect, as early as 1875, recommended that the plans for public buildings throughout the country be obtained by public competition. Messrs. J. G. Hill, M. E. Bell and J. H. Windrim, while occupying the

tute went actively to work on the matter. A committee was appointed, with Mr. Windrim as chairman, and the bill drawn up by them was presented to Congress by Mr. John C. Tarsney of Missouri. This bill, slightly modified, passed the House July 1, 1892.

On January 10, 1893, the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects met in Washington. They had two conferences with the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds of the United States Senate. The House bill, without essential change, was passed by the Senate in March, 1893, and signed by President Harrison just before his term of office expired. Thus the bill became a law. The American Institute of Architects deserves the united moral and material support of the whole profession for its efforts to carry this measure through, and they further need and deserve such support in their continued effort to get the bill put into operation, or so modified as to make it mandatory.

Mr. E. H. Kendall, at that time the President of the American Institute of Architects, was most energetic in this work and is entitled to the thanks of architects for his active, intelligent, and at the same time conservative, management of the affair, and Mr. R. M. Hunt, one of the best known of the Institute's ex-Presidents, increased at that time the obligation which the profession owes to him: although at this period one of the busiest architects of the country, he gave ungrudgingly of his time, and aided the cause by the earnestness and enthusiasm with which, as always, he supported public measures that tend towards the advancement of either good architecture or the welfare of the profession.

There was no mandatory clause in this bill: such a clause was omitted because the Committee thought the measure would have a better chance of passing without it, there being little fear that the Secretary of the Treasury would antagonize the measure if the operation of the bill were left at his discretion.

Early in the administration of the Secretary of the Treasury, J. G. Carlisle, a meeting of the Directors of the American Institute of Architects was held in Washington (March 22, 1893), headed by the President, Mr. E. H. Kendall. By appointment, the Committee called on the Secretary, who listened attentively and appreciatively to the case as presented by the Officers and prominent Directors of the Institute from New York. By the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Executive Committee of the Institute sent him a written digest of the case as presented at the meeting for future reference. The receipt of this letter or paper was duly acknowledged. At this time



Original Design for United States Court-house and Post-office, Detroit, Mich.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1883.

the Secretary was evidently favorably impressed. The final correspondence between Mr. Burnham and the Secretary unfortunately became quite acrimonious.¹

Twelve months have passed and we now hear through interviews from the office of the Supervising Architect, that the law has been practically abandoned as far as this administration is concerned.

The question may well be asked, Why is this the case?

First, Mr. Edbrooke, the Supervising Architect during the last administration, squarely opposed the measure, and the present incumbent, Mr. O'Rourke, is apparently practically of the same opinion. Both have stated, one in a letter or interview before Congress, and the latter in a paper read in Chicago before the World's Congress of Architects, in effect "that Government buildings are fully equal to municipal and private work of like magnitude in artistic effect, time of erection and cost of construction." In this paper I propose to make a comparison of a small number of Private and Government buildings, which I hope will answer some of the doubts raised by this difference of opinion.

In making this comparison, as nearly as possible I propose to take buildings located in the same sections of the country, and constructed in the same manner and of similar material. The comparison will be made on the following basis: Cost of building, time of completion, cost of architect's services, business methods and, last and most important, character of design.

The accompanying Tables will give the principal facts so they can be understood at a glance, while the illustrations which accompany this

¹ More detailed accounts of these occurrences may be found in the *American Architect*. Stockslager's Bill, *American Architect*, December 20, 1884. Meeting before House Committee, April 2, 1892. Meeting before Senate Committee, January 2, 1893. Interview with Secretary, August 5, 1893. Letters between the American Institute of Architects and Treasury Department, March 31, 1894.

article will show the artistic and architectural effects so they too can be easily appreciated.

These Tables are compiled from data given either by the architects or the contractors of the structure mentioned in the case of the private buildings. For Government buildings the matter is taken



Second Design for United States Court-house and Post-office, Detroit, Mich.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1887.

from various Government Reports and a table by J. E. Blackwell, made while he was Computer in the Office of the Supervising Architect, which furnished data for their cost per cubic foot. It is difficult to determine the exact time of either the beginning or completion of these buildings from the information contained in these reports, but I have taken as time of beginning the date when money was appropriated to begin the structure; and for time of completion the year when the reports mention the building as complete. In many cases work seems to have gone on for years after they were called complete, the work on them in these cases being classed under the head of alterations or repairs, in some cases the cost of such repairs running up from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The time designated rather under-estimates than over-estimates the actual time.

AVERAGE COST.

The average cost of first-class fireproof private buildings as deduced from Table I is 37 cents per cubic foot, and for first-class Government buildings the average is 59.6 cents per cubic foot, or 62 per cent more than private work.

For second-class Government buildings we have cost per cubic foot of 39.6 cents; for private buildings of similar class 24.5 cents per cubic foot, or 61.9 per cent more than private work.

For brick structures with stone trimmings, wooden joists and roofs without fireproof qualities, Government buildings average 29.4 cents per cubic foot, while private buildings of same character cost only about 18 cents per cubic foot, that is Government work costs 67 per cent more than private work.



Third Design for United States Court-house and Post-office, Detroit, Mich.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1888.

Taking each class, it will be seen that there is a difference in favor of private buildings of over 60 per cent.

TIME OF COMPLETION.

The average time of completion of large private structures is 29 months. Of Government buildings it is 96 months; this is allowing

about two years after first appropriation for the acquiring of titles to the building site. For an actual comparison let us take the Allegheny County Court-house, 43 months under construction, the Auditorium, 36 months, St. Louis and Chicago Government buildings, 10 years; Pittsburgh Post-office, 11 years; Boston Post-office, 14 years.



Original Design for United States Custom-house and Post-office, Chicago, Ill.: Supervising Architect's Office, 187-.

The time of completion has an average in favor of private buildings of from 300 to 500 per cent. A curious instance of long delays may be mentioned in connection with the Detroit Post-office. The first money was appropriated for the Detroit site in 1882. From that



Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.: Private Architect. Cost per cubic foot, 38 cents; Time of Construction, 36 months.

time on, to March 2, 1889, \$1,374,635 was appropriated and in the hands of the Supervising Architect. On September 30, 1892, three years and seven months after, he had more than a million dollars in hand, while only \$222,400 had been spent on the building, and only the

These are not isolated cases, for the same may be said of Troy, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Milwaukee, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and so on, almost indefinitely.

Instead of lack of appropriation to carry on the work rapidly, there seem to have been inherent defects in the business methods of the office, and a failure to utilize or use up the money in hand in



United States Custom-house and Post-office, Chicago, Ill.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1887. Cost per cubic foot, 67.8 cents. Time of Construction, 120 months.

so many instances, that Congress has had quite a plausible excuse for giving small appropriations yearly.

COST OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE.

The usual fees of an architect are five per cent on the cost of a building. This includes: the preparation of scale-drawings and specifications, two and one-half per cent; details, one per cent, and supervision, one and one-half per cent. To be added to this is the *per diem* of a superintendent, from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per day, according to the capacity required of him, who remains in charge of the building during its construction.

Mr. Bell, in his Report (1886), gives as an average of cost two and nine-tenths per cent, comparing it with architects' fees of two and one-half per cent and designating it as the cost to the Government of plans made in his department on an expenditure between 1875 and 1885 of \$41,489,303. Mr. Freret from buildings selected at random makes an average (two and two-tenths) for what he calls draughtsmen's services (excluding tracers, photo-duplication, and other things that an architect would pay for); whether these services correspond exactly with those an architect performs in making scale-drawings and specifications, I do not know, but evidently the intention in having the calculation made was to establish such a comparison, and Mr. Bell so states in his report. Yet I understand that on some buildings the preparation of scale-drawings, specifications and details have been five per cent, that is, double the usual charge of a private architect.

For supervision the Government employs a superintendent, paying him from \$6.00 to \$9.00 a day, and gives him from one to four assistants, paying them from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day on each building, besides the services incidentally of a travelling superintendent and the Supervising Architect. Besides this, special men for testing iron and other material are sent out occasionally from Washington.

The number employed on two buildings of different classes will give a fair idea as to the cost of superintendence, when it is re-



United States Government Building for the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1892.

masonry of the principal story was complete. No claim could be made in this case for lack of appropriation in bulk to prosecute the work.

At Washington, on August 30, 1890, \$250,000 was appropriated, exclusive of cost of lot, to commence building. August 2, 1892, \$250,000 more was appropriated, yet in December, 1893, only the excavation piling and part of cellar walls had been completed.

membered how long such buildings are in course of erection.

Louisville.—Superintendent, \$8.00 per day.

Clerk, \$4.00 per day.

Foreman, \$5.00 per day.

Two watchmen, \$2.00 each per day.

Disbursing Agent, three-eighths of one per cent.

The Superintendent is paid his *per diem* for Sundays and holidays.
El Paso.—Superintendent, \$6.00 per day.
Clerk, \$4.00 per day.
Disbursing Agent, three-eighths of one per cent.



United States Court-house and Post-office, Macon, Ga.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1886.

Table V shows a comparison between the cost of architectural service on a Government building and what the same services of an architect in private would have amounted to.

TABLE V.

TABLE SHOWING COST OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE.

Location.	Total cost of Building.	Fee of Disbursing Agent.	Cost of drawings, U. S.	Cost of office-work and supervision Private office.	Gov't. Superintendence, .25 per day.	Private Superintendence.	Total Gov't.	Total Private.
Pittsburgh P. O.	1,598,430	5,994	46,354	79,925	69,000	12,000	121,638	91,925
Cleveland P. O.	331,000	1,242	9,599	16,550	24,000	6,900	31,840	22,550
Kans. City P. O.	370,027	1,396	10,730	18,501	24,000	6,000	36,116	24,501



United States Post-office, Canton, O.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1891.

The Table does not take into consideration the cost of travelling and special inspectors, which would probably be about the same in either case.

The average cost of architectural service as deduced from the above Table would be about nine per cent (.911) while if the service had been rendered by a private architect it would have been about

six per cent (.593), in each case including the cost of local superintendents.

The labor roll (according to the Blue Book) under the Supervising Architect in 1891 was \$386,500: add to this the cost of the material

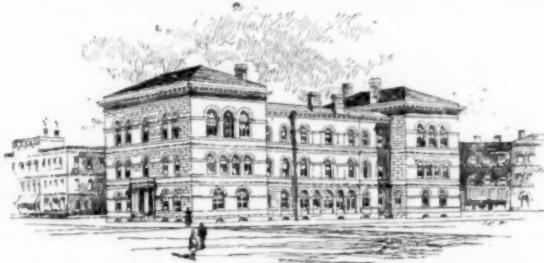


United States Post-office, York, Pa.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1892.

used and we would have \$400,000 as a closely approximate estimate of the cost of the office.

Total cost of Supervising Architect's office. \$5,948,702
Deduct the cost of office, less about \$20,000,
for which a special appropriation was made, \$380,000
Deduct amount expended for sites 948,453 1,328,453
Cost of buildings. \$4,620,249
Under private architect, including superintendence. 6
\$277,204

Against over \$400,000 which this service cost the Government. It will also be seen from the above figures that the office cost the Government more than nine per cent of the cost of the buildings.



United States Court-house and Post-office, Cleveland, O.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1880. Total cost, \$331,000; Cost per cubic foot, 50.6 cents; Time of Construction, 60 months.

BUSINESS METHODS.

The organization, method of making appointments and appropriations, and the constant changes in the heads of the Departments, all combine to form a cumbersome and uneconomical method of doing business.



Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.: Private Architect.

First, for the head of the office an architect who is in active and successful practice, and whose ability is known and appreciated on large work, cannot afford to accept the position. A large number of

the appointments are due to political friendships or service, when they should be made only because of the applicant's capacity. The political side is particularly shown in the appointment of local superintendents. I have known of men who had never been architects, draughtsmen, engineers, carpenters, masons, or in any way connected with buildings, made "superintendents of construction" on a two-million-dollar piece of work. [As adviser to such "superintendents" the Government employs an assistant who is a builder.] Of



United States Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.: Private Architect.

course no architect in private practice would tolerate superintendents of this character.

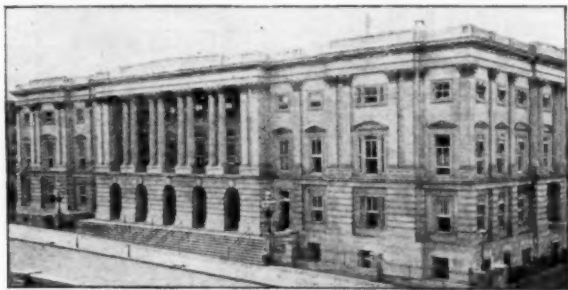
When the office is crowded, the preparation of plans is delayed: it does not seem practicable to increase the force temporarily and get through with the work expeditiously as would be done in a private architect's office. As a matter of fact the office is, or was recently, nearly a year behind with its work.¹

The frequent changes in the administration of the office causes delay (1) by the time necessary for the new chief to familiarize himself with the official routine and (2) by the new incumbent's remodelling buildings and plans; frequently new plans, not always conducive to improved arrangement or design, are made. Such changes are always the cause of considerable delay and increase in the cost of construction and architect's service, the new architect wishing naturally to put his impress on the work. All the large buildings have been changed in this way as they progressed. Some have been completely redrawn several times, and in other instances large portions, if not whole stories, have been pulled down to please the fancy of a new incumbent.

It is to the interest of local superintendents and their assistants to have work last as long as possible, working as they do on a *per diem*, and their work ceasing with the completion of the building. All the interest of a private architect tends in the other direction. As the head superintendent, he would push the work to completion as expeditiously as possible; his fee being a percentage, the sooner his work was completed the more he would earn.

The division of labor in the Supervising Architect's office does not tend to produce the best outcome. The head of the office has his time occupied principally in routine work, signing documents, interviewing and being interviewed by the Secretary and members of Congress and their constituents. The designing and construction of Government buildings is practically done by subordinates because the Supervising Architect himself has no time to give to these, the most important duties pertaining to his office.

The designer does not have precedence of the chief constructor but, *vice versa*, the constructor is in charge of the draughting-room where the designing is done, while the Chief Clerk, the Acting Supervising Architect in the absence of that officer, has been for years neither an architect nor an engineer, but an accountant or a lawyer. The divisions work independently of each other, and the Supervising Architect has no time to supervise them. Finally, the local superintendent is in no way interested in carrying out the design or construction; he is to all practical purposes responsible only



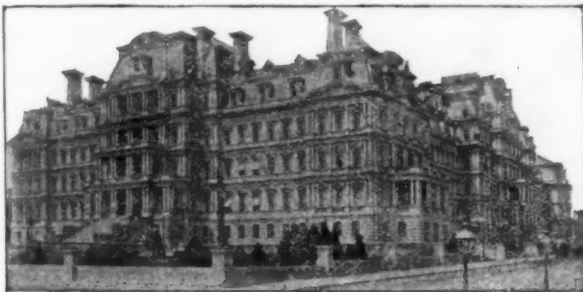
Old United States Post-office, Washington, D. C.: Private Architect.

to his Congressman and interested only in having the work last as long as possible. The men who actually design the building and devise the construction have no direct control or influence over the man who is supposed to be carrying out their ideas.

How different is this case from that of the private architect who designs the building, devising, working into and harmonizing with

¹ From a statement in the Carlisle-Burnham correspondence, I understand that Mr. O'Rourke says the office cannot do the work on hand in three years.

the design the principal constructive and utilitarian features, and at the same time acting personally as the principal superintendent. The designer in the latter case acts as the chief constructor and supervisor. His interests being equal in all branches, all being



State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D. C.: Government Architect

directly under his charge; the proper working-out of each branch being positively necessary to the most economical and perfect development of the building. Only by direct charge of this kind can the most perfect outcome be obtained, even from men of ability. The appropriations which are made from year to year, in comparatively small sums—to which cause the Supervising Architects charge the length of time required to complete Government buildings—is probably due to the action of the office in failing to use up from year to year appropriations which it has at its disposal. Take for instance the case of the Detroit Post-office, \$1,300,000 being in the hands of the Supervising Architect nearly four years—with several years' warning that it was coming—and only a little over \$200,000 used at the end of that time. With a private architect the building would have been completed. This is only one of many cases, several of which have been previously mentioned. It appears that the blame for small appropriations must rest largely with the office.

There has been quite a tendency to duplicate drawings, using those which have been prepared for one location for buildings which are situated in some other section of the country. This is unfortunate alike for good design, construction and comfort, as all these points are and should be more or less influenced by the character of the site. One of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds told of a building where an excavation was made twenty feet into solid rock only to be filled up with rubble masonry, because the plan of a building was used which was originally prepared for a foundation on "made ground."

One of the Supervising Architects introduced the system of "stock" design for details, very suggestive of stock galvanized-iron ornaments. Although the Supervising Architect has a notice of a year or more in each case which it could give to the preparation and careful consideration of the design for his buildings, still under the system of doing work the design is usually left until the last moment, and this, the most important part for the general public, is finished in a few days,



United States Post-office, Washington, D. C.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1891.

very much to the detriment of the building and its effect as an educative example for the people.

THE DESIGN.

I think the clearest way to explain this portion of the discussion is to simply show illustrations of some of the buildings described in the foregoing Tables and give a short analysis of their principal features and most prominent characteristics.

The Allegheny Court-house, Pittsburgh, and the United States

Post-office are in the same city. The first mentioned is built of granite, is simple, dignified, and at the same time massive, conveying immediately the idea of a Municipal building. The ornamentation in the way of carving is the very best of its kind in design and execution, and the whole is considered by the profession as one of the architectural monuments of the country.

The *Pittsburgh Post-office*, although one of the best of the modern post-offices, still is lacking in that massiveness, simplicity and harmonious proportion so conspicuous in its neighbor; in fact, it is com-



United States Court-house and Post-office, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1880. Total cost, \$1,598,430; Cost per cubic foot, 49 cents; Time of Construction, 216 months.

monplace, its ornamentation poorly designed, ragged and fussy. The wings and the central mass do not appear as a harmonious whole.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. In the Cincinnati Exchange we have a bold, effective design, one that will always arrest attention and at the same time receive commendation for large, well-proportioned masses, the oneness in the grouping of its different parts and the strength apparent in its corners. The fenestration is remarkable in its effectiveness. The carving is unique and artistic in design, and excellent in execution.

The *Cincinnati Post-office* is one of those commonplace, so-called French Renaissance designs, without dignity, without simplicity, without beauty of proportion or detail, one of those very costly buildings which carry no trace of their worth either on the exterior or interior.

The *Auditorium* is a building of which Chicago is proud, and it is undoubtedly a building of great merit in design and in execution.



New York Life Insurance Building, Omaha, Neb.: Private Architect. Total cost, \$833,399; Cost per cubic foot, 39 cents; Time of Construction, 24 months.

The way in which the windows are grouped together, the good proportion between the solids and voids, and the simplicity of the whole treatment are notable points.

Chicago Custom-house. While Chicago is proud of her Auditorium, she is equally ashamed of her Custom-house and Sub-treasury, which is both poorly built and poorly designed—small windows, curious pilasters, insignificant arches, ugly roof and dormers. The appropriations for repairs on this building have been nearly \$500,000.

The Auditorium is much more elaborately finished on the interior than the Government building.¹

In Kansas City, Mo., quite recently, the New York Life Insurance Building has been erected; it, with its sister building in Omaha, are two of the prominent new buildings of the country: Renaissance



Allegheny County Court-house, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Private Architect. Total cost, \$2,400,000; Cost per cubic foot, 30 cents; Time of Construction, 43 months.

in design, classically proportioned, not having that tendency to over-ornamentation, which, unfortunately, so many modern buildings have.

The *Kansas City Government Building* is simple in its design: two small towers, with nothing to dignify it in the proportions and an awkward treatment of the central mass. The whole rather suggestive of a public school.

The designs chosen for the above comparisons have not been selected for their poverty, but simply because they were of the number of which I had data as to their cost, and so could be compared with the private buildings in the list.

As a matter of fact, I think several of the buildings were designed during the most successful period of the Supervising Architect's office, and in looking at the views in connection with the private buildings one may consider that they are comparing a few of the good private buildings with the best era in the Supervising Architect's office. After 1885, designs show a decided deterioration, as will be seen by the views shown of designs made in the Supervising Architect's office during the years 1886, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892. Some of these designs would properly find place among your list of aberrations: there is not one of them which has points that would commend it to any one of good taste.

I feel constrained to call attention to some excellent work which has been done in Washington by private architects. First, the Capitol, than which there are few, if any, more imposing buildings in the world. The dome is a thing of beauty, of which you are constantly catching glimpses, and which no matter when or where seen never fails to send a thrill of pleasure through one. The



United States Court-house and Post-office, Kansas City, Mo.: Supervising Architect's Office, 1879. Cost per cubic foot, 48.8 cents; Time of Construction, 96 months.

dignified proportions and refined detail of the whole never pall upon you: while the War, State and Navy Department designed in the Supervising Architect's office (by special act of Congress) is distressing in its small masses, apparently jumbled together, small columns, small windows, awkward mansard roof, and coarse, meaningless details. Compare this with the Treasury Department building, designed by a private architect by special act of Congress.

¹ Very elaborate views of this are published in *Architectural Record* No. 4.

Take the Post-office Department building, designed years ago, a good example of a Classical building, simple, yet refined. It has been suggested that this building be ruined by the addition of several incongruous stories and a monstrous roof. Compare this with the new Post-office, which has a decided Western aggressiveness in its whole appearance that is intensified by its prominent central tower. The treatment of the roof and dormers is unfortunate, the corners of the pavilions which are pierced with small windows, instead of intensifying and strengthening the effect, give them an apparent weakness.



Original Design for United States Court-house and Post-office, El Paso, Texas: Supervising Architect's Office, 1888.

Compare this with the Allegheny County building, both of them being designed in what is called modern Romanesque, and see how marked the difference is in the proportion and general effectiveness of the two.

One of the most conspicuous examples of the lack in artistic, and we might go farther and say of educated, feeling was shown at the World's Columbian Exposition where the Government Building, although more expensively erected, and possibly better constructed than the other buildings, was a source of mortification to those who felt pride in having their country show to advantage. The dome and pavilions of the building were wanting in good proportion, the details were crude, and not appropriate, and to complete the disagreeable impression produced, a pall was thrown over one's feelings by painting the dome black, and the building a disagreeable gray on the exterior. On the interior the columns were painted a variety of tints, green, red, etc., and marbled. The other main buildings of the Fair, designed by architects selected for their known capacity, were remarkable the world over as examples of what the profession in this country can accomplish when the best men are obtained. Although some of these buildings were much better than others and all probably had points that could be criticised, yet, as a whole, no country or time has had such a magnificent, I should further say refined, educated and beautiful, architectural display.

Why may not the talent of the country be brought together to produce lasting and educative effects in the same way? Why can we not have in Washington a permanent, a more beautiful "Court of Honor," with the new public buildings grouped around it? The Capitol is beautiful in itself, and by itself, showing the wise selection of a good architect. The Capitol is also at the head of a system of parks which might be used with advantage as a centre, around which the buildings could be grouped. Connecting with this system of parks is nine hundred acres of reclaimed land which borders on the Potomac, and where any desired water-effects can be obtained in connection with the buildings. It is possibly to be regretted that the Fair was not held here, and some of the principal buildings made permanent and used by the Government. The only objection to such a proceeding would have been the doubt of Congress managing the scheme on as broad and as artistic a basis as was followed in Chicago.

The office of the Supervising Architect has had, and still has, a large number of capable and efficient men in the draughting and construction department. Under the regulations of the office, such men apparently have little opportunity to show their ability, and as soon as an opening is found outside, they leave.

The conduct of the office is no reflection upon any individual Supervising Architect, as all acknowledge that they can only find time for the veriest routine work.

I think from the facts shown that all will acknowledge the need of a thorough reorganization of the system. To attain this, the work must be given to the most capable private architects. Architects who had Government work might serve as a Board to discuss and act upon questions of taste in connection with buildings. They might possibly serve as a jury to select designs in cases where they were not competitors.

How will the system, as advocated in the bill passed by Congress, or a modification of it, become operative in this country?

The Secretary of the Treasury must first appreciate the merits

of the scheme and the Supervising Architect must be in sympathy with the idea; or the profession of the country must so present the matter to Congress that a bill will be passed, making the enforcement of it mandatory. In the last day or two (March 31) the



United States Court-house and Post-office, El Paso, Texas: Supervising Architect's Office, 1890.

Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress amendments to this bill which appear designed to destroy all good effects that would arise from it: the working-drawings and supervision to be carried out by the subordinates in the Supervising Architect's office. This would prevent the capable men of the profession taking part. Further, he leaves the question of fee open, suggestive of the "lowest bidder" making the design.

I suppose there is little question that the demands of the Country require a bureau to have charge of all art matters, to be composed of architects and artists, who shall select the designs of all buildings, paintings and sculpture that the Government may at any time buy, build or acquire.

GLENN BROWN.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

[EXHIBIT A.]

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, A. I. A.,
CHICAGO, ILL., February 14, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN G. CARLISLE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Dear 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 A. I. A. 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 of the American Institute of Architects, Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir, — I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., 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 competitions 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,

(Signed) 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:

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

January 9, 1894.

Dear 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 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," enclosed 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,

(Signed) 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 enclosed 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, R. I., 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 the Honorable 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,

(Signed) 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 at large and by the whole architectural profession, requested that the Executive Committee lay these 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 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 the 5th inst. The members convened there on the day agreed. At 11 o'clock a note came from your Private Secretary, which read as follows:

MR. D. H. BURNHAM,

President A. I. A., Arlington Hotel, City.

February 6, 1894.

Dear Sir.—I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge receipt of your letter and telegram, asking for a hearing before him to-day, relative to the proposed plans of the public building at Buffalo, N. Y., and in reply thereto, I have to inform you that his engagements for to-day 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,

(Signed) 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 17th, 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, work would rest where it was, and then made the following points, viz:

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 building 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, viz:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1894.

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,

(Signed) J. O'ROURKE,
Supervising Architect.

To this I replied as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., 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 "Supervising Architect," and addressed to Mr. Alfred Stone as "Secretary A. I. A.," in which you refer to the document signed by Directors of the American Institute of Architects as "at variance with professional courtesy and good breeding," etc., 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 Mr. 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,

(Signed) 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. Chas. F. McKim

of New York, Mr. Arthur Rotch of Boston, Mr. Wm. 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 five per cent, or one per cent less than the actual cost to the United States for the same thing in 1893. This one 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, *i. e.* that 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 its 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 to 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 Ninety-Three 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 ensuring 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 plans 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 [The code in question is here omitted for lack of space.] 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 Congressmen	3
By the Buffalo Chapter, A. I. A.	3
Total	12

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

(1) Streets: width and grade (2) sidewalks: width and grade, (3) sewers: size, depth and pitch, (4) quality of earth for foundations, (5) water-pipes: size and location in street, (6) gas-pipes:

size and location in street, (7) angles: (number of degrees) at corners, (8) houses now on lot, (9) profile of lot, (10) necessary restrictions (if any) under city laws of Buffalo, (11) scale of plat, etc., etc., 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, *i. e.*, 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 skilful 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,

(Signed) D. H. BURNHAM,
President A. I. A.

[EXHIBIT B.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1894.

MR. D. H. BURNHAM,

President A. I. A., The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 1st 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 20th, 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 now 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 to 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 purposes 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, (Signed) J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

[EXHIBIT C.]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

THE ROOKERY—CHICAGO, ILL., March 9, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE 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 Post-office 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 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 draughtsmanship 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" number one.

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" number four met by very many pages of the memorial?

The claim that the memorial does not discuss or solve the principal obstacles 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 free-masonry requiring specially trained adepts to undertake it. It is a simple organization which any good business men, with a knowledge of building, can understand and 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 sub-

ject. 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, i. e., 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,

(Signed) D. H. BURNHAM,
President, A. I. A.

[EXHIBIT D.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1894.

MR. D. H. BURNHAM,

President A. I. A., 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,

(Signed) J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE: PRIVATE WORK. THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. N. LE BRUN & SONS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE: A GROUP OF AMERICAN PRIVATE BUILDINGS BY PRIVATE ARCHITECTS.

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE: A GROUP OF FOREIGN PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY PRIVATE ARCHITECTS.

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE:—GOVERNMENT WORK. MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, CHICAGO, ILL. MR. W. J. EDBROOKE, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE:—PRIVATE WORK. MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, CHICAGO, ILL. MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & HOWE, ARCHITECTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

[Gelatine Print.]

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE:—PRIVATE WORK. DETAIL OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. N. LE BRUN & SONS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

"THING HALL," HEREFORD, ENG. MESSRS. SPEAKMAN & HICKSON, ARCHITECTS.

HOUSE, ST. MARY'S ROAD, LONG DITTON, ENG. MR. J. NIXON HORSFIELD, ARCHITECT.

DESIGN FOR GREAT ROMAN BATH, BATH, ENG. MR. C. E. DAVIS, ARCHITECT.



STEEL WOOL.—One of the very latest importations to this city is a new product from German mills, called "steel wool." As its name indicates, it is composed of fine steel threads, but so soft and pliable as to entirely deceive the touch as to its true character. It is to be used in place of all grades of sand-paper, and those who have seen it say it is cheaper and more satisfactory than that article. With it, it is possible to dress the surface of the most intricate carvings without any trouble, as it easily follows the inequalities of surface when rubbing. It will also be of use in domestic economy and, when used with ammonia, is said to clean floors, bath-tubs, etc., in a manner that is astonishing. — Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

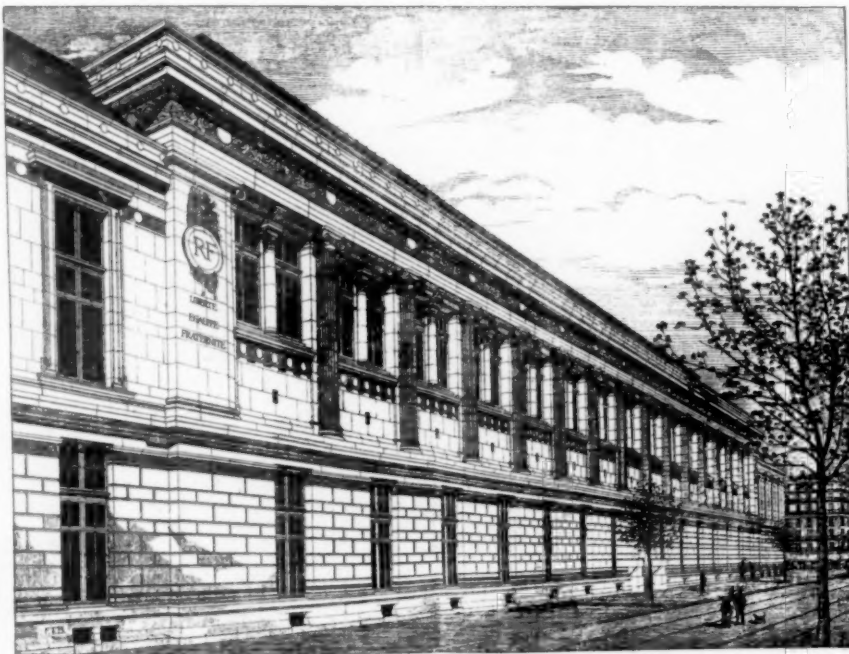
WHY ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT WAS SO NAMED.—There is a church in Leadenhall Street, London, bearing the strange name of St. Andrew Undershaft. It seems that some 400 years ago, every May Day, a very high shaft or pole was set up opposite the south door of St. Andrew's and adorned with flowers. This pole was actually higher than the church steeple, which was, therefore, literally under the shaft for the time being, and led our ancestors to bestow upon the church a name which is quite unintelligible to those of their descendants who are ignorant of the history of the locality.—Invention.



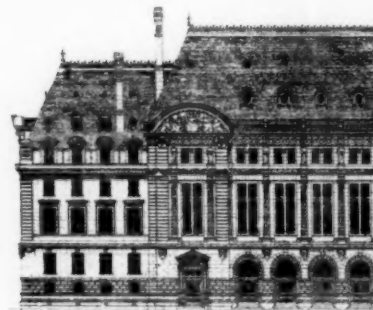
WAKEFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL BUILDINGS; ACCEPTED DESIGN-GIBSON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS, LONDON.



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
By Geo. W. Russell, Esq.
 ROBERT L. JENNINGS & LONDON, ARCHT.



NEW BUILDING FOR THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, LONDON—MR. PAUL GOULD, ARCHT.



THE NEW BUILDING, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, LONDON.



HOTEL DE VILLE DE PANTIN—M. RAULIN, ARCHITECT.

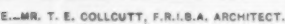


THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE—MR. T. E. COOPER, ARCHT.



Time from 0 to 1000's Part 1

1. 数据源：数据表、视图、外部数据源（如数据库、文件等）



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VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE.

BUILDINGS BY PRIVATE ARCHITECTS.



ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CHAMBERLIN & ALSTON
ARCHITECTS
6 Beacon St. Boston



THE PALAZZO APARTMENT HOUSE
ST. PAUL, MINN. A. H. STERN ARCHT.

A. H. STERN '03



L. S. DUFFINGTON ARCHT.
PULVERFORD, MINN. 1905

DESIGN FOR THE AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSE, CHICAGO



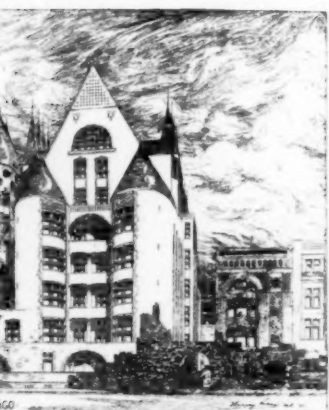
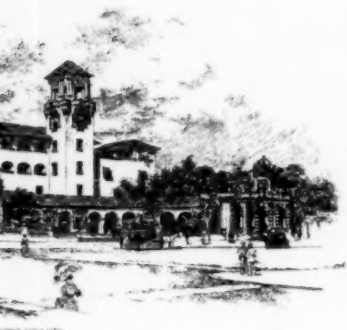
THE EXCHANGE CLUB
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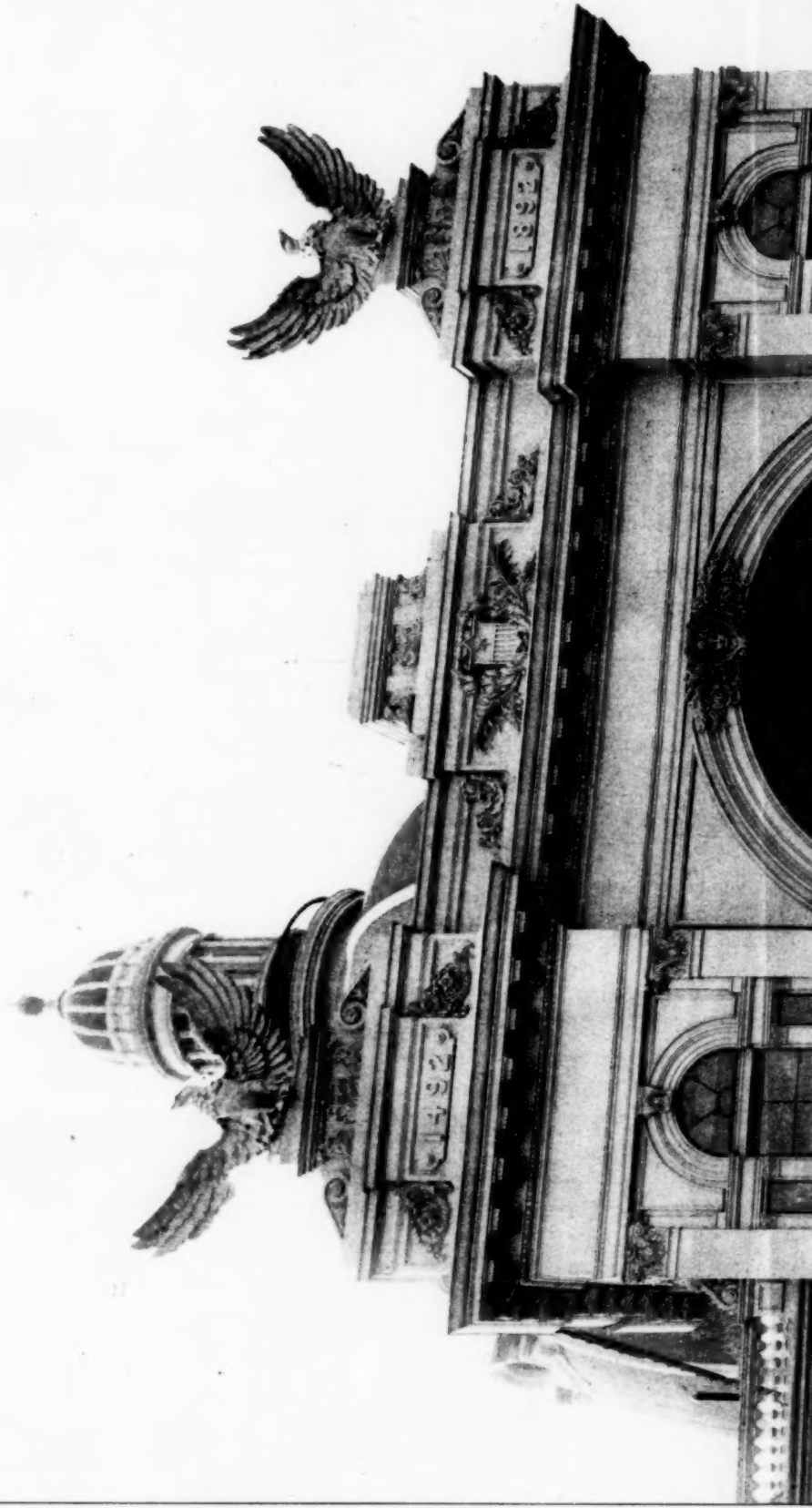


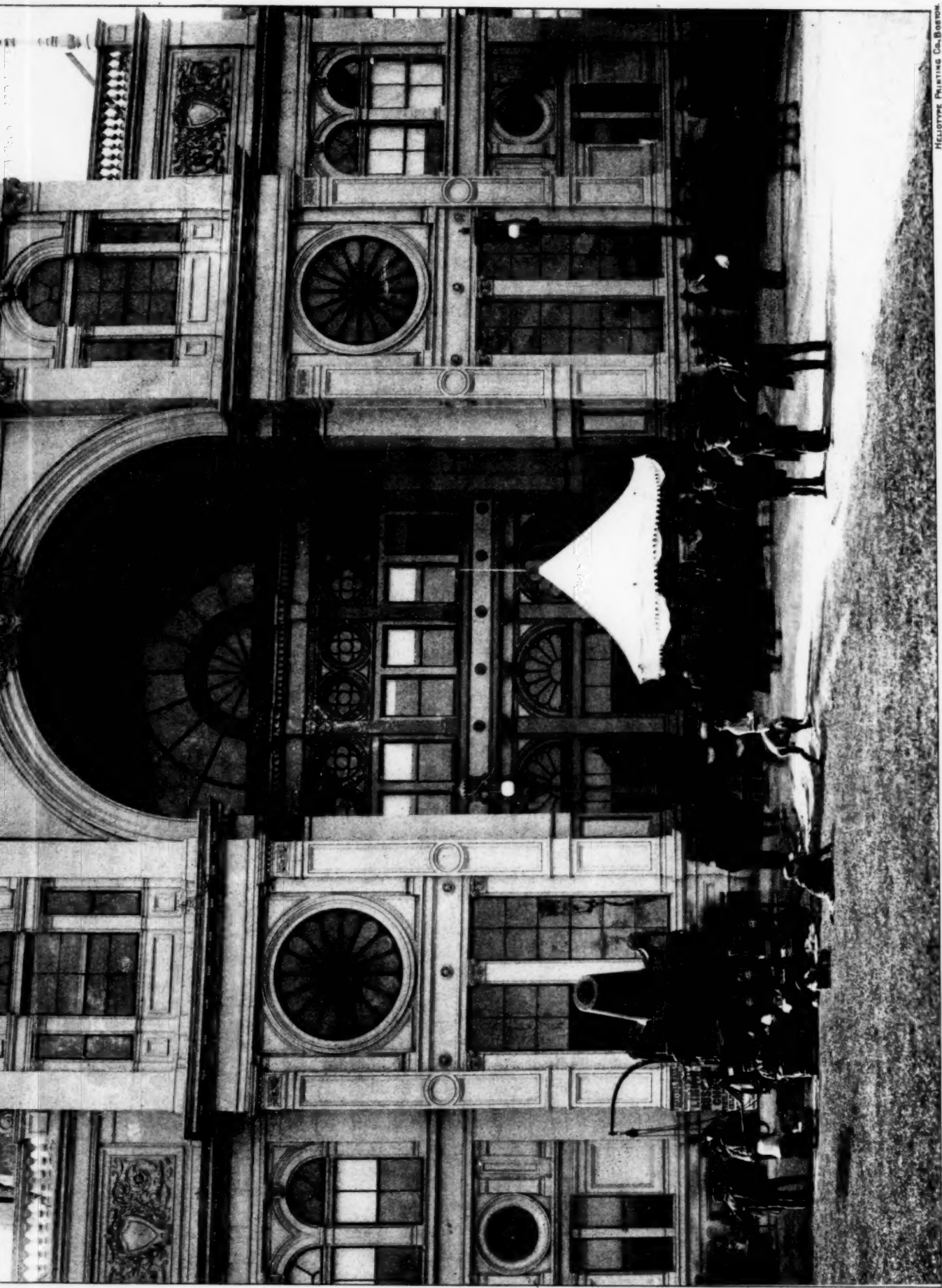
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No 954:

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, APR. 7, 1894.

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HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON.

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE.—U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK.
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W. J. EDBROOKE, Architect.