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In Memoriam.

JOSEPH LEDERLE, F. A. I. A.

Born in Offenburg, Baden, October 21, 1827, died in New York, March 21, 1895. A graduate of the Polytechnic School of Karlsruhe, he was employed in Germany until he became involved in the struggle for freedom in the revolution of 1848, and in consequence was obliged to leave his native country, from which he went to London, and from there to New York, where as a draughtsman he worked on the plans for the Academy of Music. Later he practiced architecture in Boston, and served on the U.S. Lighthouse Board, with headquarters at Detroit, systematizing and perfecting the lighthouse service in the Western lakes, after which he was transferred East, as lighthouse engineer of Long Island Sound, the Hudson and East Rivers, New York Bay, Lakes Champlain and St. George, etc., the Light of Navasink and Sandy Hook Light being built from his designs. He also designed and superintended the construction of extensive warehouses, workshops, oil vaults, docks, etc., for the government, relinquishing this work and engaging in private practice in New York after a service of seventeen years in the Lighthouse Department.

His later work was largely for the brewers throughout the United States, and in designing heavy piers, sheds, docks, etc., for the great Atlantic steamship lines.

His intimate acquaintance with scientific men was extensive, as was natural for one who was so eminent in his own attainments.

Mr. Lederle was a widower and left two sons and two daughters.

A. PAGE BROWN, F. A. I. A.

Born October 19, 1859, died at San Francisco, Cal., January 21, 1896, the result of an accident happening three months previously.

Educated at Cornell University, he began the active practice of his profession in New York in 1885, after two years spent in the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White and two years of study and travel in Europe.

While in New York he designed several buildings for Princeton College, the most important of which was the Art Museum, but for family reasons he removed to San Francisco seven or eight years before his decease, very soon acquiring the position of the leading and most progressive architect of the city, designing, amongst other notable structures, the eleven-story Crocker Building, Donahue Office Building, Trinity Church, the Old People's Home and many private houses.

His very exhaustive study of the architecture of the Spanish missions of the Pacific coast gave him great command of a style which he loved and believed in for the climate and environment of that part of America. And his California building at the World's Fair, Chicago, was a masterly vindication of his power to design in that style, and to adapt it to modern requirements.

He became so imbued with the style that all of his later work was tinged with its influence, and by his death a potent factor in the development of a peculiar phase of American architecture has been seriously checked.

A. P. CUTTING, F. A. I. A.

Was born in Lyon, N. H., in 1841, and died in Los Angeles, Cal., February 6, 1896.

Mr. Cutting moved to Worcester, Mass., in 1863, after learning the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked in Worcester for five years, spending his evenings in the study of architecture, and began its practice in 1868, being at one time associated with Mr. John E. Holman, deceased, and carrying on business under the firm name of Cutting & Holman. He designed many churches, residences, business blocks, etc., the Billings Library, Montpelier, Vt., and the New Hampshire State Library building in Concord, being among his best and most important work. Just before leaving for California in search of renewed health, he associated with him his son, Frank H., and Mr. E. T. Carlton, under the firm name of Cutting, Carlton & Cutting.

Mr. Cutting left a wife and several children to mourn his death, and a large circle of friends who fully appreciated the force of his quiet and unobtrusive life.

A. M. F. COLTON, F. A. I. A.

Born in Munson, Mass., in August, 1824, and died in Chicago, March 13, 1896. He was of Puritan ancestry, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Educated in Amherst Academy, of which his father, Rev. Simeon Colton, was principal; apprenticed to a carpenter, he went to Chicago in 1848 and worked for Edward Burling on the old Marine Hospital building, near where the Rush Street bridge now stands; as contractor he built many residences in what is now the centre of the business portion of Chicago, and after the great fire of 1871 took an active part in its re-building. In 1872 he began the practice of architecture, which he continued until his death, associating with him his son, Samuel E. Colton, F. A. I. A.

Mr. Colton was one of the founders of the Western Association of Architects, was active in church work, and was one of the founders of the Westminster, now Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Strong in will, of sterling integrity and great reserve, he was kind in heart, benevolent in his actions, and loved by those who knew him.

WILLOUGHBY J. EDBROOKE, F. A. I. A.

Born in Deerfield, Mass., September 3, 1843, and died at Chicago, March 25, 1896. Descended from English ancestry, who were among the early settlers of New England; educated in the public schools; he learned his trade from his father, a builder, with whom he worked and studied architecture, and afterwards went into the office of a prominent architect in Chicago.

He opened an office of his own in Chicago in 1868, and enjoyed a lucrative practice, entered into partnership with his brother, from whom he afterwards separated, and was supervising architect of the Treasury Department of the United States Government during Gen. Harrison's administration, returning to private practice in Chicago after the expiration of his term of service at Washington.

He designed the government buildings at the World's Fair, Chicago, as well as others for the U. S. Government, and also Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., Kane County Court House, Illinois, Taber Grand Opera House, Denver, and many expensive buildings in Chicago during the twenty-eight years of his practice as an architect.

An inveterate hunter and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, he was domestic in his tastes and habits, unobtrusive in his manner and reticent almost to a fault. He died beloved by a large circle of friends, at Washington as well as in his adopted city.