

HENRY LORD GAY, F.A.I.A.

(1844-1921)

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THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB

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Prefatory Remarks – An early version of this paper was presented at the annual “SHOW & TELL” of the Chicago Chapter of The Society of Architectural Historians in December, 2010, with a few illustrations of historic houses on the shores of Geneva Lake, WI, that had been designed by Henry Lord Gay, taken from Ann Wolfmeyer and Mary Burns Gage, *LAKE GENEVA: Newport of the West: 1870-1920* – Vol. 1 (Lake Geneva Historical Society, 1976); others can be found in Anne Celano Frohna, Editor, *GENEVA LAKE: Stories from the Shore* (From the Publishers of *At the Lake*, Nei-Turner Media Group, Inc., Williams Bay, WI, 2009)

A photograph, from the collection of ephemera of the life of Henry Lord Gay, in the possession of Mardell Ehmke Theiler is



HENRY LORD GAY, F.A.I.A.

(1834-1921)

SOURCE: Mardell Ehmke Theiler

[In delivering the paper that follows, the indented text in quotation marks was read, but the indented text in brackets was not; the bracketed language can be deemed to be footnotes, providing context for the matter just preceding it.]

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HENRY LORD GAY, F.A.I.A.

Henry Lord Gay – As a name for an architect, that seems to me to be wonderfully apt. While I have seen my man Gay referred to as “Lord Gay”, “Lord” was but a family name.

“F.A.I.A.” - stands for “Fellow, American Institute of Architects”. Today, an architect cannot, simply, refer to himself as a “Fellow”, but it is a recognition accorded, formally, at the top level of the A.I.A. This has not, always, been the case: In the 1870’s, when William Le Baron Jenney (for whom I have spoken, to you, in the past) became a “A.I.A. Fellow”, all that it took, so to promote oneself, out of being a mere “A.I.A. Associate” – the then term for an A.I.A. “member”, was the submission of a handful of representative plans of constructed buildings and two nomination letters from other A.I.A. Fellows.

Allen Lapidus, an architect of some note, said in his recent autobiography:

“... I pointed out the absurdity of [the A.I.A.] having foisted the idea that architects should append ‘A.I.A.’ after their signatures. Doctors do not put ‘AMA’ after their names; they put ‘MD’ because that is what they are. An architect is an ‘RA’ – a registered architect. Putting ‘A.I.A.’ on your letterhead or after your signature is about as meaningful as putting down that you are a member of the Elks.” [SOURCE: Alan Lapidus, *Everything by Design: My Life, as an Architect* (St. Martin's Press, 2007), at page 296]

Louis Sullivan would have said the same, and he did, substantially, in the course of the consolidation of the Western Association of Architects (herein, the “Western Architects”) with the A.I.A., about which I will say more, towards the close of this paper.

In my view, and in the view of Wil Hasbrouck, who is one of the only two other persons, whom I know, to have studied Gay’s career, Gay was a far better architect, than a mere journeyman. Hasbrouck has opined to me, “Gay was a first-rate architect, of the second rank.” I agree. “Second rank” is far different than “second rate”. Gay’s professional problem was that his personal design style was not that of the "avant-guard" of Chicago of the 1870’s and 1880’s – the design style that became known as The Chicago School, or, later, the design style that became known as “The Prairie School”. Gay was a pure classicist, among the modernists of Chicago.

Gay was born in Baltimore, MD, in 1844, making him about ten years younger than Jenney. Gay, like Jenney, was brought up East of the Appalachians. Gay, having been born in 1844, was of an age suitable for military service in The War Against the Rebellion – The War Between the States - The Civil War – as you will - depending on your politics. One could, to avoid Civil War military duty, pay for a substitute, to meet one's draft call. I expect that Gay's parents did just that. That Gay did not serve in The Civil War would have been held against him, both in Connecticut, where Gay was, then, living, and in The West. For Jenney, his military service was the "making of the man". To me, Gay did not "make a man of himself" until 1881, when he went to Europe, at age 37.

Gay's professional career had started in New Haven, CT, in the offices of a good architect named Sidney Stone, who specialized in church design. However, in 1864, at the end of The Civil War, at the age of 20, Gay "went West", to Chicago, where he started in the office of the well-known W. W. Boyington, which, locally, would have created an excellent credential for him. Three years later, in 1867, at age 23, Gay struck out in Chicago, on his own.

In the same year, Jenney arrived in Chicago, as well, but from St. Louis, where he had continued to serve under General Sherman, as he had during the War. Jenney, too, set up his own practice, but in partnership, with Sanford Loring, who left the excellent office of Chicago's first trained professional architect, John M. Van Osdel, in order to start in partnership with Jenney. The Loring & Jenney partnership was brief, as Loring chose to leave the design of architecture, to go into the business of manufacture and sale of fire protective, not decorative, terra cotta. Jenney continued to practice architecture – both landscape and structural - in Chicago, in parallel with Gay, for 35 years, when, 1902, Jenney retired to Pasadena, CA, and Gay moved his then small architectural practice to San Diego, CA. The two men knew each other, as fellow professionals in Chicago, but there is no indication that they were other than mere acquaintances.

Gay's design experience in the Stone office appears have drawn the attention of someone in a position to control his selection as the architect for Chicago's First Congregational Church, which was a successful project, but that church was lost to The Great Chicago Fire of 1871, as happened to Jenney's first church design – Chicago's Grace Episcopal Church. The contents of both Gay's and Jenney's then offices went up in smoke, as well.

Through the 1870's, Jenney and Gay, each, developed a decent small architectural practice, but Gay's was marred by the May, 1877, collapse, resulting in two deaths of, and 12 injuries to, local men, during the construction of the Winnebago County Courthouse, in Rockford, IL. Gay had designed it at the request of one of his closest friends, Robert Tinker, whose name, survives, today, on the Tinker House Museum in Rockford.

Gay had not been expected to supervise the construction of that Project. As the General Contractor was a Rockford man, in the public press, Gay took the hit. This was the finding of the local Coroner's Jury:

"[First,] the cause of said falling is, first, the neglect of Henry L. Gay, the architect of the building, to provide for the great amount of weight, called for to complete the construction of the building, according to the plans, as designed by him;" and

"Second, want of care or prudence, on the part of said architect, in not giving special specifications and plans for the part or parts of the general plan required or expected to carry the extra weight, . . ."

Because Gay had been, since 1874, a member of the A.I.A., Gay sought the appointment, by his A.I.A. peers, of a committee, to investigate the adequacy of his plans and specifications for the Courthouse, with a view towards obtaining a public exoneration, but Gay's A.I.A. peers avoided any involvement, an inaction that Gay accepted with notably good grace.

The Financial Panic of 1873 meant that virtually all substantial new construction in Chicago was suspended, until the mid-1880's. Jenney occupied much of his own "down time" of those Depression years, by creating and conducting the first course in Architecture at The University of Michigan, commuting, weekly, to and from Ann Arbor, and by landscape design assignments in Chicago's West Side Parks and for Graceland Cemetery, and by designing a handful of residences.

Gay, similarly, occupied his own "down time" of the 1870's, by designing residences, some on the North Shore of Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, that I will discuss, later, and one - a greystone on the East side of the present 1300 block of Chicago's North Dearborn Street, a bit to the North of between Goethe Street, for one John Johnston, Jr. A perspective drawing of that Dearborn Street structure appears in Hasbrouck's *History of The Chicago Architectural (Sketch) Club*; its greystone design was typical of that stretch of Dearborn Street.

[That greystone was demolished, after as fire, in the 1930's. By 1960, this site was a parking lot, to the rear of the then Ambassador West Hotel; now, it is a part of the site of a apartment building.]

By 1880, observing that those of his fellow Chicago architects who had received professional training in Europe were getting the substantial design commissions in Chicago, he recognized that he had to improve his own professional stature. So, in 1881, Gay left Chicago for Italy, for two years, to enter the design competition for the then proposed monument for the recently deceased, popular King Victor Emmanuel, who had unified Italy.

[Years later, a monument for Victor Emmanuel was erected in Rome, but none of the monument design competition entries was used for its construction; it exists, today, drawing considerable unfavorable critical comment.]

Gay's Victor Emmanuel monument competition entry received more favorable recognition than did any other entry by any other American. Shortly after Gay's return, in 1883, to Chicago, he provided Alfred Andreas, for Andreas' *History of Chicago* [1886] this description of the result:

"Mr. Gay . . . stood second in the [initial] competition and, upon the final award, received Second Honorable Mention."

[For the full text of Gay's biographical entry in Andreas' *History of Chicago* (1886); see **ATTACHMENT ONE**, hereto; Gay would have provided this information to Andreas in 1885.]

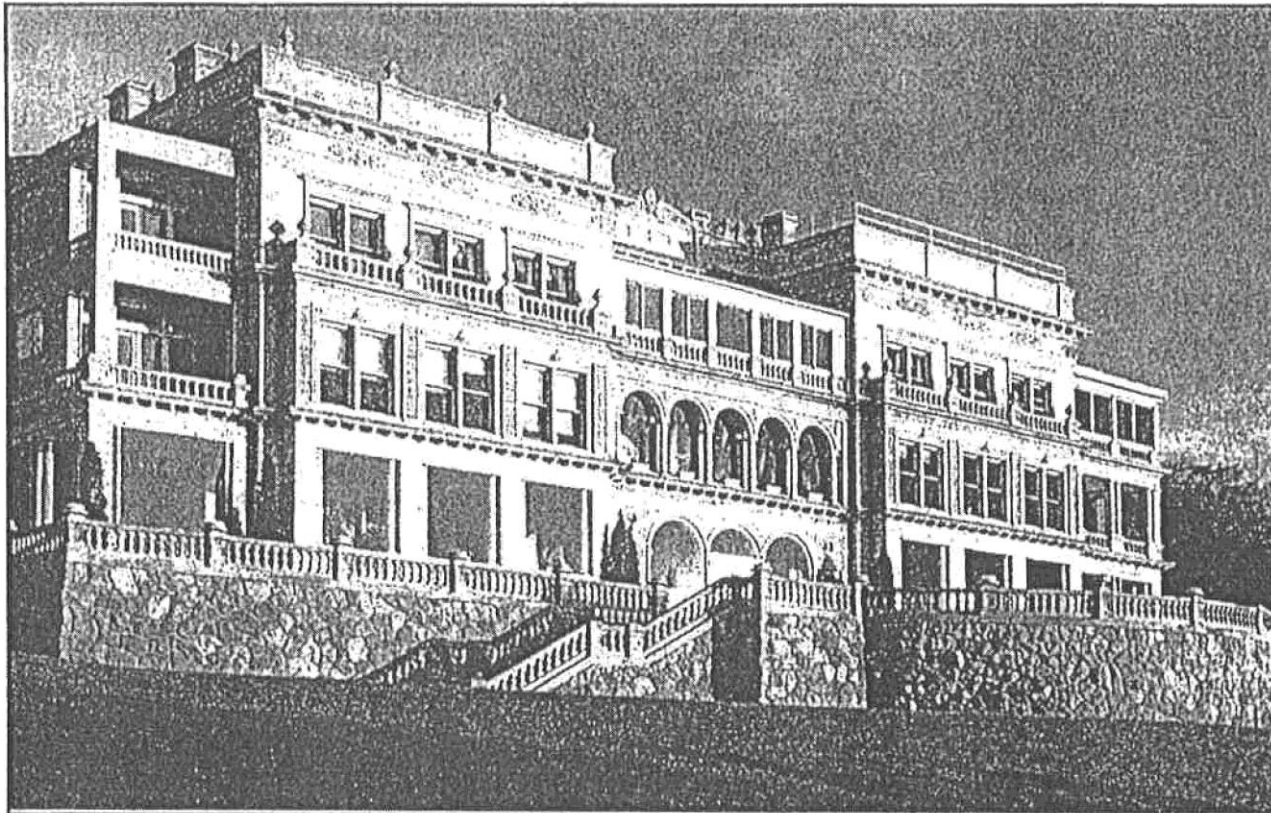
The published results of that competition disclose that Gay's "Second Honorable Mention" was but one of several such.

No pictorial representation of Gay's Victor Emmanuel monument competition entry appears to have survived. Gay is known to have contributed his large, carefully engineered model of his competition entry to The School of Architecture at The University of Illinois in Urbana. However, that School has lost track of Gay's model; probably, it was, casually, destroyed. However, one can speculate, as to its appearance, by looking, today, at one of Gay's last-completed Chicago-area commissions – the extant monumental Italianate "Stone Manor" at the East End of Geneva Lake, designed by Gay for Chicago's German-American Otto Young (whose name, originally, like the great Swiss analyst, Karl Gustav Jung, was spelled J-U-N-G). I speculate that that the exterior of that immense private structure – now divided into some six

luxurious condominiums - bears design ideas of Gay, generated in the course of his design of the exterior of his Victor Emmanuel monument competition entry.

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ATTACHMENT TWO



OTTO YOUNG'S "YOUNGLANDS" – now known as "STONE MANOR"

East End of Geneva Lake, Wisconsin

1899-1900

ARCHITECT: Henry Lord Gay, F.A.I.A., Chicago

SOURCE: *Lake Geneva Regional News* (March, 2012)

is a recent photograph, from Lake Geneva Regional News, of Otto Young's "Stone Manor" –originally known as "Younglands".]

The decade that followed Gay's return to Chicago from Europe in 1883, through The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, was among the most eventful and productive periods in the history of architectural design. One would expect that, during that decade, a man of Gay's background and training would have been a principal producer of some of that architectural design, during that decade, as was Jenney, but Gay was not.

In view of this result, why did I take an interest in Gay?

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Gay's name came to my attention, first, in 1976, when the Lake Geneva [Wisconsin] Historical Society published the first volume of a then projected two-volume series, titled *LAKE GENEVA - Newport of the West (1870-1920)* – which was designed to inform its readers of the social history of Geneva Lake, evidenced by the creation, up to 1920, of substantial – some even palatial – "Country Houses" on the shores of Geneva Lake. The authors of the single volume of *Newport of the West* never published the second of the two originally projected volumes, covering the additional country houses constructed in the 1920's on Geneva Lake's shore line. I do not expect that a second volume will, ever, to be published, as local commercial publishers have occupied that "turf", the best of which is the two-volume set named, *Stories from the Shore and More Stories from the Shore*, recently published by the Nei-Turner Media Group of Williams Bay, a community at the West End of Geneva Lake.

In *Newport of the West*, in addition to Otto Young's "Stone Manor", on the East End of Geneva Lake, I found, on the West End of Geneva Lake, photographs of the large Queen Anne Style country house of one of my great grandfathers, Edward Uihlein, of whom I have spoken to you, in the past, in the context of his productive relationship with the landscape architect Jens Jensen. While both Young and Weiss were prominent German-Americans of Chicago of the 1890's, I have seen no indication that they were other than casual acquaintances. The fact that Gay's designs of these two residences – constructed ten years apart - differed, so much, left me curious.

The authors of *Newport of the West* attributed the design of both the Young residence and the Uihlein residence to a Chicago architect named Henry Lord Gay. Then, that name meant nothing to me; nor did the name of John Johnston, Jr., who, in 1891, was said, in *Newport of the*

West, to have been the seller of large undeveloped buildable acreage to Uihlein's predecessor in title, George Weiss.

It was not until much later, that I learned that Gay and Johnston had been brothers-in-law and that, in fact, they were quite close. I surmise that Johnston had urged that Weiss use Gay, as his architect, for his projected new country house.

Over time, I, also, learned of Johnston's having, once, owned a great deal of undeveloped real estate, both to the East and to the West of Williams Bay, on Geneva Lake, including that now under Yerkes Observatory.

I had paid little attention to Gay's name, because Uihlein had not been Gay's client, and, once Uihlein had taken possession of the property, he had commissioned substantial changes for it, probably by the Chicago architect – Emil Frommann – that Uihlein had previously used for his own Wicker Park permanent residence. For several years, I learned nothing more about Gay, than his biographical entry in Andreas' *History of Chicago* and that, he had, in the 1870's, had a "hunting lodge" on Geneva Lake's North Shore, not far from the Town of Lake Geneva.

George Weiss was been a Chicago banker, married to a daughter of a quite prominent Chicago banker named Schneider. Shortly after the construction of his new country house, Weiss acquired contemporary fame, for having caused, by undiversified lending, inadequately secured by speculative real estate mortgages, the failure of "The Schneider Bank", on the eve of the opening of The World's Columbian Exposition, when the Exposition's payrolls had to be met.

[It is not, generally, known that the Guarantors of the Exposition were, immediately, assessed for working capital for the Exposition, and the then newly-organized Northern Trust Company stepped into the role that the Schneider Bank was to have had.]

The then much-publicized consequences of the demise of the Schneider Bank are not the point of this paper, but that bank's failure caused an auction of Weiss' home on Geneva Lake, in a bankruptcy sale, under then United States District Court Judge C. C. Kohlsaas, who wanting a reliable neighbor for his own property on the West End of Geneva Lake, "tipped" one of his social friends, Uihlein, to the availability of the Weiss property. In due course, Kohlsaas approved Uihlein's bid for it, and Weiss' "Villa Palatina" became Uihlein's "Forest Glen". "Forest Glen", in time, was the subject of an unpublished autobiographical memoir by my mother, in which she described, in detail, the ambiance of one hundred years ago: her Summer

stays at her grandfather's country house and its surrounding landscape – the Jensen design, commissioned by her grandfather immediately after his purchase from Weiss.

Johnston's deed to Weiss, which was a part of Uihlein's Abstract of Title, was the first local deed known to me that included a restriction, running with the title, that only a **first class residence** could be constructed on the conveyed real estate. In time, that **first class residence** restrictive covenant was applied, by agreement of many individual property owners, to more than half of the lake shore properties that surround Geneva Lake.

[That "**first class residence**" restriction has been much litigated, with the result that, the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in its wisdom, has held, with respect to the Uihlein parcel, that a golf clubhouse is not a first class residence; however, since, a lower Wisconsin court has held that each of the six integrally-connected condominiums of Young's "Stone Manor" is a **first class residence**. Times do change. Weiss was represented, in this transaction, by the original Francis Lackner, the forebear of our Club's long-time members, Herman Lackner and the present Francis Lackner.]

I would say that, by any standard, every residence, known by me to have been constructed according to designs by Gay, was "**first class**".

About two years ago, Barbara Krause of the Nei-Turner Group asked me to fact-check portions of the proofs of its then soon-to-be published *Stories from the Shore*, which contained original research on Geneva Lake history and Geneva Lake shore country houses. When I saw the full printer's proof of *Stories from the Shore*, I was startled by the detail provided in it on Gay, as well by as the large number of Geneva Lake shore country houses, identified as having been designed by him. There was even a formal portrait photograph of Gay, said to have been obtained for *Stories from the Shore* by the Nei-Turner Group from one Mardell Ehmke Theiler. I called Barbara Krause and asked, "How can I contact this Theiler person?" Barbara, quite properly, responded, "I will ask for permission."

In short order, I received from "Marney" Theiler, who lives in the Los Angeles area, detailed and enthusiastic e-mailed messages, welcoming me into the lives of Henry Lord Gay and of the greater John Johnston Family, saying that she had read my papers that she had found in the Web Site of our Chicago Literary Club. Marney and our Club's long-time member, Wil Hasbrouck, appear to be the only individuals who have studied the life of Gay.

Marney turned out to be a descendant of Gay's only sister; who had married John Johnston, Jr. In 1902, at the close of his Chicago career, as a practicing architect, Gay had

moved, with the Johnstons, from Chicago to San Diego, where all had died, leaving no overt trace, there, of their having spent significant years of their lives in Chicago. Marney had inherited from her deceased mother, the intangible ephemera of the lives of the Johnstons and of Gay.

Johnston, Sr., and Jr., had been immigrants to Chicago from East of the Appalachians and had become modestly successful real estate speculators – not developers - in Chicago and around Geneva Lake. In the 1880's, as the NorthWestern Railroad line, from Chicago to Lake Geneva, was about to be extended to Williams Bay, Johnston, Jr., obtained control of significant then undeveloped acreage on the North Shore of Geneva Lake to the East of Williams Bay, known as the “Meatyrd” and the “Buckingham” properties, which Johnston, quickly, resold to new owners. Once the NorthWestern Railroad's extension to Williams Bay had been completed, Johnston, Jr., acquired substantial undeveloped acreage to the Southwest of Williams Bay, including the acreage that became the sites of Yerkes Observatory and of Weiss “Villa Palatina”.

Today, the Johnstons are, to my knowledge, only known to Chicago history or to Geneva Lake history, for desiring to improve the value of their developable acreage to the Southwest of Williams Bay, by, with great fanfare in the press, committing themselves to contribute to The University of Chicago the proposed site for Yerkes Observatory.

[That Observatory, funded by Charles Yerkes, was, duly, built in the mid-1890's, using a massive refracting telescope that had been a feature of The World's Columbian Exposition. Even prior to its completion, Yerkes Observatory had been made obsolete – a “White Elephant” - by invention of new star-gazing technology; certainly, The University of Chicago, today, deems that to be the case, as its current users are only school children and tourists.]

From the several available books on Geneva Lake social and development history, one can conclude that Gay's first Geneva Lake design was “Maple Lawn”, the original residence for Shelton Sturges, on the West edge of the Town of Lake Geneva, constructed in 1870-1871, just before The Great Chicago Fire. Marney Theiler speculates the Sturges' were among Gay's Lord relatives.

[Gay was not involved in the design of the later substantial remodeling of “Maple Lawn” or in the creation of its substantial outbuildings. “Maple Lawn”, was, in 1890, sold by Sturges to Henry Homes Porter, after which, pursuant to designs by Jenney, its Main House was much modified and its two extant side buildings added.]

Another Gay commission for the Geneva Lake shore was in 1879, for a “hunting lodge” for R. T. Crane on the large property that became known as Crane’s “Jerseyhurst”. Crane’s middle son, Herbert, said to have been motivated by the founding, in 1874, of The Elgin Club, on Geneva Lake’s North Shore, persuaded his father to acquire that vast property, in order to hunt and fish Geneva and nearby Lakes Como and Delavan - hunting and fishing having been the reason for the founding of The Elgin Club. Gay was not involved in designing any of the four country houses that Crane, Sr., soon, commissioned, for construction within “Jerseyhurst”, in the course of which Herbert’s “hunting lodge” vanished. Nor is there any indication that Gay was involved in the design of any of the relatively modest houses of The Elgin Club.

[The reasons why Crane’s eldest son – Charles – and his youngest son – R. T., Jr., for not occupying the country houses on Geneva Lake commissioned by their father, for their use, are beyond the scope of this paper. Nor does my paper titled *The Support of the Arts by the Crane Siblings* extend to that subject, but there is evidence of that avoidance therein. Herbert was the one of the senior Mr. Crane’s many children who did not “Support the Arts”.]

Probably at about the time of Crane’s purchase of his “Jerseyhurst”, Gay purchased, from Civil War Union General Arthur Ducat the parcel on the North Shore of Geneva Lake, on which Gay, quickly, saw to the construction of his own “hunting lodge”.

[General Ducat is known, today, for having been the courageous patron for Jenney’s now famous Home Insurance Building – the first so-called “skyscraper” to have steel structural members.]

Gay, who was an avid hunter and fisherman, may, too, have been motivated by the creation of The Elgin Club; Gay may have been motivated by Herbert Crane. I have seen no evidence of the appearance of Gay’s “hunting lodge”, but its core, in 1882-1883, was subsumed, within the construction of the much more substantial Queen Anne Style country house that Gay designed for Johnston, Jr., which was constructed on the footprint of Gay’s “hunting lodge”. That country house, named “Gaylynne”, appears to have been the trigger for several more Geneva Lake country house commissions for Gay, which culminated in 1899, with his design of Young’s “Stone Manor”.

[**ATTACHMENT SIX** is a list of Gay's Geneva Lake commissions, generated from Newport of the West, Stories from the Shore and Gay's personal Project Ledger in the possession of Marney Theiler; the latter is not complete.]

In 1883, immediately upon his return to Chicago, Gay had invested significant time and funds in creating **The Permanent Exhibit** of Building Materials and Improvements – a mini-Merchandise Mart – on Wabash Avenue, at Washington Street, which was intended by Gay to be a means of dissemination, to architects and their clients, of information on the latest available products intended for sale into the construction industry. The business plan of The Permanent Exhibit was to lease display space to specialty suppliers to the construction industry. Gay, simultaneously, was, also, among the 1884 organizers of **The Builders' and Traders' Exchange**, which performed the same function for builders and contractors.

In addition, Gay, had resumed his role, which he had, first, had in 1876, when he was the founding Secretary of the Illinois State Association of Architects – the local Chapter of the A.I.A. Gay, soon, became, as well, the Secretary of the newly-organized Western Association of Architects – the “Western Architects” (led by men like Burnham, Root and Adler). In those days, following the then practice of English professional and civic organizations, a Secretary had the powers of an Executive Director. In both cases, Gay secured these important administrative roles by offering free meeting space within The Permanent Exhibit's quarters.

[While the A.I.A. had been founded in 1857, no effort had been made to organize local chapters until the late 1870's. Even then, both the A.I.A. and its local chapters were operated as closely-held clubs. This was, then, equally, true of the American Bar Association and The Chicago Bar Association. One joined any of these organizations only upon invitation. Gay, a founding member of the Chicago Chapter, had joined the A.I.A., itself, in 1874.]

The organization of the Western Association was a consequence of the exclusionary practices, towards membership, of the A.I.A. Gay, like Jenney, had succeeded in becoming an early member of the A.I.A. Jenney was so active in the affairs of the A.I.A., that he had been designated an A.I.A. Fellow. Gay was proud to have been able to become an A.I.A. member, even if he was, then, only an “Associate”, not a “Fellow”. From the inception of the organization of the Western Architects, Gay had sought, as its Secretary, to maintain good relationships with the A.I.A., and he had succeeded. Even after Gay was replaced, as the Secretary of the Western Architects, by Root, Gay had continued his efforts towards the best possible relations between the two organizations.

However, in 1885, Gay made a business decision crucial to the collapse, within the next decade, of his Chicago career, by commencing the publication of the monthly *Building Budget*, for the promotion of the operation of Gay's mini-Merchandise Marts and to publish articles by professionals, with whose design approach Gay was sympathetic. One such professional was a Swiss landscape designer named Weidenmann, who, like Jenney, had been a protégé of Frederick Law Olmsted.

[Jacob Weidenmann had come to Chicago, recommended by Olmsted to Jenney. Jenney had taken Weidenmann into his own office, but, because of Jenney's conversion of his professional practice into the design of the steel-framed structures, his office was attracting little landscape design work, and his Project for Graceland Cemetery had been taken from him by his own protégé, O. C. Simonds. Weidenmann, then tried to "make a go of it" in Chicago, on his own. He did not, moving to Hartford, CT, where he did well. See Rudy Favretti's 2007 biography of Weidenmann.]

The records of Olmsted's landscape design practice in The Library of Congress include letters from Weidenmann to Olmsted, reporting on Weidenmann's own Chicago activities. The following is excerpted from one in mid-1886 [August 27]:

"I am occupying my vast leisure time, writing my essay on 'Modern Cemeteries', which [is appearing] in *The Building Budget*, an architecture journal published [in Chicago] by Lord Gay, who [has agreed] to publish it in book form, with illustrations, plans and diagrams. So, you see [that] my destiny is to work for the grave diggers. [Lord Gay] did complete the work [of publishing my articles in *The Building Budget*.] . . ."

The Building Budget was in direct competition with *The Inland Architect*, which was edited by one Robert McLean. Gay's *Building Budget* was a substantially better intellectual product than was McLean's *Inland Architect*. McLean, in the early 1880's, while Gay was in Italy, had become a promoter – a camp follower - of the Chicago men who organized the Western Architects. McLean had not been professionally trained. He was, simply, a journalist who had become an architecture buff. McLean had, so, ingratiated himself that he secured for his *Inland Architect*, the designation of exclusive Reporter for the Meetings of the Western Architects; however, McLean over-reached, by editorializing, and that exclusivity was rescinded.

Prior to commencing the monthly publication of *The Building Budget*, Gay had supported *The Inland Architect*. Evidencing McLean's once friendliness towards Gay, *The Inland Architect* had welcomed Gay's return to Chicago, reporting, in 1883, in detail, on his two years in Italy and publishing an architectural rendering of Gay's late 1870's design for the Dearborn Avenue house for Johnston, Jr., that appears in Hasbrouck's *History of The Chicago Architectural (Sketch) Club*. When Gay commenced his publication of *The Building Budget*, Gay ceased supporting or contributing to McLean's *Inland Architect*. Gay, also, had a role in the rescission of the exclusivity rights of *The Inland Architect*, with respect to the reporting of the Meetings of the Western Architects.

McLean took offense, and he took measures, one of which was to instigate one George C. Prussing to push Gay out of Gay's executive Secretary's role for The Builders' and Traders' Exchange. According to an unpublished Affidavit, by a Chicago architectural draftsman named Robert Nicol, dated in late 1886 [October 30], a copy of which was among the ephemera inherited by Marney Theiler from her mother:

"I have been acquainted with R. C. McLean of *The Inland Architect* since December, 1885. During the year past up to May 1, 1886, I resided in his house and was more or less in his company at table and during the hours before and after business. I affirm that he made no secret in my presence and those about us to openly boast of his success among the [Western] Architects, and the power and influence he had attained. . . ."

". . . Upon many an occasion during the months of January, February and March, 1886, [Mr. McLean] stated that he had had long conferences with a Herr Prussing, who was president of a contractor's society, and they were to have a building exhibit connected with the [Builders' and Traders'] Exchange. He made the assertion upon one occasion where he anticipated success from his efforts with Herr Prussing, that he would down the Permanent Exhibit of Building Materials, and that he would end Gay's old *Building Budget*, and, then, *The Inland Architect* would be right on top of everything, and that means a lot of new things – horses and carriage for the family included."

"It was [McLean's] constant topic of conversation, . . . how he kept Prussing encouraged to go for Gay, and . . . that he had steady information of all that was going on, and knew a great deal about Gay's method of defense, against his and Prussing's attacks, before they occurred."

[**ATTACHMENT THREE** is the full text of that the Robert Nicol Affidavit of October 30, 1886.]

I speculate, from other ephemera in Marney Theiler's possession, that this Affidavit was drafted by an exceedingly competent Chicago lawyer named Frank Loesch, as Loesch was a good friend of Johnston, Jr.

[Loesch, a former President of our Chicago Literary Club and the subject of a paper delivered to us by our Bill Barnhart, signed and sent a copy of one of his own Literary Club papers and sent it to Johnston. That paper, so inscribed, is, also, among the Johnston/Gay ephemera in Marney Theiler's possession, and a copy of that inscribed paper is, now, in the archives of our Club.]

I speculate, also, that, at Gay's request, Loesch interviewed Nicol and prepared the signed original of this Affidavit, for Gay's use in litigation against McLean and Prussing, who could, therein, be proved to have conspired to interfere, willfully and maliciously, in Gay's legitimate businesses. Prussing, who was the leader of the general contractors of Chicago, had a lot more to lose, than did the reckless McLean. I speculate that Loesch placed the signed original of that Affidavit in his own office safe, and – in the days before carbon paper, let alone Xerox – Loesch, acting on behalf of Gay, gave typed copies of the Affidavit to McLean and to Prussing. McLean and Prussing appear to have laid off their attacks on Gay; however, it was too late, as, soon, Gay was in serious financial straits. Returning to Weidenmann's letters to Olmsted, from one sent in late 1888 [November 30]:

“I have been unfortunate in everything in Chicago. [Mr. Gay] agreed . . . to get everything out in book form, in first class style, three months after the manuscript would be printed in *The Building Budget*, but, . . . 12 months later, [he] declared that he was financially broken and [that] he could do nothing more than turn over the [plates] to me, as they left the Press of *The [Building] Budget*, with 400 copies, printed in loose sheets.”

In 1885, when Gay had provided his personal information to Andreas, used in Andreas' *History of Chicago*, Gay had been at the peak of his Chicago influence. By late 1886, Gay had been forced by Prussing out of The Builders' and Traders' Exchange; in 1888, the meetings of the Chicago Architectural (Sketch) Club, whose affairs Gay had, assiduously, promoted, had been moved from The Permanent Exhibit's quarters to rooms within the new Art Institute of Chicago; in 1890, Gay had turned over his Permanent Exhibit to the Illinois Chapter of the A.I.A.; and his *The Building Budget* was turned over to *The Northwestern Architect*, published in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

[There is a stock certificate for a few shares of *The Northwestern Architect* among the ephemera of Gay's life still in Marney Theiler's possession.]

Gay was left to his architectural practice, which he continued to maintain in Chicago through the 1890's, notwithstanding the fact that, in 1891, the business economy of Chicago turned down.

What had happened?

One cannot find out from Robert Prestiano's 1986 book on *The Inland Architect*. [*The Inland Architect: Chicago's Major Architectural Journal, 1883-1908*, published by the UMI Research Press of Ann Arbor, MI] or from his 1973 Doctoral Thesis, presented to obtain his Ph.D. at Northwestern University. Prestiano, who had access, to no personal records of Gay or of McLean, but only to the old issues of the original *Inland Architect* and of *The Building Budget*, and to the distant in time recollections of McLean's long-suffering wife, glorifies Robert McLean, uncritically, and mentions Gay only in Footnotes to his Thesis.

However, the publicly available archives of the A.I.A. contain a 1915 letter, sent by Gay to the A.I.A., after he had ceased practicing architecture:

"I am of the opinion that my individual labors and expenditures, during the years from 1883 to 1889, resulted in great gain for the present existing A.I.A. I conceived, originated and exploited the formation of the Western [Association] of Architects, to a successful creation. Every Dollar, for this direct result, came from me. I contributed ideas to the publisher of *The Inland Architect*, for editorials suggesting such an organization, and, when the time was ripe, I fixed the date for its first Convention. I paid for all the [related] literature, . . . the postage . . . and the clerical expense, . . . I provided the hall in which the Convention took place, free of all expense to the new organization. I was made its Secretary, for the first year, which was an added expense to me . . . for which I, never, asked for or, ever, received and reimbursement."

"In the second year of its existence, I was disturbed by the political intrigues going on in this new association. Being an old member of the [A.I.A., I considered] it possible that . . . if consolidation [of the A.I.A.] with this new and much larger organization might be effected, there might be effected an elimination of personal intrigues for personal gain, in governing an association which should be free from every kind of patronage."

"In the Spring of 1886, I proposed to . . . the Secretary of the A.I.A. that he confer with the Directors of the A.I.A, about holding its next Convention in Chicago. . . . I, immediately, obtained the consensus of opinion from the leading architects of Chicago, . . . who were unanimous, in their expressions, for the Convention to be held there. . . . So, the A.I.A held its Convention in Chicago in 1887. . . . No one thought to ask from where the idea emanated, and I did not

care, as long as it should culminate in a successful finish, and the consolidation took place in 1889.

"... The credit of the creation of the [Western Architects] is fully believed in, by 9/10ths of the Western Architects, as belonging to the publisher of *The Inland Architect*, ... The minds of every member of both organizations were at that time receptive. ... To suggest the idea to a few, was to assure its formularization throughout the full membership. The result was as I had hoped for."

[ATTACHMENT FOUR is a copy of Gay's July 8, 1915, letter.]

Contrary to Gay's 1915 belief, Gay's successful quiet facilitation of the consolidation of the Western Architects with the A.I.A. had been recognized by the A.I.A. as early as 1893, by A. J. Bloor, A.I.A Secretary; from Bloor's formal published Report that followed the convocation of architects at The World's Columbian Exposition:

"... [T]he *Building Budget*, the monthly which Mr. Henry Lord Gay, at no small sacrifice of time, strength and money, [was] so long carried on simultaneously with his [Permanent Exhibit], in the interest of improved conditions for practitioners in his locality ... I was informed that over 100, representing nearly 20 States, registered at [The Permanent Exhibit]. That admirable organization, [was] founded and carried on, at his own cost, with manifold good results to the profession in the North West, by Henry Lord Gay, for so many years; until, in fact, he presented it as a gift to the Illinois Chapter of the Institute."

[ATTACHMENT FIVE is a copy of a fuller extract from Bloor's 1893 Report.]

The circumstances of the A.I.A vote were described, by Bloor:

"The 21st Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, which met in Chicago on October 19, 20 and 21 [1887], was, probably, the most successful of the association meetings of many years. The attendance was large, and the brightest minds of the profession were represented. The newly completed Art Institute, where the convention was held, was peculiarly adapted to the purpose. *The Literary Club's apartments [within the new Art Institute of Chicago], in which the meeting convened, were softly carpeted and harmoniously decorated, while its large fireplaces and cheerful wood fires gave a bright and cozy air of homeliness to the deliberations.*"

(ASIDE: If one reads the histories of our Club, those were, in fact, the circumstances under which we, then, met.)

“The attendance numbered 60 members, representing 23 cities. . . . [T]he larger part of the representation was from New York and the other Eastern cities. . . . The principal questions which came before the meeting, . . . that looking toward the union of the two architectural associations in the United States, . . . being placed in the hands of a committee. D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, read an able paper upon the prospects and relations which exist between the two national associations, advocating their union upon some broad plain which will increase and preserve their activity and usefulness. . . . [T]he boards of directors of each association favor such a union., . . .”

The Western Architects, of which John Root had succeeded Gay, as Secretary, had suggested, through Gay, that the A.I.A. conduct an Annual Meeting in Chicago, which took place in 1887. The following year, both the Western Architects and the A.I.A. authorized a consolidation, and that consolidation was effected early in 1889. The strength of the negotiating position of the Western Architects is indicated by the fact that, upon the effectiveness of the consolidation, every Western Architect, not already an A.I.A. Fellow, became one. **That**, not by any formal A.I.A. recognition of Gay’s efforts, is how Gay became a Fellow of the A.I.A. - a designation that he, thereafter, used on his letterhead, just as he used a drawing of his King Victor Emmanuel Competition Honorable Mention Medal. (Of course, some of the A.I.A. Fellows deemed that automatically assumed term to be a "watering down" of the professional status of any “A.I.A. Fellow”.)

McLean was an argumentative sort and had been less supportive of the coming consolidation than any words within *The Inland Architect* indicate. McLean, soon after the consolidation, left Chicago, for Minneapolis-St. Paul, taking with him his *Inland Architect*, with the result that McLean’s *Inland Architect*’s name survived that of Gay’s *Building Budget*. Thus, McLean’s seeming victory over Gay was Pyrrhic, as, when the Western Architects consolidated with the A.I.A., McLean, no longer, had any basis for picking a fight, on behalf of the Western Architects, against the A.I.A.

By 1890, the massive effort to organize what became The World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893 had commenced. Within the Chicago architects, Gay advanced the cause of a public competition, but his words fell on deaf ears. The Burnham & Root firm was selected by the Managers of the planned Exposition, as overall Construction Manager, with the understanding that that firm could not accept a commission for any individual structure associated with the Exposition. Burnham & Root, then, selected, with the approval of the Exposition’s Managers,

all of the architects necessary for the construction of the individual Exposition structures. Some half of those architects were Easterners - powers within the A.I.A. Of the Chicagoans, Jenney, Adler, Sullivan and Cobb are names that all of us remember, today. Sullivan protested the presence of so many Easterners, as did other Chicago architects, with Gay, often, as their spokesman. Adler prevailed on Sullivan to cease his protesting. Burnham & Root paid no attention to Gay or to his fellows.

In my view, the consolidation of the Western Architects and the A.I.A. much affected the selections by Daniel Burnham of the architects for The World's Columbian Exposition. Gay was not one of those selected. In fact, I cannot identify Gay as the architect for any structure related to The Columbian Exposition, not even for the Italians.

Sullivan's protests about the design style of the Exposition were resurrected in his late-life writing, much of which was done within the former premises, above Orchestra Hall, of The Cliff Dwellers club, by whose tolerance, we of The Chicago Literary Club are here, this evening.

Shortly after the Johnstons moved to San Diego, Gay followed them there, designing a house for them, that came to be known as "Gaymount" Gay maintained an office and an apartment in San Diego, but he was a frequent visitor to the Johnstons, at their "Gaymount". Marney Theiler remembers her mother, describing her visits, as a small girl, to her Johnston grandmother, with the same affection that my own mother had for visiting her grandfather Uihlein's place at the West End of Geneva Lake.

[The career move by Gay, from Chicago to San Diego, took place shortly before the first (the 1905) publication of Marquis' *The Book of Chicagoans* - the then equivalent of *Who's Who of Chicago* - Gay is not mentioned therein - indicating that Gay had no left no active architectural practice in Chicago.]

Very little remains in the Greater Chicago Area of Gay's professional work product:

1. Lake Forest's two Roman Catholic churches - St. Patrick's and St. Mary's - for the confirmation of the identification of Gay as the architect of both, dated by Arthur Miller of Lake Forest College to 1910, but I suspect were designed in the 1890's.
2. A pair of stained glass memorial windows for the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion in Lake Geneva, that his family had asked him to bring back from his years in Europe;

3. “Stone Manor” on the East End of Lake Geneva, now, some six “first class” condominiums;
4. “The Echoes”, on Geneva Lake’s South Shore;
6. The street scheme of Buena Vista –a subdivision in Fontana, at the West End of Geneva Lake (for which Gay designed no structure).

In San Diego, there is a fountain that that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and it has been locally landmarked, but is in quite poor, neglected condition, and there are a theater and, apart from the Western Metal Supply Building that is, readily visible from PETCO Ballpark, a couple of commercial structures to which no one is paying attention.

“Gaymount”, of San Diego, has been demolished, as was “Gaylynne”, of Lake Geneva.

I close with still another speculation: In an issue of McLean’s *Inland Architect and News Record*, there is an "op-ed" piece by "L.H.G." (which, I suggest, was a mere transposition of two of Gay's initials):

“I have done a large amount of business, and I believe that those who have entrusted their business to me have been fairly well-satisfied. A certain amount of professional tact and business sagacity are as necessary to the architect, as to one who would handle . . . any other kind of regular business. . . . [T]here are those who have the business capacity and, yet, are, largely, devoid of professional capacity, and [they], still, are successful, in business.”

“It is pitiful, to see a worthy architect, deficient in business, waiting, year after year, for a comfortable business. It is galling and harassing, to see one who is deficient in the professional qualities of an architect, but who is, yet, able, by the exercise of tact and business ability, to achieve success, in a business way, without the help of the professional considerations.”

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October 20-22, 1892
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Ehmke Theiler

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ATTACHMENT ONE

SOURCE: Alfred Andreas, *History of Chicago*, Volume III (1886):

HENRY LORD GAY was born at Baltimore, MD, on September 2, 1844. When quite young, he went to New Haven, CT, where he received his early education in a private grammar school. On leaving school, he entered to office of the well-known church architect, Sidney M. Stone, in that city, and, afterward, was connected with several architectural firms in the same pace. In 1864, he came to Chicago and entered the office of W. W. Boyington, with whom he remained until 1867, when he commenced business for himself. Among his first work of any note, may be mentioned The First Congregational Church, destroyed by The Great Chicago Fire of 1871. In 1880, Mr. Gay went to Europe and entered into the competition, at Rome, for the national monument of King Victor Emmanuel and received a diploma and medal. He stood second in the competition and, upon the final award, received Second Honorable Mention, from among 293 competitors, comprising the ablest architects from all representative nations on earth. The model, which he had at this competition at Rome, with its motto, "J'attens mon astre," and competitive drawings are, now, in the possession of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, IL, a present from Mr. Gay. He spent about two years in Europe, returning [to the US] in the Summer of 1883. Mr. Gay is a master in his profession, in the fullest sense of the word, as the many prominent churches and buildings in this city and throughout the country bear testimony. He is, at present, the Secretary of the Western Association of Architects, a national organization; also, that of the Illinois State Association. On his return from Europe, he established the institution from which he, now, devotes also his entire time, known as The Permanent Exhibit of Building Materials and Improvements. The object of such display is twofold: for the public, it affords a repository of information and is a ready means for the display of articles for the exhibitor. This institution is arranged with classified sections for the various materials and kinds of improvements, with instructed attendants in charge of the same. Combined with this is a large architect's library – also, large assembly rooms for the use of architectural engineers and building societies. The institution is, already, the headquarters for several hundred members of the building trades and of the profession. Mr. Gay called the first meeting and organized The Builders' and Traders' Exchange, now located on LaSalle Street. The first meeting occurred on January 9, 1884, and the association has grown, until, at the present time, it numbers over 500 members. In 1885, he commenced the publication of *The Building Budget*, the first number appearing in February; it is an exponent of the Permanent Exhibit of Building Materials and has a place in the front rank of the architectural periodicals of the day. Mr. Gay is a member of the Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arcanum Masons; and of the Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templar." [At p. 68]

ATTACHMENT TWO

Is a copy of a [photograph](#) of Otto Young's "Younglands," now known as Stone Manor, in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format. Click the link above to view it.

ATTACHMENT THREE

Copy of Affidavit

Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1886

To Whom It May Concern –

I do solemnly swear and affirm that I have been acquainted with R. C. McLean of *The Inland Architect* since December, 1885. That during the year past up to May 1, 1886, I resided in his house and was more or less in his company at table and during the hours before and after business. I affirm that he made no secret in my presence and those about us to openly boast of his success among the Architects, and the power and influence he had attained. The names of prominent and well known architects were mentioned and that he had a complete and thorough understanding with them – and that, with certain obstacles removed, he could count upon complete success in turning the Architectural patronage entirely in his favor and that of his friends.

I distinctly remember that, in relating his experience at St. Louis, where the Convention of the Western Association of Architects was held in November, 1885, he openly boasted that he carried the Convention in the important details of elections almost to his entire satisfaction; that while he had had complete chosen as officials to the offices he had hoped for, them, and who were interested in his paper; yet, the general result was satisfactory and that he would be able to take care of his interests all right, with them elected. He told of going early in the morning, before others were awake, to certain local Architects' houses at St. Louis and laying a plan of procedure for the working of the election and packing of the Convention and that he was everywhere, and things were run pretty much as he directed. He boasted that he would be able to down Gay and his *Building Budget* and the Permanent Exhibit of Building Materials. Upon many an occasion during the months of January, February and March, 1886, he stated that he had had long conferences with a Herr [George C.] Prussing, who was president of a contractor's society, and they were to have a building exhibit connected with the Contractors Exchange. He made the assertion upon one occasion where he anticipated success from his efforts with Herr Prussing, that he would down the Permanent Exhibit of Building Materials, and that he would end Gay's old *Building Budget*, and, then, *The Inland Architect* would be right on top of everything, and that means a lot of new things – horses and carriage for the family included.

It was [Mr. McLean's] constant topic of conversation, when around the house, how he had done this or that with certain Architects who were his friends; and how he kept Prussing encouraged to go for Gay, and that Gay had a man in his employ, that told him everything Gay did, or was intending to do, and that he had steady information of all that was going on, and knew a great deal about Gay's method of defense, against his and Prussing's attacks, before they occurred.

All the above I solemnly swear to, and can narrate in detail incidents and give names, which will be corroborated by a number of strangers to me, and which to some possibly will be unpleasant information.

(signed)

Robert Nicol

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of October 1886.

(signed)

George Martin, Jr.
Notary Public

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ATTACHMENT FOUR

SOURCE: Archives of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, DC

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[Illustrations of front and back of King Emmanuel Memorial Medal]	HENRY LORD GAY, F.A.I.A Architectural Offices 555-556-557 McNeece Building	San Diego, California July 8, 1915
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Mr. John Lawrence Mauron
Treasurer, A.I.A
The Octagon Washington, DC

Dear Sir:

I address you for information regarding my dues for the current year of 1915.

I reached the seventieth anniversary of my birthday last September. I was born in the City of Baltimore, MD, on the second day of September, 1844. While I am quite ready to meet my obligations, and, particularly, membership dues, I am equally agreeable to enjoy any amenities accorded to members of long standing which may be granted by the Institute. I am of the opinion that my individual labors and expenditures, during the years from 1883 to 1889 resulted in great gain for the present existing A.I.A.

I conceived, originated and exploited the formation of the Western Institute of Architects to a successful creation. Every dollar for this direct result came from me. I contributed ideas to the publisher of *The Inland Architect*, for editorials suggesting such an organization, and, when the time was ripe, I fixed the date for its first Convention. I paid for all the literature relating to the forthcoming Convention, the postage for the same and the clerical expense of finding addresses in the State directory from New York to the Pacific Coast, from Minneapolis to New Orleans – including a thousand copies of three issues – three months apart – which I bought of its publishers, and, finally, I provided the hall in which the Convention took place, free of all expense to the new organization. I was made its Secretary, for the first year, which was an added expense to me of \$300, or more, for which I never asked for, or ever received, any reimbursement. In the second year of its existence, I was disturbed by the political intrigues going on in this new association. Being an old member of the Institute, it was rational, for me to consider it possible that, the A.I.A, if consolidation with this new and much larger organization, there might be effected an elimination of personal intrigues for personal gain, in governing an association which should be free from every kind of patronage. In the Spring of 1886, I proposed to Mr. A. J. Bloor, Secretary [of the A.I.A] that he confer with the directors of the A.I.A about holding its next Convention in Chicago. I received the answer, that the directory considered it too much like an invasion into the territory of the WAA. I immediately obtained the consensus of opinion from the leading architects of Chicago (two or three were members of the A.I.A), who were unanimous in their expressions for the Convention to be held there. This, I forwarded in my letter to Mr. Bloor. So, the A.I.A held its Convention in Chicago in 1887, the following year. Having brought together leading members of both organizations in personal

intercourse, the suggestion of consolidation was mooted. No one thought to ask from where the idea emanated, and I did not care, as long as it should culminate in a successful finish, and the consolidation took place in 1889. The Western Association might have been erected in some other way, but it was not. The American Institute of Architects might have increased its membership and have become one great National Association some other way than through consolidation with the WAA, but it did, so, consolidate. The credit of the creation of the WAA is fully believed in by nine-tenths of the Western architects, as belonging to the publisher of *The Inland Architect*; as from where the germinating thought of consolidation got into the atmosphere at the 1889 Convention in Chicago, no one questioned, as it was discussed at luncheons and at social gatherings. The minds of every member of both organizations were at that time receptive – first – (and I was aware of it) the A.I.A had lost largely in membership during the past years and was not then in strong condition – second – the WAA was strong in membership and progressive and assertive in its policy – yet there was not a member of the WAA but held the older organization in the highest estimation. It was upon these two conditions that I counted that, if once these men could come together, untrammelled by any forethought of such an idea as consolidation, that it would be agreeably received and considered. To suggest the idea to a few, was to assure its formularization throughout the full membership. The result was as I had hoped for.

Reminiscent thought has led to a longer letter than I had intended, when first referring to early experiences, which I hope you will pardon. I might have, simply, asked of you if I was correct in my information, that the Institute remits the dues of old members who have passed seventy years.

Truly Yours,
Henry Lord Gay

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ATTACHMENT FIVE

REPORT OF A. J. BLOOR, DELEGATE OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER A.I.A. TO THE TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INSTITUTE, HELD IN CHICAGO. OCTOBER 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1892

Henry Lord Gay and the Exposition of the Institute of Building Arts

606.1 Report of A.J. Bloor. delegate of the New York A. I. A., to the 26th Annual Convention . . . held in Chicago, Oct. 20-22, 1892:

The Northwestern Architect "which sprang, several years ago, under new editorship and management, from the *Building Budget*, the monthly which Mr. **Henry Lord Gay**, at no small sacrifice of time, strength and money, so long carried on simultaneously with his Institute of Building Arts, in the interest of improved conditions for practitioners in his locality gave three of its columns to the proceedings. *The Inland Architect*, always alert in securing at a Convention more copy than the other architectural serials have found it possible to get, this time overflowed into some 14 columns; while "Architecture and Building," but I was informed that over 100, representing nearly 20 States, registered at the Institute of Building Arts, that admirable organization, founded and carried on, at his own cost, with manifold good results to the profession in the North West, by **Henry Lord Gay**, for so many years; until, in fact, he presented it as a gift to the Illinois Chapter of the Institute.

R. C. McLean, of [*The*] *Inland Architect*, was present in person.

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ATTACHMENT SIX

Of the 12 Projects of Gay on the lake shore of Geneva Lake mentioned in *Stories from the Shore* and this year's second volume of *More Stories from the Shore: Geneva Lake Reflections*, only three remain – two houses and the layout of a subdivision for which Gay designed no houses:

<u>Estate Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Current State</u>
"Maple Lawn"	Shelton Sturges	(1871)	(demolished)
(much modified in 1892 by Henry H. Porter, using William Le Baron Jenney, but the Main House has been demolished, leaving, extant, the Jenney-designed outbuildings)			
"Moorings"	G. L. Dunlap	(1875)	(demolished)
"Jerseyhurst"	R. T. Crane	(1879)	(demolished)
"Anchorage"	Capt. Wiley B. Egan	(1880)	(Demolished)
"Gaylynne"	John Johnston, Jr.	(1882)	(demolished)
"Folly"	Samuel Allerton	(1884)	(extant but much modified)
"Forest Lodge"	T. J. Schneider	(1889)	(demolished)
"Our Home"	Edward Norton	(1890)	(demolished)
Idaho Bldg from WCE	Cecelia Wallace	(1893)	(demolished)
"Villa Palatina"	George Weiss	(1893)	(lost to fire)
(modified in 1899 by Edward Uihlein, using Emil Frommann, after which the property was named "Forest Glen")			
"Ceylon Court"	Frank R. Chandler	(1893)	(demolished)
"Echoes"	George P. Braun	(1895)	(extant)
"Harrose Hall"	H. G. Selfridge	(1896)	(demolished)
"Sumachs"	C. C. Boyles	(1896)	(demolished)
"Younglands"	Otto Young	(1899-1901)	(extant, but modified)
(aka "Stone Manor")			
"Negawni"	James Van Inwagen	(1902)	(demolished)
"Buena Vista" subdivision	Warren Furbeck	(1894)	(extant)

* * *