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1910.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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JULY, 1910.

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its next Convention in San Francisco, California, January 17, 18, and 19, 1911. The Board of Directors will hold its meeting prior to the Convention on Monday the 16th of January.

After the President has delivered his annual address the reports of committees will be received. To obtain prompt action and discussion the Board has ruled that all reports must be in the hands of the Secretary one month before the Convention, so that the Committees appointed by the President may consider such reports and present their conclusions and resolutions following the reading of the report. Discussions on these reports will probably follow.

In addition to the routine business of the Institute, the subject of interest before the Convention will be the Architecture of the Pacific coast, on which the following papers are expected. The Development of Architecture on the Pacific Coast and the Rehabilitation of the City of San Francisco: the Aesthetic Problems of and what the Coast has Accomplished in City Planning, by members of the Committee of the San Francisco Chapter, of which Mr. J. G. Howard is the Chairman. Mr. Charles H. Bebb of Seattle will deliver a paper on The Salient Points of the Architecture of the Northern Pacific Coast, while Mr. A. B. Benton of Los Angeles will present a paper on the History and the Present Status of the California Missions.

board by regulation shall secure the cooperation on the part of the local authority with the owners and other persons interested in the land at every stage of the procedure, by means of conferences and such other means as may be provided.

This is just the sort of thing that is being unofficially done in every city of the United States that is making progress in city planning, particularly in connection with the extension of the city plan into undeveloped areas. It is as true in the United States as in England that much of the larger development of the land is dependent on real estate operators, and it is certainly a most sane provision which aims to secure the cooperation.

Ample power is given the board to enforce the execution of the scheme. The board sitting as arbitrators decides whether any building or work contravenes the town planning scheme, and the decision of the board is final and conclusive, and binding on all persons. In the same way the board decides whether there is any failure or delay in the execution of the scheme, and after its decision the local authority proceeds to execute.

In all questions of compensation the local government board again, by its power to appoint a single arbitrator, unless the parties agree on some other method, has control of the question whether any property is injuriously affected within the meaning of the act. The clauses relating to compensation are peculiarly interesting, in view of the fact of the recent activity along these lines in some of our cities.

The act cuts the Gordian knot by providing that the local authorities shall be entitled to recover from any person whose property is increased in value by the operation of the scheme one-half the amount of that increase. Thus does the municipality reap the benefit without any of the risks attendant on speculation in land values.

A provision already familiar in some American cities withholds compensation for any building erected on land included in the scheme after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made.

THOMAS ALEXANDER TEFFT.

Mr. Thomas A. Tefft, of Providence, R. I., was one of the Founders of the American Institute of Architects, having joined by invitation with the architects who met in New York City in February, 1857, and decided upon such an organization, which was perfected and a constitution adopted April 2, 1857. The names of these founders deserve to be remembered and honored by all present practitioners.

The following extracts are taken from a "Brief Memoir of Thomas Alexander Tefft," by Edwin Martin Stone, published in Providence, R. I., in 1869:

In the summer of 1845, a young man, apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age, came to Providence from the country to acquire a knowledge of architecture, and thus fit himself for a business that Tallman, Bucklin, Warren and others had gradually worked up into a profession in Rhode Island. He was slender in form and of medium height. His oval face and naturally fair complexion were bronzed by successive years of exposure in the toils of the farm. This young man was Thomas Alexander Tefft, son of William C. and Sarah Tefft, and was born in Richmond, R. I., August 3, 1826.

In childhood Mr. Tefft's bodily health was feeble and gave no promise of the physical energy and power of endurance displayed in subsequent years. For the sports common to boy life he seemed to care but little. In books he found a greater charm than in the bat and ball, and he was never happier than when engaged in mastering the contents of an instructive volume or in constructing miniature machinery, for which his skill was remarkable. At about the age of ten year he entered a school kept by Mr. Elisha L. Baggs with whom he remained two and one-half years, making rapid progress in the several studies pursued and evincing a thoroughness in the preparation of his lessons that foreshadowed the habits of his maturer years. After closing his studies with Mr. Baggs, Mr. Tefft kept the winter school in the "James District" in his native town. While thus employed, our young pedagogue was made sensible that a higher culture than he had yet received would be a powerful auxiliary to his wider usefulness as a teacher, as it would be an invaluable help in whatever other pursuit he might engage. This he resolved to possess. Having closed his stipulated term of service, he returned to his old instructor and applied himself diligently to a course of advanced studies, defraying his expenses with the money he had earned by teaching. It was about this time that he attracted

the attention of Hon. Henry Barnard, then State School Commissioner for Rhode Island, who was at once impressed with his energy, intelligence and power as a teacher, his love of the beautiful in nature and art, and his taste and skill in drawing. He said to him in substance, "You must not bury yourself here in obscurity. Go to Providence and study architecture. Make that your profession, and let our State have the benefit of your acquirements in a department whose esthetic claims have too long been neglected." Abandoning the thought of school keeping he went to Providence, and after settling preliminaries entered the office of Messrs. Tallman & Bucklin, where his opportunities for study and practice were ample.

Again advised by his friendly mentor he entered Brown University and pursued the prescribed course of studies there without relinquishing those in which he was already engaged as a student of architecture—his industry as a draughtsman enabling him to defray his college expenses.

It was while yet a student that Mr. Tefft designed the neat and unique school building on Benefit Street, Providence, erected and occupied by Hon. John Kingsbury during the later years of his celebrated school for young ladies, and now occupied for a similar purpose by Rev. Dr. Stockbridge.

In the same year that Mr. Kingsbury's school house was erected and while still pursuing his studies at the University, Mr. Tefft designed the Boston and Providence Depot, a structure seven hundred and fifty feet in length, having two towers each one hundred and twenty feet in height.* It excited no little surprise that the plans of one so young and so little known should have been adopted, and it was no empty compliment to his genius that they were. This was his first great work, and though interior changes have since been made to adapt it to the wants of an increased business, criticism will find few faults in view of the uses originally designed to be made of it.

In 1851 Mr. Tefft completed his University course, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Besides many private residences and other buildings planned by him, he furnished designs for the South Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn.; American Antiquarian Society's Library, Richmond, Va.; Factory at Cannelton on the Ohio; Central Congregational and Central Baptist Churches and the Organ Case of the First Congregational Church in Providence; Baptist Churches in Wakefield and in South Kingstown, and St. Paul's Church in Wickford—all evidences of the taste and versatile talent of the architect.

Mr. Tefft sympathized warmly with many persons of culture in his adopted city in their efforts to elevate the public taste in matters of art, and when the Rhode Island Art Association was organized he took an active and prominent part in its operations.

Mr. Tefft was now prepared to settle down in his profession, with prospect of competency, if not more. But it was not for a temperament like his to be contented with even prosperous mediocrity. His ideal had not yet been realized. He was an

*The building was erected in 1848, under the superintendence of James C. Bucklin, Esq.

enthusiastic lover of his chosen profession and ambitious to excel. He longed to go abroad and study the master architectural structures of Europe, and when perfected in every order and department to return home, and through lecture and through the regular channels of his business pour out his rich accumulations for the benefit of his country. It was a grand vision for a young man. Soon the realization of this longing became a necessity of his nature, and the preliminary steps to gratify it were taken. Having, with becoming thoughtfulness and deliberation arranged his worldly affairs, he departed for Europe in the steamer *Arago*, on Saturday, December 13, 1856.

On arriving in London, Mr. Tefft met with a cordial and gratifying reception, both from American residents and English gentlemen of high social position. With the New Parliament House, the work of Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Tefft was particularly pleased. Writing of it he says: "To Sir Charles Barry belongs the singular good fortune and high honor of having completed within his own day, from his own plans, and under his own supervision, one of the greatest and richest monuments the world has seen. For in extent, elaborate treatment, and unity of style, there is no parallel to the New Houses of Parliament. I have looked at the immense pile from Waterloo and Vauxhall bridges, from the cupola of St. Paul's and from the Greenwich hills, seen it at mid-day and by moonlight—and the more I see it, the more am I charmed with this majestic work, and the more do I admire that power in man which can conceive of such forms of magnificence and, triumphing over all obstacles, build them high above the earth to catch the light of morning, to reflect the same at evening, and receive the gaze of passing generations. The towers of Westminster worthily represent the Victoria age."

During his entire residence in London Mr. Tefft enjoyed the repeated courtesies of Sir Charles Barry, as well as the hospitalities of his home.

The question of a universal currency, which had engaged much of Mr. Tefft's thought and study in America, received a fresh impulse on his arrival in England. The time seemed propitious. Prof. J. H. Alexander, from the United States, was also in London, securing the attention of Parliament and of the scientific public to his views on "International Coinage for Great Britain and the United States." These and other influences opened the way for Mr. Tefft and gained for him a more ready hearing.

From one of the Royal Commissioners on decimal coinage, with whom he had held a personal interview, he received a note, from which the following is quoted:

"Dear Sir: Since I had the pleasure of receiving you I perceive that Lord Elington has, in the House of Commons, given notice of his intention of moving for Professor Alexander's Report on the subject of his mission to England. This will eventually draw much public attention to the subject. Under these circumstances I feel still more strongly the advantages which would arise from the publication of your interesting essay."

Also to quote from a letter from Thomas N. Dale, Esq.:

"My Dear Sir: Since reading your manuscript on 'Universal Currency,' I have thought much on the subject, and believe you have solved the problem whereby the great inconvenience to international trade, arising from the many units and standards of money, can be removed."

Late in 1858 Mr. Tefft visited Rome, where he passed six months with unmingled delight.

While sojourning on the continent Mr. Tefft visited Florence, Baden-Baden, Turin, Berlin, Genoa and other cities of note, feasting his eyes upon the magnificent churches and palaces, and drinking inspiration from the works of the old masters preserved in the galleries of art.

Of his life there he writes: "My life in Europe has been brimful of the pleasures which live in the heart and are blessed of heaven. I have sometimes felt conscientious about enjoying too much of the world; but then I think it is the playtime which succeeded a brief period of work, and precedes, perhaps, a dozen or twenty years of anxiety and struggle. For I well know that my future is to be one of labor. I mean that our country shall enjoy facilities in art education which no other country possesses, and before this can be accomplished much must be done. But for what else are we made if not to do good in the world, and make it better for having lived in it?"

It was a part of Mr. Tefft's plan to return once more to Rome, and then close up his three years' absence by visits to Greece and Egypt. He anticipated much benefit from the study of architecture in the land of Pericles and of the Pharaohs. But in this purpose he was disappointed. On his journey from Venice to Florence in the latter part of November, he took a cold which brought on violent delirious fever that from the first baffled the best medical skill. He died December 12, 1859.

The following critique, communicated to us by President James B. Angell, of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, expresses a just estimate of him as an architect:

"REV. E. M. STONE:

"Dear Sir: I made the acquaintance of Mr. Tefft when he entered college. We were fellow-students. From that time my relations with him were intimate. I think that he was one of the most highly gifted young men I have ever known. He early gave signs of marked talent, and his powers were constantly and rapidly increasing. Perhaps his development was never before so rapid as during the last years of his life.

"He was a mere boy, just transferred from the seclusion of one of the most retired country towns of Rhode Island, when he conceived the plan of the great Railway Station in Providence. Whatever may be said in criticism of that building, it is a remarkable production for a youth who enjoyed so few opportunities for training in his art. If I am not mistaken, it was the very first important structure in this country which demonstrated the feasibility of using American bricks with good effect in buildings of the Lombardo style. The Worcester Railroad Freight House, erected at the same time, has always seemed to me one of the best proportioned

buildings in Providence. Of course profuse ornamentation would not have been proper on such a building. But there are abundant proofs in Providence, as in every city, that architects do not always find it easy to build great storehouses which are not positively ugly. These two railway stations illustrate one merit which belongs to nearly all of Mr. Tefft's buildings—the beauty and lightness with which his roofs rest upon the walls. Let any one stand on the promenade near the State Prison, and he will see what I mean. Many roofs seem to be crushing the walls out from beneath them. But the vast roof on that long station-house seems to lie almost as buoyantly as though it were floating in the air—a tent covering rather than a heavy mass of timber and slate. It is a fine feature in a structure of this size.

"Mr. Tefft soon became what might be called a purist in architecture. A glance at almost any of his later works will convince one of this. His passion for severe simplicity became strong. In one so young this was remarkable. I have always thought he yielded too much to this tendency.* I believe that it was strengthened by his disgust at the meretricious work of some of our ambitious young American architects. I have no doubt that his life in Europe would have modified his views, and have led him to give more scope to his fruitful imagination in enriching his works. Had he lived five years longer, I am confident that he would have given us productions far superior to the numerous meritorious works which stand as monuments of his skill and taste. He had so much boldness and originality, such fertility of resources, such ingenuity in arranging details and overcoming mechanical difficulties, and such chasteness of style, that when his European studies had given him, as they surely would have done, more breadth and variety of treatment, he must have combined in himself the chief qualities of the great architect.

"But Mr. Tefft's untiring mind was not confined within the limits of his profession. He was as fond of the sister arts of painting and sculpture as of architecture, and was eager to foster in the public a love for them. His activity in gathering the collection of pictures for the finest Art Exhibition which Providence ever enjoyed, and his ardent desire for the instruction of the people in the fine arts, attested by his bequest of nearly all his property to the Rhode Island Art Association, must be gratefully remembered by all. He had bestowed much thought upon the best mode of establishing a free public library in Providence. Indeed, I have rarely known a young man whose mind was so productive of plans for useful work or whose hand was so ready to aid in executing such plans.

"I was hardly surprised at hearing of his brilliant labors in Europe, or his scheme for establishing an universal currency. It is clear that when he addressed himself to the problem, he studied with his usual zeal and with decided originality. But death seized him while his monetary plan and so many other plans with which his restless brain was teeming were yet unfinished.

*The Bank of North America, in Providence, a perfect gem in the Florentine palatial style, is a striking exception. The facade is perhaps the most beautiful of Mr. Tefft's works.

"I hardly dare to say how great things I think he was capable of, lest I should be deemed extravagant by those who did not know him as well as I did. He seemed to be just entering on his best years of work. His growing mind had evidently not reached its culmination of power. His friends were certainly justified in expecting for him even a more brilliant career than that of which they had already so good reason to be proud. But, alas; who of them can forget the sad day, when all of their hopes of his brilliant earthly future were suddenly quenched? Yet they sorrowed not 'as others who have no hope.' For the young architect in all his busy plannings had not forgotten 'the building of God, the house not made with hands eternal in the heavens!'"

We have referred to the genius of Mr. Tefft. That he possessed this quality in a more than ordinary degree those most intimate with him bear testimony. He arrived at conclusions almost intuitively. On all subjects with which he professed familiarity his opinions were positively and freely expressed. His ideas on many topics were in advance of his time. This was particularly true in the departments of architecture and Art. Without the morbid temperament of Haydon, his ideal of perfection was no less exalted, and his spirit chafed at the slow development of a taste for the beautiful in all things. In looking at a painting defective in perspective, coloring, or expression, it was not easy for him to conceal his contempt for the handling of the artist. Harmony in finish filled him with exquisite pleasure, as incongruities awakened pain. His critical severity sometimes caused him to be misunderstood, and motives and feelings were attributed to him which were foreign to his nature.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following applicants were declared elected Associate members of the Institute by final vote of the Board of Directors June 2, 1910:

Parker, Walter H.,	Cal., San Francisco.
Polk, Willis,	Cal., San Francisco.
Bleckley, Haralson,	Ga., Atlanta.
Dougherty, Edward E.,	Ga., Atlanta.
Post, James Otis,	N. Y., New York.
Garber, Frederick W.,	Ohio, Cincinnati.
Morris, George Spencer,	Pa., Philadelphia.
Ziegler, Charles A.,	Pa., Philadelphia.
Strong, Carlton,	Pa., Pittsburgh.
Shuchardt, William H.,	Wis., Milwaukee.
Nechodoma, Antonin,	R. D., Santo Domingo.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

At the annual meeting of the Chapter held June 14, 1910, the officers for last year were re-elected:

<i>President,</i>	GEORGE C. NIMMONS.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	ALLEN B. POND.
<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	ALFRED H. GRANGER.
<i>Secretary,</i>	PETER B. WIGHT.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	ROBERT C. BERLIN.

The date of the annual meeting has been changed to June as heretofore noted, as it was decided that it afforded the Chapter an opportunity to wind up its affairs and the newly elected officials time during the summer vacation to think over the programme for the coming year.

At the regular meeting held May 9, 1910, Dr. Wm. A. Evans, Health Commissioner of the City of Chicago, addressed the Chapter on the Health Conditions of the City of Chicago Growing out of the Necessity for Better Ventilation of Buildings, which lecture was illustrated with diagrams.

The Executive Committee of the Chapter has made an effort to procure better meeting accommodations in the Art Institute. The President has interviewed Mr. Charles E. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute, and he has promised to make a new arrangement for Club Rooms in the Art Institute the coming year. It has since been ascertained that the plans of the Art Institute for the new Club Room to be located at the north end of the main building on the basement floor have been perfected, and that the work will soon be undertaken so that it is expected that the September meeting will be held in the new room.

On February 14, 1910, the Chapter accepted the invitation of the National Federation of Arts at Washington to become an allied Chapter of the organization and appointed Mr. Irving K. Pond, President of the A. I. A., as its delegate. Mr. Howard Shaw was later substituted for Mr. Pond who had already accepted an invitation to read a paper at the meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in Chicago on the same date as the annual meeting of the National Federation of Arts in Washington, May 17, 18 and 19, 1910.

The jury to award the annual gold medal of honor to the architect or architects of a building represented at the annual exhibition of the Architectural Club by an architect having office in Illinois, the building also having been erected in this State within the last five years, presented its report at the meeting held May 9, 1910, and recommended that the medal awarded to the firm of Marshall & Fox, both members of this Chapter, for the design and execution of the Blackstone Hotel at Chicago. The award was approved by the Chapter at that meeting and the medal was presented at the annual meeting June 14, 1910.

One problem the Chapter has before it is to define how it will use the endowment of a scholarship in architecture, the funds for which are furnished by Mr. Benjamin H. Marshall in memory of his father, and to be called the Caleb Marshall Scholarship.

The Illinois Chapter has recently sustained a great loss in the death of one of its oldest and most valued members, Mr. Samuel Atwater Treat, who died June 18, 1910. Since this date no Chapter meeting has been held, but a memorial to Mr. Treat has been prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Peter B. Wright, at the request of the Executive Committee, which will be presented at the September meeting of the Chapter. This Memorial is given in part under the heading of Obituaries.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

The regular monthly meeting was held, February 8, 1910, at Alt Heidelberg at 6.30 P. M., with the usual dinner preceding, and was called to order by the President. There were twelve members present.

Professor Percy Ash, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of the Chapter.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved.

The Directors reported a meeting held January 27, 1910, and a resolution adopted endorsing the Building Code as prepared by the Committee on Legislation, with the following letter sent to the Building Commission of Detroit:

The Building Commission of Detroit:

GENTLEMEN: The Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has devoted much time and study to the conditions in Detroit with relation to building work, and the subject, through a standing committee, has been a matter of very serious labor, extending over a period of nine or ten years, which has culminated in the preparation of a code governing building construction.

This code is now before your commission and has the indorsement of this organization, and it is with the sincere belief that the enactment of this code into a city ordinance will be of the greatest benefit to the community, that the Michigan Chapter respectfully requests that you will use every honorable means of giving the Code the force of law.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
By ARTHUR H. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

The report of the Directors was approved.

A discussion relating to the variation in fees paid by the different departments of Detroit for architectural services, was held, and developed the sentiment that these should be equalized and should be based on the schedule of charges as adopted

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

Since the previous report meetings have been held on April 6, May 4, May 12, June 1, June 13, and July 22, those of April 6, May 4, and June 1 being regular, and the others special meetings.

At the meeting of April 6 was discussed the Code of Competitions as submitted by the Institute and its provisions were unanimously supported.

The meeting of May 4 was held in Tacoma and consisted of a dinner followed by an illustrated talk on City Planning by the Secretary.

At the next meeting the following men were elected to membership in the Chapter: Mr. Francis B. Byrne, Seattle, and Mr. Myron P. Potter, Mr. Earl N. Dugan, and George Gove, of Tacoma. A report by Carl F. Gould, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Architectural Club and of the Chapter, was a matter for congratulation on the part of the Chapter and Club, 17,800 people having attended the Exhibition during the two weeks it was in progress.

At the June regular meeting the Chapter voted \$100 toward the McKim Memorial Fund. At that meeting, also, the Chapter regretfully accepted the resignation of Mr. C. R. Aldrich, who has discontinued active practice and has engaged in contracting enterprises.

On June 13 the Chapter met, at luncheon, Mr. E. H. Bennett, of Chicago, who is now engaged upon a city plan for the city of Portland and for Minneapolis. He spoke interestingly in regard to the subject of city planning and the occasion was most enjoyable.

During the quarter the Secretary has received appointment to the Municipal Plans Commission, following nomination by the Chapter, and a special meeting of the Chapter was held July 22 to discuss means of furthering the cause of the city plan of Seattle and aiding the Chapter's appointee in such ways as may be possible.

W. R. B. WILLCOX,
Secretary.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM BLEDDYN POWELL, F. A. I. A.

Mr. Powell was born in Philadelphia 1854 and died April 26, 1910. He had no technical education and his first employment in an architect's office was with Mr. Louis Reddman, after which he was in the office of the Engineer of Bridges and Buildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1872 he was appointed assistant to John McArthur, then City Architect. In 1878 he resigned his position with Mr. McArthur to take a position with Coleman & Brother at Lebanon, Penn. Returning from Lebanon, he went again into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad until 1889 when he was elected architect of the Public Buildings Commission and served in that capacity until the Commission was abolished and the architectural force transferred to the Bureau of City Property.

During the course of his service with the Pennsylvania Railroad, he designed many of the stations along its lines. Among the more important buildings erected under his supervision were the Union Stations at Baltimore and Richmond, Va., and the terminal improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City.

In his private work he designed the residence of Mr. Elkins at Broad Street and Girard Avenue and later the Hotel Majestic, and a great many of the City Police and Fire Stations were designed by him, as was also the new pumping station at 6th Street and Lehigh Avenue.

Mr. Powell was descended from an old Philadelphia family, his great-grandfather serving in the Revolutionary War and his grandfather being one of the first councilmen in Philadelphia.

Mr. Powell was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of War of 1812, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Union League, American Institute of Architects, Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Genealogical Society.

Mr. Powell was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1887.

Under Chapter Notes, Philadelphia Chapter, will be found the resolutions passed by the Chapter on the death of Mr. Powell.

SAMUEL ATWATER TREAT, F. A. I. A.

Mr. Treat was a native of New Haven, where he was born on the 29th of December, 1839. There he graduated in 1856 from the "Collegiate and Commercial Institute," familiarly called William Russell's Military Academy. This was a famous school at the time and prepared many students to enter Yale and other colleges. Immediately after his graduation he entered the architectural office of Sidney M. Stone, also at New Haven, and remained there until 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil War.

He enlisted early in the 15th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. While in the field he was detailed for special duty in the office of Capt. J. A. Judson, Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Beaufort, N. C., and remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to the office of Mr. Stone at New Haven, but soon afterwards moved to Chicago, where he was employed as first assistant in the office of C. E. Randall, where he met Mr. Foltz who was also in the employ of Mr. Randall, and afterwards went into practice on his own account.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Estelle Burlingams of Chicago who survives him.

He was in Chicago during the great conflagration of 1871, and in the following year formed a partnership with Mr. Fritz Foltz, above referred to.

This partnership was continued until 1897 after which time he took a suite of offices in the Fisher Building which had just been completed, and was always to be found at the same place until his death, which occurred on the 18th of June of the present year. He died at Battle Creek, Michigan, and was interred at Springfield, Ohio, where Mrs. Treat's relatives reside, and it is understood that he will be finally buried in one of the cemeteries of Chicago.

Mr. Treat was one of the oldest members of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., having been elected an Associate member of the Institute in 1873 and of the Chapter when it was called the Chicago Chapter. He was elected

as a Fellow of the Institute when it was reorganized and consolidated with the Western Association in 1889. He held many offices in the Institute and Chapter. He was twice elected President of the Illinois Chapter, and twice as President of Chicago Architects' Business Association. For nine years he was Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the Chicago Architects' Business Association.

He was for many years a Trustee or Director of all of these organizations. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League Club and also a member of the Cliff Dwellers. He was an amateur musician of note.

In referring to Mr. Treat's executive works it must be born in mind that for the first twenty-five years of his practice he was associated with Fritz Foltz under the firm name of Treat & Foltz, Mr. Treat being the older of the two. This was one of those felicitous partnerships of architects whose experience was marked by a harmony of action and coordination of effort which could not fail to produce successful results. Mr. Treat's inclination was toward the practical side of the work and Mr. Foltz's to the artistic, and the work of their quarter century of association shows good results in both fields. They were equally at home in handling the problems of a huge factory or an elaborate dwelling. During this period they carried to completion St Luke's Hospital with its various extensions on the Indiana Avenue side, the great machine works of Frazer & Chalmers, a fireproof warehouse for the L. S. & M. S. Railroad Company, the Wollensack Fireproof Warehouse, the Arizona Apartments on Lake Avenue, the Tudor Apartments on Ellis Avenue, the Martin A. Ryerson residence on Drexel Boulevard, the C. B. Farwell residence on the Lake Shore Drive, C. B. Libby's residence on Michigan Boulevard, Anthony Schmidt's residence on Drexel Boulevard and George Armour's residence on Prairie Avenue. The last work undertaken by the firm was the Clinton Street plant of the Western Electric Company, covering several blocks, which was mainly the work of Mr. Treat.

It was after the dissolution of the firm that Western Electric Company decided to erect an entirely new plant at Hawthorne, a western suburb

of Chicago. It engaged Mr. Treat for this work and he carried it on to completion through many years of arduous labor. It is one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world, comprising many buildings. This was the principal work of his life and he saw it completed, though since his connection with the company several other buildings have been added.

At the time of his death he had only one building in course of erection, for the Crane Company.

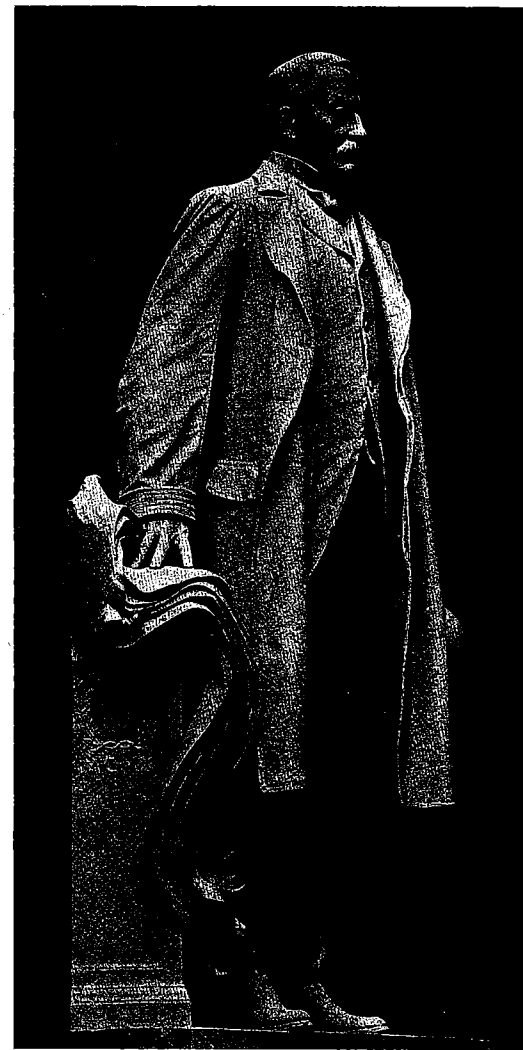
Mr. Treat had been ill since January, 1910, and yet his death from heart failure was very sudden. The last two months he had been at a Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he died.

I will not venture to offer any individual tribute to his memory. There were those who knew him better though they did not know him so long—my acquaintance dated from 1866—and whose words will have greater weight than mine. When I asked Mr. Fritz Foltz what he had to say of his old partner he said, "I considered him a fast friend and a first class fellow. He was a man worth knowing, capable and honest through and through."

I will only add the following from an editorial in the *Construction News* for June 25, 1910, by Henry W. Culbertson: "He had gone his three score and ten, but he was youthful and buoyant in spirit, with a manner that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Treat possessed to a remarkable degree a rare combination in these days—that of an architect and business man—and his practical knowledge of affairs, coupled with his architectural education and a cheerful, businesslike and helpful nature, were undoubtedly the features of his composition which appealed strongly to his clients. * * * While Mr. Treat was a practical and serious man he seemed to get more pleasure and joy out of life than most men who have been successful. At times he was extremely busy with his profession, then again he would pick up and go to some remote watering place for a month or two, or abroad for three or four months, and at the same time he never seemed to miss anything."

If he did not miss any of the opportunities that are waiting for the faithful and exemplary practitioner, we, who have stood by him in his efforts to uphold the honor and dignity of his profession, now and for years to come will certainly miss his cheerful countenance at our meetings and his helpful counsel in all our undertakings.

PETER B. WIGHT.



COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE
ERECTED IN NEW TERMINAL STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
NEW YORK CITY. (McKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, Architects.)

Adolph A. Weinman, Sculptor

Bronze Inscription on Stone Pedestal of Monument

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT

President Pennsylvania Railroad Company 1899-1906,
whose foresight, courage and ability achieved the extension
of the Pennsylvania Railroad System into New York City

Statue cast and erected by
JNO. WILLIAMS Inc., NEW YORK