

Jacobsen's Biographical Index of  
American Artists  
Volume I-Book III

Compiled and Edited  
by Anita Jacobsen

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| <u>West, 1860-1960.</u> Fullerton, Ca. The Center, 1976   | NO; N<br>Univers  |
| Mulligan, Tim: <u>The Hudson River Valley</u> , 1992-1993 Edition: Random House, New York   | North<br>by Jule  |
| Murray, Peter and Linda: <u>Dictionary of Art and Artists</u> ; New York; Praeger, 1965   | NOAC              |
| Museum of Modern Art: <u>New Japanese Painting and Sculpture</u> ; New York; Doubleday  | NYPL              |
| Museum of New Mexico: <u>Representation Art and Artists of New Mexico</u> ; School of American Research, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, 1940   | NMAA              |
| Mystic, CT; Society of Mystic CT Artists;   | Oakla<br>Life a   |
| NA and NAD; National Academy of Design, NY, Exhibition Record; Bartlett Cowdrey, compiler 2 vols. NY 1943   | Oakla<br>Oakla    |
| <u>The National Academy of Design Annual Exhibition Record</u> , 1861-1900; 1901-1950; National Academy of Design, <u>The Winter Exhibition, 1906-1932</u> ; Sound View Press, 1990. <u>Vol I, 1973</u> : | Oakla<br>Oakla    |
| National Academy of Design: <u>The Winter Exhibition, Vol II</u> ; Kennedy Galleries, 1973  | Oakla             |
| NAC; National Arts Club;  | Olana<br>Expos    |
| National Gallery of Art; <u>American Painting. An Illustrated Catalogue</u> ; National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. 1980   | Officia<br>Franci |
| NAWA; National Academy of Women Painters and Sculptors  | OK: C<br>1978,1   |
| NMAA; National Museum of American Art, Washington, D.C.   | Olpin,            |
| NSS; National Sculpture Society, NY   | Opitz,<br>New Y   |
| New Mexico Art Association:   | Oregon            |
| Mewark Museum;  | Oregon            |
| <u>Selected Works by Contemporary New Jersey Artists</u> ; 1965; The Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey.;  | Oregon            |
| <u>New Jersey Artists, 1955</u> ;   | Oregon            |
| <u>Early New Jersey Artists; 1957</u> ,   | Otis, C           |
| <u>Work by New Jersey Artists, 1958</u> ,   | Demon             |
| <u>Work by New Jersey Artists, 1961</u> ;   | Overla            |
| <u>Work by New Jersey Artists, 1964</u> ;   | P&P; c            |
| <u>New Jersey Artist</u> ; October 18 to December 1, 1968,  | Exposi            |
| <u>New Series</u> ; Spring- Summer 1956,  | PAFA;             |
| <u>New Series</u> , Winter- Spring, 1961,   | P&S: c            |
| <u>New Series</u> , Spring-Summer, 1963,  | Art, 19           |
| <u>New Series</u> , Fall-Summer 1950,   | Painte            |
| <u>Exhibition of Classical America, 1815-1845</u> held 4/26/1963,   | PAM; J            |
| <u>Sculpture by 19th century Artists</u> ; Fall, 1962;  | Traball           |
| <u>American Folk Art</u> , The Museum, New Series, Summer Fall, 1967  | Potter            |
| <u>People and Places of New Jersey</u> ,  |                   |
| The Museum, New Series, Spring, Summer, 1963.   |                   |
| <u>A Survey of American Sculpture, late 18th century to 1962</u> ; 1962;  |                   |
| <u>Women Artists of America, 1707-1964</u> , 1965;  |                   |
| <u>Black Artists; Two Generations</u> ; 1971;   |                   |
| <u>Nature's Bounty &amp; Man's Delight</u> ; 1958;  |                   |

Jacobsen's Biographical Index of American Artists

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| <p>received favorable comments at the annual Mechanics' Institute Fairs. Solomon Gump became his friend and patron, and in 1872 they opened a gallery called, "Marple &amp; Gump, Importers of Paintings." Gump provided the financial backing and was exclusive agent to the sale of Marple's paintings. During the 1870s, Marple was considered one of the top artists in San Francisco and was financially successful. Prizes &amp; Awards: silver medal, Mechanics' Inst., 1871. Professional Achievements: Society of CA Pioneers; Oakland Art Museum; Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento; CA Historical Society; CA State Library. Address: After moving to San Francisco in 1866, he established a studio at 432 Montgomery Street and in 1867 participated in a sale of paintings with several other artists including Denny, Young, Holdredge, and Bell. After he returned from Europe and after a short stay in NYC, he returned to San Francisco in 1871. In 1877, he left San Francisco and director of the St. Louis Art Ass'n. In October of 1880, he was in CO doing prospecting and painting with Harvey Otis Young. Source: Charles L. Marple, son; "California Landscape Painting, 1860-1885"; CSA; "Art and Artists in Santa Cruz Catalogue"; DR; Havlice; HU; NMAA; SAM; WWA.</p> | <p>Landscape oil 8x10" SPBLA #103 6/2/81<br/>San Francisco BayJan 6x8" Butter 6/9/83<br/>Shepherd/Shepherdess d81 14"x24" Wesch 12/83<br/>Traveling across the Valley (d.01) 10x8 o/c B 7/25/86 4241<br/>Sierras/Sunset d78pan 6"x12" CHRE #101 11/30/88<br/>Sirians in Yosemite Valley (d.81) 10x8 o/c B 4/5/89 1250<br/>Cathas along a Country Road, Marin 14x24 o/c B 2/7/90 #1009<br/>Ossia County, New York gild/bd 14"x24" CHENY #57 3/16/90<br/>Going into Sher (d.76) 12x20 o/c B 6/1/93 #729<br/>Waiting for the Ferry (d.81) 12x20 o/c B 6/1/93 #732<br/>High Country Encampment (d.78) 14x24 o/c B 6/15/95 #4187</p> | <p>\$2,530<br/>\$600<br/>\$725<br/>\$302<br/>\$1,540<br/>\$467<br/>\$2,200<br/>\$1,320<br/>\$1,495<br/>\$920<br/>\$4,600</p> |
|  | MARQUARDT, B.; 20th century<br>Oil Lamp/Mason; 26"x20" Butterfield 7/2/83   | \$50   |
|  | MARQUESTE, LAURENT HONORE; 1848-1920<br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.   |  |
|  | MARQUEZ, EDWARD; MEXICAN-AMERICAN 1830-<br>Father holds Lamb /Son 19"x27" Dunning #153 10/12/91<br>Flowering 19"x27" Dunning #154 10/12/91<br>Old Man on Mtn 20x28 DG #155 OCT 12 91  | \$110<br>\$193<br>\$33   |
|  | MARQUIS, ALEXANDER; SCOTCH-AMERICAN 1811-1884;<br>Painter<br>Born: 1811; Scotland; died 1884, Denver, CO.<br>Professional Accomplishments: Milwaukee, WI c1850-1882; Denver 1882, 1884. Source: Bera, MNF; NMAA; Young.   |  |
|  | MARQUIS, GUILIELMA D.; 1900-<br>Painter<br>Source: CO; Havlice.   |  |
|  | MARQUIS, P.;<br>Painter<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
|  | MARQUIS, Mrs. TOMLINSON; see TOMLINSON, DOROTHEA  |  |
|  | MARR AND GORDON:<br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.   |  |
|  | MARR, J.;<br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
|  | MARR, JOHN:<br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
|  | MARR, KATE T.;<br>Painter<br>Professional Accomplishments: active, Washington, D.C. 1890. Source: McMahon; PETT; VEB; Washington Directory.   |  |
|  | MARR, OWEN K.;<br>Marine Painter<br>Born: 8/10/1861, Georgetown, ME; died 12/01/1933, Bath, ME.<br>Professional Achievements: Bath Marine Museum. A sailor as a young man; house and sign painter; also prolific marine painter. Source: WWA.   |  |
|  | MARR, THOMAS;<br>Illustrator<br>Address: Boston, MA. Source: WWA.   |  |
|  | MARRA, F.;<br>Painter<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
|  | MARRACCINI, PHILIP;<br>Address: Brooklyn, NY. Source: MallettII.  |  |
|  | MARRACK, R.;<br>Painter<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
|  | MARRANCA, JERRY;<br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.   |  |
|  | MARS, IRMA BRATTON; 1901-<br>Married Reginald Mars<br>Painter; Illustrator; Teacher<br>Born: 8/27/1901, Newton, IA;<br>Education: C. A. Cumming. Fellowship: IA Artists Guild; Chicago Gallery Art. Address: Des Plaines, IL. Source: Mallett: WA1-3; WWA.  |  |
|  | MARS, P. L.; 20th century;  |  |

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| MARQUARDT, B.; 20th century<br>Oil Lamp/Mason; 26"x20" Butterfield 7/21/83   | \$50   |
| <b>MARQUESTE, LAURENT HONORE: 1848-1920</b><br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.   |  |
| <b>MARQUEZ, EDWARD: MEXICAN-AMERICAN 1930-</b><br>Father Holds Lamb /Son 19"x27" Dunning #153 10/12/91<br>Plowing 19"x27" Dunning #154 10/12/91<br>Old Man On Mtn 20x28 DG #155 OCT 12 91  | \$110<br>\$193<br>\$33   |
| <b>MARQUIS, ALEXANDER; SCOTCH-AMERICAN 1811-1884;</b><br>Portrait Painter<br>Born: 1811, Scotland: died 1884, Denver, CO.<br>Professional Accomplishments: Milwaukee, WI c1850-1882; Denver 1882; 1884. Source: Berea; MNF; NMAA; Young. |  |
| <b>MARQUIS, GULIELMA D.; 1900-</b><br>Painter<br>Source: CO; Havlice.  |  |
| <b>MARQUIS, P.:</b><br>Painter<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
| <b>MARQUIS, Mrs. TOMLINSON; see TOMLINSON, DOROTHEA</b>  |  |
| <b>MARR and GORDON:</b><br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.   |  |
| <b>MARR, J.:</b><br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
| <b>MARR, JOHN:</b><br>Sculptor<br>Source: NMAA.  |  |
| <b>MARR, KATE T.:</b><br>Painter<br>Professional Accomplishments: active, Washington, D.C. 1890. Source: McMahon; PETT; VEM; Washington Directory.   |  |
| <b>MARR, OWEN K.:</b><br>Marine Painter<br>Born: 8/10/1861, Georgetown. ME: died 12/01/1933, Bath, ME.<br>Pr Achiever<br>also prolific   | Marine Museum. A sailor as a young man; house and<br>inter. Source: WWAAC. |
| <b>MAS;</b>  |  |

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## SPEECH OF MR. E. P. ALLIS BEFORE THE MILWAUKEE GREENBACK CLUB.

Gentlemen: It has been my fortune,—whether for good or ill—to depart from my ordinarily retired habit, and make myself somewhat locally conspicuous as a greenback man. As this is a private meeting of our own Milwaukee citizens, I desire, if not out of place, to give some of the reasons and motives that have actuated me. In my judgment this question lies deeper and has more far-reaching results than is usually attributed to it. The present state of our country is a fearfully depressed one, and it is daily growing worse instead of better. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the suffering and crime which are the direct results of the present state of things. Pecuniarily I have not the slightest doubt but that we are losing every year an amount equal to our whole national debt and our country is being set back many years in its growth. These things of themselves are serious, and of such importance as to make this the vital question of the time, but they are not its most important feature. The grand feature underlying all this is the perpetuity of our institutions themselves. Our government is on trial as a government of the people, and the eyes of the whole human family are upon it. It has passed safely through two of its trying epochs, its birth in the revolution and the maintenance of its unity in the war of the rebellion. It now approaches its third and most trying one, its claim to perpetuity by reason of its benefits to the people in a material or pecuniary way. We are apt to forget the close alliance which exists between

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE  
in a republic like ours. The Government of to-day is simply the voice of the people last year, and the Government next year is simply the voice of the people of to-day. Our laws are the voice of the people and they change with the minds of the people. An absolute and powerful monarchy can disregard the prosperity

of the whole people, in some special interest if it wills, but a republic cannot. It must prove itself of advantage to the majority of the people, or that majority have the power to change it. In a strong monarchical government, only the friends of the Government are soldiers; in ours every voter is a soldier and his ballot a possible bullet. The citizens of a republic, more than those of a monarchy, must be kept prosperous to ensure a stable government, and it is here where our danger lies. It is of but comparative trifling importance whether there are few or many individual financial disasters, but it is of great importance whether a government of the people is able to maintain the prosperity of the people, for upon that depends the question of whether or not it shall pass away. It is no longer open to serious question, I think, that our present suffering condition arises from some financial mistake and not from any physical cause. Notwithstanding the exhausting war of the rebellion, there has been nothing in the history of our country that should give other than extreme prosperity as the result. With a country boundless in extent, fertility and resources, and with thousands of men both at home and abroad anxious to improve the opportunities, not only are they idle and our growth paralyzed, but going backwards we survey with dismay the idleness and crime which are becoming chronic, and the daily increasing

### FINANCIAL DISASTERS

that occur. The first outburst of our present trouble came from the failure of those great banking houses that had risked the currency temporarily entrusted to them in projects that required longer time for their consummation than they could retain possession of the currency. It is not claimed by any one, I think, that the Northern Pacific road, in whose behalf Jay Cooke's borrowed means were invested, is not an ultimate necessity but that he was too early in the work and as he could not carry it over, he had to let it fall. If more currency could have been had, even temporarily, it might have been carried over and the whole disaster been avoided; but it could not, and so the fabric fell. This fore-runner of trouble caused all our financial institutions to prepare for the worst, and as these institutions are the dispensers and

Green Box  
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distributors of our money, which is rigid in its character, the trouble began to spread to general business. That which was weakest, though most important, labor unsupported by capital, succumbed first and it is to day idle, naked and hungry. The small traders soon follows, quickly succeeded by the weaker of the larger ones, and all are subject to contingencies of danger that in other times would not be regarded.

At all enterprises is professed, the stronger ones will close their doors when it becomes certain that no change for the better is at hand. Each failure or stoppage creates other idle men, and adds to the idle capital. Should this continue long enough, capital itself, no longer able to win an increase, would begin to feed upon itself, and the destruction of all value be the inevitable result. This extreme result is hardly possible, because the violence of the disease will compel an earlier remedy, but as it is leading towards this national calamity, it needs more than curative or puritan attention to early discern its cause, apply the remedy, and provide for its non-recurrence in the future. My object in the little I have had to do with this question has been two or threefold. First, as I have an abiding faith in the greenback as the best adequate currency the world over, and in its being not only an essential, but an indispensable element in our future prosperity, and necessarily in the perpetuation of our republic, I tried to do all I could to present its claims to favor. Second, as I think the cause of much of the movement arises from a misapprehension of its object, fostered and fed by the extreme views of many of its friends, it has been my aim to keep steadily and strongly in view the fact that we did not need, wish or approve a currency of less value than gold, or of volume that would not maintain itself at a par value with gold.

My third object was to try and get the subject in its simplicity and truth before the business community, to get them to read and think, to write and speak upon it; to get them to familiarize themselves with its details and workings, irrespective of any false ideas or party bias. Business men are too apt to think that the subject is too intricate for any one to understand, except one who deals in money, forgetting that they themselves are the ones most deeply interested and are able to understand it better than anyone else, as their occupations are such as to require them to view money in its true light, as the servant of trade and commerce instead of its master. Such are my objects, and I am encouraged in the belief that the discussion of this subject is becoming so wide, and that the belief in the greenback is becoming so general, as to command its removal from the arena of party politics and make it a common feature of all parties. I do not know what the politics of most of you

are, nor so far as this question is concerned do I care if it is better that you should be of all parties. Neither party is a unit on this question, and we may yet be able to secure the blessings of our matchless currency, whatever party will come into power. As I am no close student of party rise and progress, I cannot speak from any great knowledge of them, but it seems to me that this is not a question on which to found a political party. If we are right, it is a question of as vital importance as any ever actuated in America and should become an axiom of all parties. If it comes to be a direct party issue, there is no escape from the fact that there will be arraigned on one side the wealth and accumulated capital, and on the other the labor of the country, and it is not difficult to foresee what might be the possible result of a sharp and plain-blank contest between these two forces. It would be too apt to be disastrous whichever won, for to the victor belong the spoils. It might result in abolitionism and sedition on the one side or CONCERNISM AND LICENSE on the other. No chance for the choice should ever be given. These forces should be harmonized and not placed in antagonism.

It does not seem to me now, that either party—as a party—looks at this question on its actual merits or demerits, but each has in view its present popularity or the reverse. They are considering how they can best use the question to help themselves, instead of how they can help the people in their distress. It is our province, therefore, to so agitate this subject by meetings, addresses, letters, discussions, etc., as to educate and bring out the sense of the people in such force that both and all parties will adopt as a foundation stone, the protection of our matchless American currency. If any of you, therefore, have come here with a view to solicit, or expecting to be solicited, to now abridge your present party ties, such intention was not mine. I could not now feel bound by such action, though my sympathies would be with your currency views. This is no time or place to speak at length or in detail, and I only wish to say a few words upon the general subject of capital and labor, and the position of the manufacturer. All concede that well-employed labor is wealth, that we can not have too much of it, and that a nation can not prosper and become wealthy with its labor idle. All will agree also that unemployed capital, as well as unemployed labor is a source of great loss to the nation.

All must agree, also, that unemployed capital and idle labor should be brought together, for in their union lies the highest good, both for themselves and the nation. In the reason of their not coming freely together lies hidden the cause of our present troubles. The purely capitalist is one whose support is solely upon

the usage of his capital, and the purely laborer is one whose sole support is by his labor. The one modifications and the gradations, the one to the other, are varied, and almost infinite. The purely manufacturer occupies the exact middle ground between them. His support comes from combining the two, and anything which disturbs either the one or the other, disturbs him. It is necessary for him to extend one hand to capital and the other to labor and draw them together, and if either is absent or insufficient his occupation is gone.

The position of the manufacturer is seldom viewed correctly from either side. Both are essential to him, and he is essential made to and hence he is generally made to BEAR BOTH THIEFES BINS.

Labor, unaided by capital, is scarce a step removed from barbarism, and capital, unaided by labor, is weak and self-constraining. As the position of a capitalist in civilized society is an honorable and enviable one, all strive to attain it, and in the strife arises conflict and jealousy. The manufacturer, who occupies the middle ground, stands as a wall between them in their anger, or as a mutual friend in their love. Labor comes surging up on the one side demanding employment and pay, and capital comes bearing down on the other, demanding immediate and usage. Both these reasonable demands he desires and ought to be able to fill Each may at times be exacting, but it will ultimately react, as their true interests are in harmony. At the present time we have the anomaly of both being apparently abundant, and both idle. Labor is suffering greatly for capital and capital is sowing the seeds of suffering for labor. Each one would be benefited by a combination with the other, but the manufacturer is unable to obtain a profit from their combination, and they remain apart. If that profit could be assured, everything would start into life at once, and the beginning of the end of our trouble would have come. The reason of that want of profit is from want of demand. Consumption has almost entirely ceased, and hence production is paralyzed. I am told that for the first time in its history the Merrimac Print Works in New England have passed a dividend, if indeed they have not closed their mills. The report of the officer is that heretofore their product has been consumed as fast as made at a remunerative price, but that now they have 9,000,000 yards built up in their warehouse, which they are unable to sell at any price for consumption. This state of things does not arise, mind you, from there being any less people to wear those prints, nor from there being an overproduction of them, for there are tens of thousands of naked and cold backs in Europe for the ostensible purpose of getting gold. We shall get no gold for them; the idea is almost absurd. Europe has no gold to spare us, and will not permit any to go to spare us, and will not permit any to go to

wants the other but they cannot get together. This case is typical of most manufacturers at the present time. There is no lack of use for their wares, but those who employed, consumption begins again and probably follows as a matter of course. As the threatened resumption of forced specific payment would naturally enhance the immediate value of fungible capital, or rather would depreciate the value of all products, capital now naturally and wisely hesitates to seek any industrial outlet, and will not do so as long as that contingency hangs over it. In my opinion FORCED SPECIE PAYMENTS are everywhere a delusion, but in a debtor country like ours, impossible as well as imprudent, out even were this not so, is it not better, in view of the present distress, to defer the attempt for a time, lest labor in its efforts be driven to desperation, and all forms of capital be depreciated or destroyed. It seems almost like an interposition of Providence that a mild winter has befriended the poor, and has perhaps spared us some scenes of violence. We cannot expect another such winter, and unless relief comes sooner, labor will be in a far worse condition next winter than now.

We cannot expect any relief from the ordinary current of events. There is nothing which will start of itself. The hand of Government must set the wheels in motion if they are to move once. How important is it then that each and every one of us should do all he can to bring this subject into prominence without delay, that our present Congress may act favorably upon it. We cannot expect that any thing will give all needed relief, nor that it can come at once, but the repeal of the reumption act will be a step in the right direction and that alone will be a great point gained. If this act is not repealed or modified, I dare not think of its effecting any relief. Conservatism may act itself down in the general ruin. Conservative capital little reck the magazine on which it rests, and God grant the burning fire may be snatched away before an explosion occurs. There should also be steps taken to defeat the passage in the House of the bill lately passed in the Senate to sell \$500,000,000 of our 4½ per cent bonds in Europe for the ostensible purpose of getting gold. We shall get no gold for them; the idea is almost absurd. Europe has no gold to spare us, and will not permit any to go to

come to us. We shall get the proceeds of the bonds in goods and merchandize that we ought not to have, or at best in other bonds.

WHAT WE NEED

more than all else is to reduce our debt to Europe instead of increasing it. What gold we get we must dig from our own soil, and the more we dig and send them for our bonds the better off we shall be. We do not to-day produce enough gold to pay the interest on our present debt to Europe, and to increase it, is the height of bad management. Our own people would carry all our Government debt at less than 4 per cent. if they only had the opportunity to do so in a convertible bond, and the consummation of this foreign bond sale will defer that time many years. Let us keep it before the people that the solution of this whole trouble would be reached if our currency was first made as good as gold by receipts for custom dues, and interconvertibility with a low interest-bearing gold bond. Its value would then be fixed and stable as gold, and its volume would regulate itself in accordance with that,

value. When they talk of the greenback carrying with it the pledge of your property and mine, as well as of every other citizen of the country, covering as it does every gold mine of the West, as well as every accumulation of the East, and bearing upon its face the sacred seal of America, when they speak of this as a rag, I say, I am led to think of something else that equally deserves the epithet. What is it, gentlemen, that waves over our heads as a nation, flapping lazily in peace, and snapping furiously in the tornado of war? It is nothing, gentlemen, but a rag—a cotton rag—but those painted stars and stripes change it from matter to spirit, raise it from earth to Heaven. It is no longer form and weakness, but sentiment and power; 45,000,000 of people bare their heads in love for it and all humanity raise their hats in respect for it. What that rag is to us politically, the greenback ought, and will, be commercially. Long live the twin rags, and while one ever waves over us, may the other ever float among us.

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When they talk of the greenback carrying with it the pledge of your property and mine, as well as of every other citizen of the country, covering as it does every gold mine of the West, as well as every accumulation of the East, and bearing upon its face the sacred seal of America, when they speak of this as a rag, I say, I am led to think of something else that equally deserves the epithet. What is it, gentlemen, that waves over our heads as a nation, flapping lazily in peace, and snapping furiously in the tornado of war? It is nothing, gentlemen, but a rag—a cotton rag—but those painted stars and stripes change it from matter to spirit, raise it from earth to Heaven. It is no longer form and weakness, but sentiment and power; 45,000,000 of people bare their heads in love for it and all humanity raise their hats in respect for it. What that rag is to us politically, the greenback ought, and will, be commercially. Long live the twin rags, and while one ever waves over us, may the other ever float among us.

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## WISCONSIN GREENBACK.—Supplement.

### National Finances.

### SPEECH OF EDWARD P. ALLIS,

Of Milwaukee, Wis.

Nominee of the Greenback Party for Governor of Wisconsin.

Prepared for delivery before the National Bankers' Association, at N. Y.

Sept. 12, 13 & 14, 1877.

*Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association.*—Your Secretary Mr. Buell, invited me to prepare and present to you at this meeting my views upon the general financial question; and I assure you I esteem it no slight honor, for this body of men is probably unsurpassed in integrity and business ability, and I recognize in your body a tribunal that perhaps controls the destiny of our country. As I represent in sentiment the greenback element, a portion of our people said to be opposed to banks, I refer with pleasure to the words of your Secretary that "these discussions were not confined to a basis of narrow class interest, but were as broad as the public with whom the banks live in mutual dependence."

It is with extreme diffidence that I presume to address a body of men so experienced in financial matters, and only excuse myself upon the ground that my point of view is in many respects the direct reverse of yours, and looking at it from the people's stand-point, as I do, there may be phases of the question apparent to me, that

would be hid from you. While asking your indulgence, therefore, I ask your belief in my perfect honesty of opinion and sincerity of purpose, and that I am only actuated by a thorough conviction that the case and time is an extremely critical one, and that all, both banks and people, are equally and vitally interested in the correct and immediate solution of the question.

You, gentlemen, represent the loanable capital of the country and are here in force and in your organized capacity. I am but a single individual and the official representative of no one, and can implicate no one but myself in what I say, but my position in the greenback party of my own State of Wisconsin, gives me some license to speak for that party, and I assume to address you as a representative of labor in America, taking upon my shoulders all its faults, strenuously claiming all its virtues, and laying before you the claims of the people upon the capital of the country. While I can bind no one officially I believe the labor and the people of our country will be

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only represented in what I say and will support and endorse it, and if so, we stand here, as capital and labor ought ever to stand, peacefully face to face. In what I have to say I will studiously avoid any crimination, but accepting the position as it stands shall try and calmly review the main cause and remedy, and if we, labor and capital, can now join hands labor can afford to let by-gones be by-gones even though it has been the heaviest sufferers.

In a recent communication of your Secretary, Mr. Biell, to cashiers of national banks, in reference to the remission of a bank tax he uses the following language, which is doubtless as true as alarming, and has its confirmation in the just beginning failures and troubles in that class of institutions over which you preside. In speaking of bank capital he says, "the percentage of taxation in some sections of the country including the State taxes and national taxes, amounts to nearly or quite the whole earning power of the capital employed. If this is to be continued, it amounts, by confiscating the earning power to a virtual cancellation of the capital."

We, the labor and the productive interests of the country can fully appreciate this alarming position as described by your Secretary, for we are your predecessors in it. Long ago we stood where you now stand and began our cry for relief. Long ago was our earning power destroyed, and the virtual confiscation of our invested capital has long since become a real one, and we have for some years been struggling against its total annihilation. Our present relative situation confirms the real bond of union that exists between us, and where we go you must follow with the certainty of fate. Labor led the way in your accumulation and it only leads the way in their downfall. Any line of separation that is struck between labor and capital, in a Republic is a false, a pernicious, a dangerous and a subversive one. There is no just conflict between them, but the conflict is with the unjust exactions of the one or the other, and that is inevitable and eternal. They themselves are indissoluble, for labor is the cause and capital the effect, and

continuance of paper money, not compulsorily redeemable in gold on demand. This paper money performed its office, and provided to us the power of our people, and how greatly they were in advance of any material product, but instead of wisely keeping the paper money just as near the full equal, and equivalent of the acknowledged world's standard gold, as full recognition and the prospects of our maintaining our government would admit, we unwisely permitted it to be weighed down as compared with gold, and thence sprang at once all the evils of a largely diverse value in our acknowledged money, and our paper money did not represent our true national standing as it ought. These evils though minor and perhaps negative, added largely to the expense of the war, and gave an unsought but temporary advantage to labor, and employment in vain, and it must ever be employed before stored up labor has a chance, else is stored up labor self-consuming. Banks are the depositories of stored up labor seeking employment, and it can only get permanent safe employment, through the excess of demand for labor and production over the present supply. The true mission of capital is to foster the demand for labor and production, in order that it may find safe employment and increase, and thus add to the advance and civilization of the world. The great danger always has been and probably always will be, and is in the one from which our country is now suffering, is that while the units and tens of labor, and its accumulations, are weak, and comparatively powerless for evil in diverse hands, the sum of these accumulations as concentrated capital, is a great power; and as power ever chafes at its boundaries, and man is human, it is apt to, and does overleap itself. The present condition of things in our country is the bound and rebound of a great human passion, which, powerful for good or evil as directed, was not controlled by wisdom, in our financial affairs. After a hundred years of groping in the dark through successive seasons of prosperity and adversity, following each other with the certainty of man's assertion of his own divine origin and power, and the re-assertion of broken law, and with the regularity of the persistent effort of truth to assert itself, the war came and with it an absolutely necessary greater abundance, and longer

bottom of the pit, upon whose brink capital stands tottering. Instead of endeavoring to shift the burden, it is the duty of capital to see wherefore it is a burden and remove the cause. If labor and the productive interests were profitably employed, the wealth of the country would be increasing rapidly and the tax would be no dispute—worthy bortion to either. Agreed capital has made this mistake, and it is a very common one, viz, that it failed to appreciate the fact, that the use of money or credit by labor and the productive interests, duplicates itself in something besides itself, and that the great gain is in such diverse applications, which of themselves require more money or credit in their use. If you loan me \$25,000 to build a locomotive, I return you the \$25,000 unimpaired, but with labor it has left a new creation of equal value with the \$25,000, which itself needs the use of more money or credit and itself goes to work at once, distributing money and creating new wealth. That money which you loaned me has gained to the community or State of which we both are a part, 100 per cent., in the brief time I have had it, and the original amount is not impaired, but is better and in increased demand. This new creation of national wealth, originating as it does to a large extent from the machinations of the people, it had to a great extent supplied the place of private credit, and the mass of the people were largely free from private debt, and public wealth was being rapidly accumulated and distributed among all the people. After the close of the war, aggregated personal capital or private credit, deemed itself injured or crippled by the current public credit, began to assert itself, and the legislation in its supposed interest has been persistent and long continued and growing more and more exacting by repeated concessions, is leading surely and rapidly to its own downfall as depicted by your Secretary, by destroying the business, loses its force in the fact that all productive business which uses capital was long ago not only profitless but consuming its principal, and shows that the difficulty is deeper down. Loanable capital is the only thing left that can pay the tax, for labor and the productive interests are already nearly confiscated and are at the

the hands of comparatively few people or institutions. In the family of nations, ours is a Republic, and if by any reason all the people who compose it are not equally considered in the administration of its affairs, financial, or otherwise, then does it cease to be a true Republic, and either its form of government, or the administration of it must change. It is this feature of our present situation that is the appalling one; for the swing of the pendulum has gone so far against the mass of the people who are illiberal and poverty, that they can endure no more, and abolitionism on the one side, and anarchy and licentiousness on the other, stand confronting each other, with a fear that the collision will not much longer be deferred, and it is we, the greenback men, that are laboring for the middle or conservative course that will save all both capital, labor, and a republican form of government.

However we may differ, there are some points wherein we can agree, and if we adapt ourselves to each other, on those points of agreement, we shall find our differences gradually melting away. We have no difference of opinion upon the unsatisfactory condition of financial affairs, and that changes are needed, as evidenced by your desire for remission of tax. We shall also agree upon the unsatisfactory recurrence of panics and convulsions throughout our whole financial history. We shall also agree that if we can find a probable, or even a possible cause, for these unsatisfactory and disastrous things, that it is our duty to give a rational account of them, and as it should be our pleasure, to remove the same.

We shall also agree, I think, that if we find a falsehood in our financial system, and can find that our financial troubles have often originated about that falsehood, that if for no other reason, the falsehood should be suspected and removed.

Certainly, there is a falsehood in the financial methods of the present day, and it is one of gigantic proportion. It is known to you all that the volume of gold in the world is not equal to the commercial needs of one of the first class powers, if measured solely in commercial transactions, and that is therefore wholly inadequate to the commerce of the whole world upon that same basis, and that therefore it is everywhere, and in every place, supplemented by checks, bills of exchange, bank notes, etc. It is known to you that the demand convention, of these supplemental evidences into coin, are everywhere a fiction, a subterfuge, a falsehood, and must be so while the volume of gold is so widely scattered, and so much less than the commercial transactions and that it is about this demand conversion that all our ordinary panics, convulsions, and hard times gravitate. It is generally the endeavor to enforce this falsehood, that precipitates the protest of a panic, and entails all the long line of commercial disasters known to follow. It is well known to you that the bank of England, though solvent and permanent as the British nation itself, is in this respect a gigantic falsehood and all the world are compelled by loss and suffering to support the delusion. The bank of England promises an impossibility in a demand conversion into coin, and such is its overweening power, that to keep off the demand that shall prove its falsehood, it can, by an arbitrary advance in the rate of interest, derange and destroy your business and mine, even to the farthest ends of the earth. And for what is our business denigrated and destroyed? Not to prove the truth of its promise, but to prevent its falsehood being proved, although it is all the time known. Gentlemen, twist it as we may, and excuse it as we will, our own sense of truth, and integrity tells us there is something wrong in this, and as our periodical panics generally gravitate about this wrong, there is something here that needs removal. The great truth is, in the demand conversion we promise what we can not fulfill, and our half effort and legislation is, not to be called upon to fulfill, and if by chance, ever are called upon, then comes the collapse and the panic. Our very efforts to do more than we really can do under this system, shows there is a necessity for more, and the only evil is, that we are trying to accomplish a necessary and good thing, in a wrong and untruthful manner. This demand conversion, into something we have not got, is the giant evil of the present age, and the author of all our

present time. This evil was handed down to us like its hateful sister human slavery, and it, like human slavery, must go out in bloodshed, or our reptile dies, unless we are wise in time and eliminate the nutritive force from our system. The secret lies in the simple but fatal word, "debtors," which should and must be eliminated and *replaced* conversion into gold, he made an actual and living truth and fact. The money of our nation can be as good as gold, if the nation is worthy of it, and it ought not and can not be better than that nation itself. If requiring conversion is made a rule, the volume of gold is ample, for little is required, and the volume of currency will not be governed by a falsehood, but by the needs and capacity of the people for advance. We must remember that however proper or possible it may be to have demand convention in any other country, we, as a nation, have effectively deprived ourselves of the possibility for the present, and must otherwise protect ourselves or deprive ourselves forever of the possibility. We have spent abroad all the 1500 millions of gold we have produced, and are in debt 3000 to 5000 millions more, which we must pay, and it takes all we can produce to simply pay the interest foreign nations must have when we owe them to sustain their system, and we must have some other resources, or go without money. I am aware the question, what is money, is a bold one, and it may be propounded, and out of place, to try and give an answer, but we must have money, and are compelled to meet it as far as we can, and have the ultimate solution to the future. If only gold, or demand conversion into gold, is money, we can not have it, and must surely repudiate our debts, but if America is worth the name, and her government is worth her people, she can have the equivalent of gold and can pay her debts, as she ought to. If you examine the matter as bankers, do you not find that the material is simply a collateral to the money, and not the money itself? If you have an American gold coin, and an equal amount of uncirculated gold, they are not both money, the piece of gold is a commodity, and the subterfuge and a falsehood, in

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coin is the money. It is the law, then,

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foundation of their life and prosperity. Every civilized nation that is subject to this delusion, is engaged in a commercial warfare to get and keep just enough of the scanty supply to keep up the delusion and as the race advances faster than the supply increases, this need is enlarged and intensified with the march of civilization. We, by our past extravagance, have put ourselves beyond the possibility of present successful competition for even enough to keep up the delusion, and it will prove a fortunate thing if we can thereby free our country from those periodical panics that are the bane of true progress as well as of legitimate banking. Look at the present danger of our savings banks, where millions and millions of the people's money is locked, and the keys almost lost. Nothing on earth can solve the problem of a great people's small savings but an interconvertible governm't bond, and God grant we have not delayed too long in reaching this knowledge, neither could the same bond injure your legitimate business, for you could own as many of them as you choose and be free to accept a better investment if it offered, the competition of the bonds only placing you on the same plane of supply and demand that every other business occupies. It is this appeal therefore, that I am here to make to you in behalf of labor and the people, that we are the true friends of legitimate, loanable capital, and that it should be our friend, that we are the creators of the wealth of which you are the custodians, that we desire to use in the production of new wealth, all the accumulations of the past, and to keep them good and increasing, that while asserting, and maintaining our own rights, we do not mean to ignore yours, but claim that the maintenance of our rights, and the highest welfare of the people is the proper way to subserve your interests in our Republic. I submit that we greenback men are upon the same broad platform of national prosperity that you legitimate bankers ought to occupy, and beseech you to consider the matter before it is too late. Your losses by business failures, are doubtless enormous, and will continue in increased ratio, if you do commercial business, and you must do it or the whole fabric falls; but these losses will cease at once with the policy we advocate, and with the return of the earning power of labor, will return the earning power of capital. If capital persists in the present policy, it is a Samson pulling down the temple on its own head, as well as ours, and in the future it is itself the greater sufferer for labor has already got the greater share. I am one of the people, and whether they come to weal or woe, shall stand right with them while they keep right, and justice, and law, on their

(8)

side, for they are the friends and promoters of progress, and this is their government, but I am also a true friend of capital and banks, which are an integral part of the people and an indispensable aid to progress and civilization, and I hope and pray that this powerful association may see that their true interest lies with, and not against us. Why then will you not join us in inaugurating such a reform in our currency matters as will revive our industries, and while increasing national wealth will enable us not only to pay you a fair usage for capital, but to so profit by its use as to be surely able to return it to you unimpaired. Join us in urging the repeal of the impossible resumption law, which is daily dragging us deeper and deeper into ruin. Join us in getting greenbacks accepted for government dues which will make them convertible into gold by request, instead of by demand. Yield the prospective barren privilege of issuing the currency yourselves, and accept that issued by the government without let or hindrance. You must yourselves be the ultimate gainers by this course as well as we, the workers, and our Republic will be saved.

Gentlemen—Such an opportunity for good as is before your body was seldom if ever before offered to any body of men on earth. We look back to the founders of our republic with reverence, and we survey their work with satisfaction and pride; they were its founders and your body can be its savior. By your action to-day you can lift in one hour this black pall that hangs over us all, and to-morrow 45 millions of people will stop their downward progress, and start upon an upward course of prosperity again. Do not neglect this opportunity for it may never come again. I make this plea in the name of right, but while it is right, it is not out of place for you to consider the fact that while you may delay you can not prevent its ultimate coming. The people believe they are right in this matter, and this is a Republic and they will surely have their right if it remains a Republic. If you, the capital of the country, will only now strike hands with your true friends labor, according to each its proper right and function, you will bind it to you and subserve your own interests as well as its prosperity, and henceforth capital and labor will be as they everywhere ought, and as in a Republic they must, one and inseparable.

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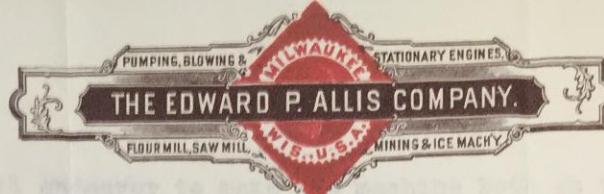
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MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 12th, 1897.

Prof. F. R. Hutton,

Mechanical Engineering Department,

Columbia University, New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

In confirmation of our telegram of September 24th to our New York representative, we beg to state that the plan and opportunity to place a Memorial to the honored founder of our works, the late Edward P. Allis, in Columbia University, has commended itself to our favorable consideration.

We have therefore decided to avail ourselves of the opportunity to equip the Steam Engineering Laboratory with a complete Reynolds Corliss triple steam engine with condenser and reheaters, of not less than 100 H.P. operating a three stage air compressor, with inter-coolers with the understanding that in consideration of the same the whole middle Bay of the Engineering Department, or the Steam Engineering Laboratory as a whole, shall be called "The Allis Steam Engineering Laboratory" both in all your printed matter referring to the same, and by inscriptions or otherwise on the building and in the Laboratory in conformity with your custom in such cases, and on which point we should like to be advised of course, and that the name plates be left on the machine.

2.

We shall endeavor to make the machine both as to design, mechanical construction and adaptability to your requirements for demonstration, one that shall be a credit to the University and the name of our founder, and if this proposition is acceptable to you and to the Authorities of the University, the matter of detail can be at once entered into between us for the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Thanking you for your courteous treatment of the matter, we are,

Yours truly, The Edward P. Allis Company,  
By W<sup>m</sup> Wallace Pres<sup>t</sup>

*The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.*

*Cable Address, No. 12 West Thirty-first Street.*

*"Dynamics, New York."*

*Telephone Connection:*

*New York,*

*October 1st, 189*

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1897

To the President of Columbia University,

My dear Sir:-

It becomes my pleasant duty to advise you of another signal success in the movement which is in progress to secure fitting development of the Columbia Mechanical Laboratories.

You will recall that it has been my ambition to secure the working out of the problem under four great divisions. The first division includes the Shop Laboratories; the second division is the Hydraulic Motors Laboratory; the third is the Steam Engineering and Motive Power Division and the fourth division is the Testing Laboratory.

The first of these, or the Shop Laboratory problem has been met by the arrangement with the Teachers' College, which some recent changes have put in excellent shape for my needs and views for this year; the second division has been secured by Mr. C. C. Worthington's gift which now exceeds \$15000, in his creation of the unparalleled Henry R. Worthington Laboratory. I have now to report to you the intention of Mr. W. W. Allis of Milwaukee, Wis., to make himself responsible for the equipment of the third section, or that of the Steam

Engineering Laboratory in accordance with the plans which I have submitted to him, and his wish that this proposed gift may be identified with the name of his honored father, the late Edward P. Allis, formerly of New York and founder of the present house. Mr. Allis's name is one which in the middle states and the central west is as well known in mechanical circles as that of the great Corliss in New England, and some recent successes in this country as well as in England and in colonial practice have given the name almost the same international significance. I regard it as a coveted distinction to be able to make use of it.

It is not necessary to enter at this time extensively into the mechanical details of my plan of laboratory equipment beyond the statement that as planned and now provided for, the Allis Laboratory of Columbia will be far in advance in importance and extent of any now to be found in America - and if in advance of the standard in this country, it will have no present equal in the world. The equipment of apparatus groups itself about a central experimental steam-engine to be designed by Mr. Edwin Reynolds, who is identified with the great water-works engine which now holds the record for economy of fuel. It will be of a high-grade triple-expansion type, which will become a piece of thermodynamic apparatus of unique value by being coupled with an air-compressor operating also in three stages; and both machines are so planned as to admit of wide variation of condition, and the subsidiary apparatus makes it possible to make the exact determinations of economy and efficiency under these conditions

which constitute invaluable training and experience for the young mechanical engineer. I believe, further, that we are just entering upon a period of increasing use of compressed air for the transmission of energy, and that it will strengthen Columbia to be known as particularly well-equipped in this field. The adaptability of our Allis machines both for the usual pressures and for the higher ones to which such present and future interest attaches will be features of great significance and value.

The delays which seem inseparable from such an undertaking have prevented me from submitting with this letter the official and formal communication which I expect from Mr. Allis for record and for action by the Trustees; but a telegram just received, based upon my earlier correspondence, and simply saying "We have decided to make the gift" seems basis sufficient to make it unnecessary for me to withhold from you my knowledge of what is in contemplation. If it seems advisable to you to speak of this matter in its present state to the Board of Trustees, I shall be glad to have you do so, and to be advised informally of the acceptability of the movement in advance of official action. I would like to add that I am keenly alive to the fact that without your own far-seeing recognition of the availability of that great vault space for the needs of mechanical engineering, the present unsurpassed form of the Worthington and Allis gifts would have been impossible at the present time and that I have you to thank for the action which has made them realizable at the opening of our course.

The creation of the Allis Laboratory leaves only the fourth section of our general scheme, or the Laboratory for testing

Materials to be provided for, and to this subject I shall next address myself.

Very respectfully,

J.R. Neutze  
Prof. Mehl Engg

I may add that the value of the proposed Allis Memorial Gift represents a sum in excess of \$15,000.

— The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Cable Address. No. 12 West Thirty-first Street.  
"Dynamic, New York."

Telephone Connection:

New York.

October 29th, 1897

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To the

President of Columbia University

My dear Sir:-

It gives me pleasure to enclose herewith a letter of Mr. Wm. W. Allis, President of the Edward P. Allis Company, making the official tender of the memorial equipment in Mechanical Engineering concerning which I have advised in previous communications. I shall be pleased to have the Trustees take the necessary action to consummate the affair and refer the details back to me.

The conditions suggested by Mr. Allis seem to me to be those which we should observe in any case and to be entirely proper. He naturally refers in greatest detail to the special product of his Company but there is in addition to be a great deal of other equipment which will form the complete whole.

The consummation of the Worthington and Allis gifts to Mechanical Engineering at Columbia brings up a matter of some moment to me in my ambitions that our University should be the best equipped engineering school, and on this question I would like to have early action taken for my guidance during this winter.

Resolution No. 144 of the Minutes of the Trustees May

4th, 1896, created the Mechanical Engineering Course in the University by the following action:

"Resolved: That (relying upon the estimate of the cost of equipment in the Course of Mechanical Engineering presented to this Committee by the President and prepared by Professor Hutton, Professor of Mechanical Engineering) the course of study leading to the degree of Mechanical Engineer adopted by the faculty ..... be established from and after July 1st, 1897."

The "estimate" above referred to is that presented in a letter from me written at your request bearing date April 2nd, 1896, and printed in the Report of the Committee on Education April 6th, 1896, on which the above action of the Trustees is based. In this letter I agree not to ask as expenditure for equipment to conduct the new course for a sum in excess of \$10,000; and further state "even this will not be called for all at once but can be spread over the three years 1898-1900". I have assumed that the wording of the vote of the Trustees to establish the course in Mechanical Engineering upon the basis of my estimate carries with it their intention to appropriate the sum which I mentioned at the suggested times. What I wish to have is an action which shall advise me as to the proportion of the total sum which I may consider as available respectively on July 1st, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

My application and estimate in 1896 in the letter of April 2nd was made moderate with a distinct foresight and purpose, and had in view the possibility of some such gifts as have been already secured, although at that time of course I did not foresee their exact form. While the appropriation referred to would have been expended (in the absence of gifts) for equipment which has been presented yet the

fact of the gifts creates other and higher needs, and there is imposed in my judgment a demand upon us that the University should not fall below in other features of my work that high standard which has been set in their particular line by the gifts which I have been fortunate enough to obtain.

My preference would be that the sum which the resolution of the Trustees would appear to carry with it should be divided so as to make \$5000 available for next year on and after July 1st, 1898 and \$2500 in each of the two following years; or if preferred for any reason, \$4000 in 1898 and \$3000 in the two succeeding years. You will appreciate I am sure the advantages which the University will reap so far as my department is concerned from favorable impressions made at the outset of our new course by high standards in the matter of laboratory equipment. First impressions of visitors and students are often the strongest and most serviceable in creating a reputation and attracting men to us.

I shall appreciate early action upon the question I have raised and shall at once thereafter proceed to avail of certain favorable opportunities which depend upon the decision which shall be reached.

Very respectfully,

J. R. Keitt  
Prof. Mechanil Engg  
Columbia Univ.

November 12th, 1897.

My dear Prof. Hutton:

I hand you herewith a copy of the resolutions that I propose to submit to the Trustees on Monday in reference to the Allis gift. Please suggest any modifications that seem to you desirable, at once.

In relation to the other part of your letter of October 29th, referring to Resolution 144 of the minutes of the Trustees, I desire to have an opportunity to confer with you further before determining what further action, if any, it is prudent to ask at the hands of the Trustees at the present time. After Monday, I shall hope to be regularly on duty, so that I shall be able to give the matter attention at an early day.

Respectfully,

President.

Prof. F. R. Hutton,

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED  
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November 15<sup>th</sup> - 1897

To the President of  
Columbia University

My dear Sir:

Acknowledging your letter of Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>,  
I return herewith the draft of resolutions upon  
the Allis gift.

I have no comments to make, except that  
which is perhaps unnecessary - would it not  
be well to have the action of the Trustees  
suitably engrossed? Such procedure gives  
more of formal impressiveness, & permanent  
care is more likely to be taken of the  
paper.

On the other question, concerning Resolution  
144 of the Trustees, I am at your service  
at any time. If however by changing

the form of my suggestion I could secure immediate favorable action, it would be to my advantage to have this occur.

Could the matter be wisely brought up upon the heels of the Allis business in this form:

"The Professor of Mechanical Engineering in view of the Allis & Thrallting ton gifts to his department, & in recognition of the insistent financial demands upon the Trustees proposes that the appropriation made for his department at the time of the creation of the Mechanical Eng'g course (Resolution 144, May 4<sup>th</sup> 1896) amounting to \$10,000 & to be spread over three years - 1898, 1899-1900 - should be extended over four years, instead of three. And further requests that the sum to be available July 1<sup>st</sup> of each of those years may be made \$2500." This <sup>smaller</sup> sum is immediately desirable; & if the idea commends itself, I shall be glad.

Very truly T.R. Hutton

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JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

December 23, 1897.

Mr. Seth Low,  
President, Columbia University,  
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:-

Your valued favor of the 14th inst. enclosing engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Trustees of your University accepting our proposal to provide the engine equipment for the Engineering Laboratory, is received, for which accept our thanks. We desire that this shall be a permanent memorial, and as you state suggested quite carefully our wishes, and in subsequent correspondence with Prof. Hutton it was suggested that we supplement the inscription plate by a portrait medallion in bas-relief or by a bust. As both of these have been made of Mr. Edward P. Allis, we shall be able to have a reproduction made and shall be pleased to have it received and placed as suggested. We shall endeavor to have the equipment we furnish the very finest product of engineering skill, and are much pleased to have had this opportunity of placing this little memorial where it will not only endure but be a constant means of education.

Very respectfully yours,

The Edward P. Allis Company,  
*Wm. W. Allis President.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED  
JAN 13 1898

New York, January 12th, 1898.

President of Columbia University,

Columbia University,

New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 6th, announcing your decision as to the policy to be pursued at Columbia in the matter of the Testing Laboratory and the Laboratory of Hydraulic Engineering.

It would be insincere for me not to say that the decision which you have made gratifies me very much. It is sound, in my judgment, and in accordance with the present tendency of both education and practice. It, furthermore, opens before the field of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia an opportunity for its development, which I am sure is likely to be an occasion of satisfaction in the future.

I have communicated with the Professor of Civil Engineering as you have suggested, and a scheme of carrying out the work along the lines which you have indicated will be under way as soon as the laboratories can be made ready. I am sure that it is to be the most satisfactory and permanent solution of the question at issue.

I cannot forbear to say, on my own personal side, that this is the second time in the history of the recent development at Columbia in which you have rendered a decision in favor of the ambitions of

Mechanical Engineering to develop itself upon the laboratory side, and that the consequences of these decisions are fully realized as to their importance. The decision in respect to the great vault area which is now being occupied by Mechanical Engineering, has made both the Worthington and the Allis gifts possible, and now the decision in respect to the Testing Laboratory opens another most attractive future. A letter will be sent to you by the Professors of the Engineering Building, shortly, announcing a result which I think will gratify you, in the matter of assignment of laboratory space in that building.

Very truly,

*J. R. Cutler*  
*Prof. Mechanical Engg*

March 26, 1898

My dear Professor Hutton:-

I have your letter of March 21st in regard to the eastern vault. It may interest you to know that the same thought has been running in my mind <sup>from the beginning</sup> for I have foreseen the probable development of your department beyond the capacities of its first assignment. On the other hand, I am not prepared to assign the eastern vault to your uses in the immediate future. The tendency of your department will be to grow too rapidly in material, and this tendency you will have to resist. First, because it will not grow so healthily if it grows so rapidly; and secondly, because our financial condition does not permit us to accept and care for gifts of machinery except under the most rigid scrutiny of the expenses involved. My judgment, therefore, is that you should ask for nothing and plan nothing which cannot be carried out in the western vault say for a term of five years. I have been glad to co-operate with you up to this time, but I feel obliged now to put on the brakes.

Respectfully,

President

Professor F. R. Hutton

I should like to have a list of all gifts thus far obtained by you.

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*Mishawaka, Indiana.*

Mar. 26, '98

Prof. F. R. Hutton,

M.E. Dept. Columbia Univ.

New York City.

Dear sir:-

It has been brought to my attention that in the development of the great mechanical laboratories of your University, you have sought to give to their several departments a memorial character as a means of identifying with your work the names of engineers who have left an impress upon the practice of engineering in their special lines. In this view, (which has my entire sympathy and approval) it has suggested itself to me and to my colleagues that it would be eminently fitting and agreeable if we might thus identify the machinery of transmission which will be required in your laboratory with the name of Mr. Wallace H. Dodge the founder of the manufacturing corporation over which I have the honor to preside. It would be my wish that I might install a typical transmission plant of the best grade from your splendid Allis engine, in accordance with plans as to detail which you will approve, including an illustrated series of rope drives with shafting, bearings, clutches, and other appliances, which shall be fine enough to serve as an object-lesson for the students, and be available for purposes of test and investigation as to efficiency and other qualities.

If acceptable to yourself and to your Trustees I would make this a gift

Prof. F. R. Hutton--2

in honor of Mr. Dodge, and request a proper tablet memorial reference in the laboratories.

We have the keenest interest in the education of young men for their life work along practical lines, and shall be pleased at any time to extend any courtesies within our power to assist in this field. The practical side of the engineers work cannot be too thoroughly demonstrated to the student, and it is in these ways that they may be expected to reap the greatest benefits when they take on the responsibilities of actual work after leaving their educational institutions.

Our New York representative will confer with you further upon details, on receipt of your advices.

Yours truly,

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

By Melville W. Mix  
President

April 1st, 1898.

My dear Prof. Hutton:

I should like to receive from you, at your earliest convenience, a report in detail of the manner in which you propose to equip the western vault. Your request for the eastern vault has seriously alarmed me, because it makes me fear that you are in danger of proceeding, if you have not already done so, without regard to the ability of the University either to install your equipment or to care for it and operate it when it is installed. I feel obliged to say to you, therefore, what I said to Prof. Egleston,— that he must not assume that space can be had for any equipment that he could secure. He must rather assume that the only equipment he should seek is that which could be accommodated in the space at his command. In addition to the limitations of space upon the Department of Mechanical Engineering, there is the absolute limitation of money for installation, for care, and for operation. Until I have received from you this report in detail, illustrated by plans, I beg you to desist from making any further effort to enlarge your equipment, either by gift or by purchase.

Respectfully,

Prof. F. R. Hutton,

President.

Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers,  
No. 12 West Thirty-first Street.  
Cable Address, "Dynamic, New York."  
Telephone Connection.

New York. April 2nd, 1898

RECEIVED

APR 4 1898

To the President of Columbia University,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your request of April 1st, as to a report in detail of the manner in which the Western Vault is to be equipped, and the postscript to your letter of March 26th, requesting a list of the gifts which have been received for the Mechanical Laboratories of the University, I would submit the following.

1. As to the arrangement of the laboratories in detail, I submit the blue print which exhibits the arrangement or equipment, so far as it concerns material of such size and weight that its location is not accidental or variable. The right-hand section shows the location of the Worthington Gifts, and the gift of the Experimental Engine from the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co.

The Central Section is entirely given over to the magnificent gift of Mr. Allis, but shows in front and behind the engine the outline of that which is planned by Mr. Mix, referred to in my letter of April 2nd.

The left-hand section is available for the Compound Locomotive "Columbia" and if desired, for much of the minor material

which had been already gotten together at the Forty-ninth Street site and which has been moved up, but whose location must be determined by that of the larger machines and for which, therefore, the plan makes no provision as yet. This minor material can be located without difficulty in this Western Vault-Annex but its relation to the more imposing appliances about them will mar much of their effect upon the visitor as well as entail a certain sacrifice of effective use. This however, is, of course, an unimportant question in face of more pressing considerations.

2. The list of gifts made to the Department of Mechanical Engineering since the creation of the course in May 1896, may be divided into important and unimportant gifts.

The important gifts include:

The Worthington Gift, June 1896, representing over \$15000.

5 pumps, 2 accumulators, tanks, condensers, meters, etc., with weirs and subsidiary apparatus.

The Allis Gift, October 1897, representing about \$15000.

Triple experimental steam-engine with 3-stage air compressing cylinders, with reheaters, intercoolers, independent surface condenser and pumps.

The Dodge or Mix Gift, of Transmissive Machinery, representing about \$2000.

3 rope drives, complete, shafting, clutches, bearings, and all details.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works Gift, representing \$10000.

The gifts for installation amount in addition to \$2300 in cash and the effort to increase and improve the present plans are not completed. It is expected that over \$2000 more will be secured.

The Coykendall Gift, representing \$1500.

15 Horse Power Otto Gas Engine, not new but little used.

The Ingersoll-Sergeant Experimental Steam-engine and Air

Compressor, representing over \$2500.

A 40 Horse Power compound steam-engine, two stage air-compressor with receiver.

The Morris Machine Company's Gift, representing about \$600.

8 Horse Power Centrifugal Pump with its driving engine, located in Worthington Laboratory.

The Lawrence Machine Shop Gift

Centrifugal Pump, secured through Mr. Wm. O. Webber, located in Worthington Laboratory.

The Edward L. Coster Gift, representing over \$300

Model of the Valve Gear of full sized locomotive.  
Not unboxed.

Under the class of minor gifts, in the sense that their location is not necessarily fixed, nor permanent, should be included:

Eight-inch Venturi Water Meter, gift of Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence.

Three-ton Triplex Pulley Block and Trolley, gift of Yale & Towne Mfg. Company, and Brown Hoisting & Conveying Co.

Hydraulic Ram, designated as Rife Hydraulic Engine, gift of Power Specialty Company and Rife Hydraulic Engine Co.

Hydraulic Rams (2) gift of Douglas Mfg. Co., of Middletown, Ct.

Oscilating Steam Engine, Canal Boat Model, built in Rochester, New York.

Transmission Machinery, operating by friction gear, gift of Rockwood Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Renewal (practical replacement) of 5 x 6 vertical launch engine, by N. Y. Safety Steam Power Co.

The foregoing list does not include gifts which have been deposited in the Museum or elsewhere, but only those which attach to the equipment of the Mechanical Laboratories, properly so-called.

Very truly,

*J. R. Leutze  
Eng. Mechanical Engg*

F. R. HUTTON, M. E.  
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,  
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,  
COR. 50th STREET & 4th AVE.

RECEIVED

APR 11 1898

SECRETARY,  
AMERICAN SOCIETY  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,  
No. 12 West 31st St.

New York, April 9<sup>th</sup> 1898

My dear Mr. Low:

I want to thank you for your kindly worded autographic letter of April 4<sup>th</sup>. It has taken out the sting of the disappointment conveyed in the two earlier letters, & I send you the enclosed general discussion with the more willingness.

Feeling as I must, from my observation & experience, upon this question of laboratory equipment, I should be derelict in my duty to the University if I did not express myself emphatically at the present juncture. In my ambition to see

Columbia occupy the foremost place  
in all respects, I must protest against  
a policy which, as it seems to me,  
must result to her detriment. If I  
have expressed myself too emphatically  
please attribute it to my profound  
conviction.

Sincerely Yours  
F.R. Bouton

W. Sherman & Son  
Manufacturers  
of Slates  
New York  
Philadelphia  
Montgomery  
Albany  
Syracuse  
Utica

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers,  
Calle Address. No: 12 West Thirty-first Street.  
Dynamic, New York."  
Telephone Connection. New York. April 8th, 189

To the President of Columbia University,

Columbia University,

New York City.

My dear Sir:-

In discussing the policy to be pursued by an institution devoted to the education of engineers, the subject of the equipment of the laboratories upon their material side is one which has, in my opinion, so vital a bearing upon the success, reputation, and standing of the school, that I bespeak your consideration of some points which this subject suggests.

I would start from the common ground, that Columbia University has the right to claim a first position among the schools in America, and that a policy inimical to this result cannot be defended. From this general position I pass to say, that it seems to me that the elements of success or reputation of such a school as the Engineering School of Columbia, may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Location and environment.
2. Personnel of teaching force.
3. Methods of instruction.
4. Facilities for instruction, or equipment.

It may be recalled that something over two years ago the trustees of the University requested the Faculty of Applied Science to advise them upon the reasons why Columbia was running behind the engineering schools in Boston, Ithaca, and at Ann Arbor, in the number of students and in other details. The fact was incontrovertible, and the report of the Faculty emphasized, first, that we were behind in the education of Mechanical Engineers, and secondly, that Columbia had been very much less progressive in the matter of expenditure for laboratories than these other institutions. In other words, I take it, that of the four elements which I mention, it would be idle to say that Columbia was not the equal or the superior of the other institutions in location, in personnel, and in method. It must be, therefore, that (leaving aside such question as are of merely incidental significance, such as prominence in athletics, and the dormitory life, which are of less significance in the professional schools than in the undergraduate departments) the conclusion is inevitable that during the past years of rapid growth of other schools, Columbia has been lagging behind, by reason of its inattention to the equipment of laboratories, which have been matters of prime consideration in the schools whose success has been alluded to.

When the Course in Mechanical Engineering was created in 1896 it was at once apparent to me that if Columbia was to occupy the position, which it seemed to me its location, its personnel, and its methods entitle it to occupy, it would not answer for it to be inferior to the other schools in the fourth, or equipment side. I recognized also, and was told by yourself, that the work of equipping these laboratories must be undertaken by myself, and that the University authorities

could not assume this burden.

It has been my ambition and pride to attain the success which these last two years have brought, and yet, with all that has occurred, I wish it distinctly understood that Columbia is not yet the equal, in matters of equipment, of its rival schools. There is still much to be done before, in the opinion of those calculated to judge, Columbia occupies anything but a second place, and against this position of inferiority, and against a policy which should force or fasten that position of inferiority upon Columbia, I most emphatically protest. The only argument which I am willing to recognize is the financial one, and this I consider to be one which is either superable by properly directed effort on my part, or one which will be removed by time.

It must not be forgotten, furthermore, that the conditions prevailing at the old site have put Columbia fifteen years behind the development of Mechanical Engineering in the sister schools. My department is therefore recovering from the conditions of repression which have had to be endured during all these years. Is it to be wondered at if the re-action should appear almost abnormal? Furthermore, the present conditions are the harvest of a long period of sowing. As representative of Mechanical Engineering the present opportunity has been anticipated for many years and I should be derelict not to avail of it. It would be eminently unfortunate if I should be compelled to forego the elements of further success, which the present successes have made easy.

I would submit, furthermore, that in Applied Science, the strong student is attracted by the opportunities for personal and original work, which are offered by full equipment in the laboratories, fully as much, if not more, than by the personal repute of instructors. The very name of Applied Science carries with it the idea of the

reduction of a theory to a concrete application of it.

In the absence of the machine or construction which embodies the theory, the instruction is handicapped, both in extent and thoroughness. The advertising value, if I may use this unfortunate term, of great equipments which interest visitors and others, is a means of making the other work of the University more widely known.

In further support of the wisdom of the policy of mechanical equipment, I would urge that New York is the centre of the activities of the great national engineering societies. Some of the best and most notable work in professional lines in Europe has been done by committees of <sup>corresponding</sup> these societies, which involve the best experts in their several lines, and their labors have become classics. It is my desire that in this Society in America there may be similar committee work done, and that Columbia should be able, by reason of its facilities in the way of equipment &c., to invite these investigations to its laboratories and reap the credit and distinction the world over which will result from the prosecution of work of this sort.

It is my ambition in the development of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia to make the University a place to which students in Applied Science should prefer to come, because they can secure with us better opportunities for study and research, than can be secured abroad. It is in Applied Science particularly true that it is more profitable for a man to study under the conditions prevailing in his own country. It is the equipment of its laboratories for work of this class which will give Columbia the distinction of being the one place the superior of European centres. I shall not rest content until it is.

If these views are sound and defensible, it would appear to me to be a fatal policy to suspend the operations of mechanical

equipment for any period. It seems to me the University cannot afford to allow the interest which it has begun to kindle, <sup>to</sup> become chilled on the part of those who are interested in us. I believe to suspend operations of equipment for five years, would be to write failure upon our undertaking and relegate Columbia to the second grade for many more years. We must count upon the value of the gifts which have been received already, in stimulating others, either in the form of the appliances themselves, or better still in the money whereby the University can itself purchase them. It would seem, in this view, unfortunate that the gifts (or purchases) from others than the donors of the principal equipment, should have to be located in the laboratory space among the material which has been identified with a donor's name. It was in this view that I wished to have the privilege of putting the gas engines, hot air engines, and the Ingersoll-Sergeant Air Compressor, in the Eastern Vault, so as not to mix them up with the specific gifts of Worthington, Allis, and the locomotive, with which they have no logical connection. It will discourage donors, to have the impression conveyed that the gifts which they would like to make in money or apparatus cannot be properly taken care of, or will be crowded in behind other equipment, to the disadvantage of both. Mechanical men are sensitive to this sort of thing, and rightly so.

The policy which I would prefer to have you announce would be one which should cover the following features.

1. Recognizing the financial exigency, gifts of mechanical equipment should be secured rather in the form of cash to purchase what is desired, than in the form of the apparatus itself from the makers.
2. Recognizing the financial exigency, gifts of machinery

and equipment should be secured whenever possible in such form that the gift should include the expense of installation in proper and worthy shape.

With respect to the assignment of the Eastern Vault to Mechanical Engineering, I would urge that if there are no reasons why justice to other departments or a more important use of the space does not interfere, that with the approval of the Superintendent and the President as to the detail of such assignment, its use may be permitted for the installation of such air, gas, and steam-engines as may not appear to be logically assignable to the sub-divisions of the Western Vault.

I urge this policy particularly, because in the field of the Testing of Materials, in the field of the Gas Engine, in the field of Dynamometrical Tests of Transmission Machinery, and in the departments of standardization and calibration of the instruments of the expert, Columbia University is decidedly inferior to its sister institutions, and occupies a second place. If the necessary room can be secured by this means to permit an up-building of the department in these lines, to secure for it the first place which I covet and desire to demand, it will be my pleasure and pride to proceed at once to take away this reproach.

It might have perhaps appeared unduly sanguine for me to have spoken in this way, previous to the realization of my plans as they have matured, but in the light of the last two years I feel that I am justified in speaking of them as hopes, at any rate.

Very truly,

J. R. Cutten  
Prof. Mechanil Engg

—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Cable Address. No. 12 West Thirty-first Street.  
"Dynamic," New York.  
Telephone Connection.

New York.

June 13th, 1898

RECEIVED  
JUN 14 1898

To the President of Columbia University,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Pursuant to the suggestion which you made to me in our conference of June 11th, I submit herewith a blue print showing that part of the Eastern Vault space in front of Schermerhorn Hall, which is not occupied by the carpenter's shop and its racks for the storage of lumber, I have located therein the Baldwin Locomotive and the gift from the Brill Company, as well as the proposed gift from the John Stephenson Company. It would be my scheme to devote the space, which I have indicated, <sup>form a</sup> to the laboratory illustrative of the Mechanical Engineering of Transportation. This is a unique feature—in existence no where else than at Columbia—and yet I am sure you will agree with me that the subject of transportation in cities is a problem of great interest, and that it will be of advantage to Columbia to be recognized as the centre for its most effective study. It would be my desire that when compressed air machinery should have been perfected, that it may also have a place alongside of electrical methods, for which this space makes provision.

In comment as to the considerations which affect me in asking for this extension of Mechanical Engineering space, I would

submit the following:

1. We can receive the gift of Mr. Davis, presented us on account of the John Stephenson Company. I am very anxious to secure this, not only for its intrinsic value as a piece of experimental apparatus, but I am also desirous not to chill the interest of the donors whose concurrence in this gift has been secured by Mr. Davis' energy. The gift represents not only the interest of the Stephenson Company, but the builders of the truck, of the electric equipment, and of the material which enters into the subway. As I understand the Davis-Stephenson gift, the college is at no expense for its installation, beyond that involved in carrying electric power to it for which I think I ought to be able to provide out of appropriations already made.

2. By bringing the Baldwin Locomotive from its previously assigned place at the west end of the West Vault, I am enabled to exhibit it to much better advantage; and it leaves, further, a space in the Western Vault which is much more wisely and logically to be applied to other uses. I have desired to leave a space near the Boulevard entrance free, to receive machinery and apparatus which might be loaned for test and experiment. It is desirable that this free space adjoin the location in which the Allis and Dodge gifts are placed. The arrangement desired and shown on my plan is, therefore, not only intrinsically better on the one hand, but on the other it enables me to avoid the disadvantages into which we were forced when the locomotive had to be located in the Western Vault.

3. The expense of the installation of the locomotive, for which I secured the cash subscriptions, is so considerable an amount that it should be expended so as to be permanently satisfactory and render the

probability of change remote. In other words, the sum is sufficient to make it difficult to change the policy fixed by its expenditure. In this view, it would seem undesirable (if that eastern space is ever to be available for Mechanical Engineering) not to plan the best arrangement from the outset.

4. The equipment located in the Eastern Vault, according to the submitted plan, is of a character which stands independent of that which is accumulating in the Western Vault. It makes no inconvenience therefore to have this equipment separated by the power house interval, from that located in the Western Vault.

1. On its financial side, I submit, the installation of the locomotive is provided for, and the installation of the two cars means only the connection with cable, which ought to be the same in either case wherever they are placed, and is the same for one as for two. The expense of installing in the Western Vault the equipment which will take the place of the locomotive if the latter is put in the Eastern Vault will be less than the expense of installing this same equipment elsewhere. That is, to expend that which is already provided for in the estimates submitted by the Superintendent for the Western Vault so as to include that which takes the place of the locomotive, will be less than to provide for this equipment separately in a less desirable place.

2. The character of the equipment for the suggested Transportation Laboratory is such that it ought to involve no additional outlay for superintendence and other additional service, either of instructors or care-takers.

You will see from the above that I am deeply interested in

the successful issue of the proposed scheme. It will give the University, in my judgement, increased popularity and strength. It ought not to impose difficulties on the financial side. I hope it can be carried out.

Very truly,

J.R. Hutton  
Prof. Mechanical Engg

International Conference at the Hague  
Commission of the United States of America

May 19th, 1899.

for anything within reason.

My dear Professor Hutton:-

I am sorry to get your letter of May 6th only because it reveals a misunderstanding between us which can not easily be remedied during my absence, if at all this year. I have to write from memory, but my understanding was distinct that if you were not cut down in the total you would be satisfied. I also understood, and supposed that you did, that the appropriation for outfit was to be replaced by the salary of the new professor. This accounts for the appropriation as it stands, and this idea was so clear in my mind that it did not even occur to me to speak to you about it again.

In one other respect you areadrift, unless my memory is at fault. With the appropriations you have had from the Building Fund for special apparatus you have already had \$8, 500 out of the \$10, 000 promised. Perhaps some of this fund is still unspent—I think Beebe can tell you. In any event I think you will have to do the best you can with the appropriation at command unless between us we can piece it out by special gifts. I will be personally responsible for the wages of your mechanic for the quarter ending September 30th, say \$125. Before that time I ought to be at home, and then we can see what can be done about it. I should say, however, that it will be hopeless to look to the Trustees for another dollar.

I crossed on the St.Louis with Westinghouse who promised to

send us a complete display of his brakes. If he has anything else that you want, I think he would respond favorably to a request from me for anything within reason.

Johnson, of the Baltimore Locomotive Works, was also on board, and I had the pleasure of telling him personally how much we appreciated the locomotive. I found him a most interesting man.

Hoping that you will have a good summer, I am, with regards to your wife from us both,

Yours faithfully,

(signed) Seth Lew.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF MINES  
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

RECEIVED.

NOV 16 1899

November 15th, 1899.

To the President

of Columbia University.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Beebe has requested a copy of your letter to me written from the Hague on May 19th in reply to my letter of the 6th. I have sent him a copy, and enclose one also to you herewith. I did not want to invade your retirement by a reply when you were absent from all records on the point raised in my letter of the 6th, and take this occasion to confer with you on the points which you raised in that letter.

It is true that at the time that a pro rata reduction was proposed in February '99, I consented to have the reduction affect my Department in the appropriation for apparatus. I preferred to suspend the operations of equipment for a year rather than to face reductions in salaries outside of my own. At a later time I was told, I think by yourself, that these dreaded reductions were not going to be necessary, and I supposed, perhaps without adequate reason, that the appropriations as they stood for the previous year would hold for the current year, my own being increased by the salary of the new professor.

I can of course suspend the operations of equipment along the lines which this appropriation was to cover, and in fact, have

20100 OF CUPERS  
20100 OF SCHAFFER  
20100 OF WILSON  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

done so, somewhat to the prejudice of laboratory work this year of the third-year students in Mechanical Engineering. The great embarrassment, however, was that I had been counting upon this appropriation to meet the expenses of a mechanic required in the Department. This expense I have been meeting by the gifts from Mr. Beekman, and other sources, so far, but I shall not be able to carry them through the year unless some of my plans reach fruition in the near future. I am going to meet, furthermore, very serious embarrassment when the Allis Engine arrives, as it will after the first of the year, because certain expenses are unavoidably connected with the receipt and installation of the engine which I think we can scarcely expect the Allis Company to bear.

On the other point which you raise as to the available balance on the original promise of \$10,000 by the Trustees, my understanding is as follows.

In a letter of yours dated February 8th, 1898, occurs the following paragraph:

"I take pleasure in notifying you that the sum of \$2500 has been set apart from the general appropriation for furniture and fixtures for the purpose of installing the gifts made to the Hydraulic and Steam Laboratories of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and for such other equipment as the sum appropriated will suffice to purchase. This sum is immediately available. All outlays on account of it should be made through the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds".

Some months later, and just previous to the summer of 1898, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds took up with me the question of installing steam-pipes and erecting the foundation for the Allis Engine, and as the result of that conference he wrote you a letter asking for \$3500 to be expended under his direction for these purposes. On a conference with myself you proposed that this \$3500

should be a charge upon the \$10,000. I at once assented to this proposition, supposing that this was the first inroad into the \$10,000, since my understanding with the Superintendent had been that the sum previously referred to in your letter of February belonged to appropriations made in his interest for general purposes and had been put into his hands for the installation of gifts which had been made. If the above \$2500, referred to in your letter of February 8th, was considered as a charge against the original \$10,000, I was not so informed at the time and have not been in the habit of so regarding it. In this view, the appropriation of \$2500 for the fiscal year 1898-99, added to the \$3500 secured through the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and chargeable to that original sum, makes a total of \$6,000 already turned over to the Department, and leaves available a balance of \$4,000 at such times as the Trustees may be able to provide. My purpose and intention at the time that the \$10,000 was asked for in '96 was for the purchase of laboratory apparatus needed for the work of instruction in directions different from those in which the expenditures through the Superintendent have been directed. It embarrasses me to have laid out a course of instruction in the laboratory involving the purchase of certain apparatus, and then to have to inform the students that such and such experiments will have to be omitted this year because there is no money available for the purchase of the necessary apparatus, since the money that I have been able to secure as gifts has had to go towards the installation of equipment and the completion of the laboratory as a whole.

Respectfully,

*F. R. Neutze*  
Prof. Mech. Engg

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF MINES  
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

December 18th, 1899.

To the President  
of Columbia University.

My dear Sir:

There are two items of expenditure which are laid upon the mechanical laboratories at this juncture, for which I have no funds available. They are expenditures entailed by the receipt and installation of our Worthington and Allis gifts, and would have been charges against the appropriation for outfit of this year, had it been possible for the Trustees to make such an appropriation.

One of these is for running a line of pipe with the necessary branches to supply the water which is required for the Worthington laboratory, which amounts to a sum according to estimate, of \$325.

The other is a sum as yet uncertain in amount, but which will likely be something over \$400., in connection with the mason work, alterations and the like, which have been made necessary by the change in the proportions of the proposed Allis engine.

I will appreciate most heartily your suggestions as to the way in which these embarrassments shall be met.

Respectfully,

*J. R. Hartman*  
*Eng. Mech'tgq*

W<sup>50</sup>

Dec. 19th, 1899.

My dear Prof. Hutton:

You are hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$750, <sup>in all</sup>, in running a line of pipe with necessary branches to supply the water which is required for the Worthington Laboratory and in connection with the mason work, alterations, and the like which have been made necessary by the change in the proportions of the proposed Allis engine.

Respectfully,

President.

Prof. Frederick R. Hutton,

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Cable Address. No. 12 West Thirty-first Street,  
"Dynamic, New York."  
Telephone 2123, Madison Square.

New York December 3rd, 190

RECEIVED  
DEC 4 1900

To the President of Columbia University,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am sure that it is not necessary even to remind you of the appointment you were kind enough to make for Thursday of this week.

I enclose you for your information and interest, copies of a couple of circulars which I have prepared, in anticipation of the projected visit, which are to guide the members of the Society in their inspection of Columbia's plant. I expect to hand a copy of each of these to every visiting member. The interest to yourself attaches to the marked paragraph.

Very truly,

J.R. Leathem Seay

(enclosures)



The  
Mechanical Laboratories  
of  
Columbia University.

## I. OBJECTS.

1. To illustrate in practical ways the principles discussed in class-rooms.
  2. To familiarize the student with the handling of machinery and the methods of experiment with it.
  3. To give skill in scientific investigations and drill in tests of engineering appliances.
  4. To teach the methods of research; to prosecute original investigations; to obtain data of practice.

## II. EQUIPMENT OF THE LARGE LABORATORY (No. I).

## I. The Locomotive Section.

The visitor approaching from the Engineering Building enters the westerly section. The first object is the full size American standard passenger locomotive engine, "Columbia," gift of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It is intended to be run in place experimentally by its own fire and steam, but is also connected to the steam supply of the University. By its mounting upon supporting wheels the engine runs as on the road, but without forward movement; by applying known resistance to the axles of the supporting shafts, the four cylinders exert a tractive or hauling effort, which may be measured at the draw-bar behind the engine, while the coal and water consumed in a test are measured by the scales and tanks on the platform which replaces the tender. The locomotive represents a power exceeding that of 1,000 horses. To carry off the steam and gases from the locomotive stack

### *3. The Worthin*

a Sturtevant fan, driven by its own engine, establishes natural conditions of draft above the stack and sends these gases through a chimney flue to the roof without imposing back pressure upon the cylinders of the locomotive.

North of the Columbia is a standard trolley car, gift of the J. G. Brill Co., equipped with electric motors, gift of the General Electric Co. The truck and motors, when mounted similarly to the Columbia mounting, will be run experimentally; the car body is used as a computing room and office.

In front of the trolley car is an experimental compound steam engine, run as an air compressor, operating in two stages with intercooler, gift of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Machine Co.

### *2. The Allis Section.*

Passing to the eastward around the end of the jack-shaft, with its rope-drive, wheels and clutches, the gift of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Mishawaka, Ind., the principal experimental steam engine of the laboratory is reached. This is a triple-expansion Corliss engine, the gift of the sons of Edward P. Allis, as a memorial to their father. It can be run either as an ordinary power plant engine by the Dodge rope-drives, or as a three-stage air-compressor, with intercoolers giving compressed air at 250 pounds. When run as an experimental steam engine, the steam it uses is condensed in the Allis independent surface condenser, by the water in the depressed tank and is weighed directly.

The 15 horse power Otto gas engine adjoining the Allis engine is operated experimentally and as a source of power for the jack-shaft when steam engines are not running.

In an alcove north of the engine is a Westinghouse Air Brake Equipment, with pump, valves, car-reservoirs and train-pipe complete, the gift of the W. A. B. Co.

At the side of the sunken water tank is a small experimental steam engine, used for test, and for driving the short easterly jack-shaft; and on the platform over the tank are small hot-air engines, used for tests.

Along the south wall is the continuation of the American rope-drive, transmitting power to the easterly section.

iturbulent fan, driven by its own engine, establishes  
currents of draft above the roof without motive  
power. The locomotive is a standard trolley car, gift  
of the Columbia, equipped with electric motors, when  
the cylinders of the Columbia are run experimental  
on the truck and mounted, will be run experiments  
in the computing room and laboratory. The  
car body is used as a trolley car is an experimental  
car, run as an air compressor, operating on  
an intercooler, gift of the Ingersoll-Crane Co.,  
C. C. Worthington, as a memorial to his father, the late Henry R. Worthington.

2. *The Allis Section.* The visitor who enters the easterly section by the north-easterly passage at the side of the condensing well, reaches the equipment of hydraulic machinery, gifts of Mr. C. C. Worthington, as a memorial to his father, the late Henry R. Worthington. First comes the surface condenser with its attached cylinders, and then the triple-expansion duplex pumping engine. This will discharge 1,000 gallons a minute, drawing water from the sunken well under the cylindrical measuring tanks. Beyond these tanks and overhead is a suspended gallery supporting tanks fitted for hydraulic experiments, and in front of this gallery stands the great steel air-chamber or accumulator, from which water flows to motors when under test. At the east end of the laboratory are also the high-pressure pumps and the vertical accumulator, capable of giving a steady flow of water under 5,000 pounds pressure per square inch.

Returning along the southerly passage, the visitor reaches the centrifugal pumps, operated by steam or by belt, and the equipment of impulse wheels. He passes the test apparatus for the hydraulic ram machines, the outfit for calibrating indicators, calorimeters, water meters, nozzles and the like, and the mount of experimental gas and oil-engines. The cast-iron floor plates are for temporary mounting of machines for test, and for calibration of small dynamometers of transmission type. Here, also, are the De Laval steam turbine and the pump and horizontal accumulator of the Worthington equipment. This furnishes water under pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch, for motor tests and other experimental uses. The big cylindrical tanks are for use in measuring water delivered by pumps and over weirs, or the water used by water motors for a measured performance. A sunken weir channel is also arranged below the floor level at the northeast end.

### III. THE POWER PLANT.

From the easterly or Worthington section the visitor enters the tunnel which leads to the Power House. Upon

uation of the American  
easterly section.

tas of the faculty of  
to indicate that the new  
only that is the  
next meet-

H. R. (F.)

C.K.  
(T)

L.R.

the floor of the latter is a further part of the Mechanical Laboratory equipment—experimental steam engines, condenser, etc. Their position here, however, must be regarded as only temporary and provisional, and another disposition will be made of them as soon as possible. They can be easily made available, however, for test and experiment in their temporary location.

#### IV. THE TESTING LABORATORY.

The laboratory for Testing Materials is in room 308, on the north end of the ground floor of Engineering. On the sub-basement level is a room in which is installed the machine for testing the abrasive resistance of paving brick, and in the same room is the equipment for testing the qualities of lubricants. Calorimeter and viscosity tests are also made here.

#### V. THE SHOPS.

The shops are in the north building of Teachers' College, on 120th street, north of the Campus. The Drawing-rooms are on the top floor of Engineering.

March 1st, 1901.

Gentlemen:

I have learned with much pleasure, from Prof. Hutton, of your gift to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, of a bronze bust of the late Mr. Edward P. Allis. It is exceedingly pleasing to the University to have this bust, which will serve, I trust, not only as a reminder of what we owe to the liberality of his sons, but also as an inspiration to many generations of students who will work in the Allis laboratory, which you have so completely equipped as a memorial of him. I hope you will allow me to express, on behalf of the University, its most sincere thanks.

Respectfully,

President.

The E. P. Allis Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

C

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ANSWERED  
APR 8 1901

SCHOOL OF MINES  
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

New York, March 20, 1901.

RECEIVED  
MAR 21 1901

To the President of Columbia University,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have delayed giving a formal reply to your circular letter of February 18th which covered the question of expenditures during the current academic year for the previous fiscal year and the question of policy with respect to the next financial year.

In reply to the last paragraph of that letter I submit the following statements.

As you are aware, the principal bulk of the expenditure in the mechanical laboratories has been for the work of installation and making the apparatus available for student use. For this purpose the ordinary appropriations for current working have not been adequate, and I have secured from outside sources gifts in money amounting to nearly \$700 and have a promise of \$250 more, which however I may not be able to realize in cash until after the end of the current year.

Out of this outside series of gifts I have been able to meet the demands for the expenditure for piping and similar needs with the exception of about \$100 of outside indebtedness for which I expect to be able to meet the call

from the returns from student deposits, which will not reach me, however, until the end of the fiscal year, or nearly. I have already made the advances necessary to purchase this material, but have not received the refund ~~now forces~~.

There has however been submitted to me by the Superintendent's Office a series of bills which I enclose. These bills are all proper charges under the system pursued by the Superintendent. They cover work which has been done for me by his employees during the period from last July ~~anted~~ in connection with the installation of the Allis engine ~~and~~ down to certain minor details made necessary to put the laboratory in proper order at the time of the visit of the Engineers in December. I may frankly say that the amount of these ten bills, aggregating \$316.10, has surprised me a little, although I recognize how easily aggregates accumulate by small additions running over so long a time. I could probably meet these bills nearly out of the expected gift if they can move forward until it is received. On the other hand, if this is not desirable and no other preferred policy commands itself to you, the departmental appropriation would seem to need to be enlarged to cover them.

Under the fifth paragraph of the letter I would like to deliver an order to Watson & Stilman for a set of valves for the control of the cooling water for the locomotive dynometers in the laboratory, amounting to \$125 for the four valves. These are special, according to our own

drawings, and this firm will make them at once for immediate use and wait for payment until after July 1st. This is the only order for advance needs outside of what Mr. Worthington expects to provide for us, so far as I can now foresee.

I would like in closing to repeat with emphasis the nature of the problem against which I have been working during these three years. It has been the attempt to concentrate into a very short period in months the procedure of equipment for many years, in order that the material presented to the laboratories might be made available immediately and not at the end of a prolonged period of waiting. In carrying this out I have brought in much of gifts in direct money, but in the nature of the case it has not been possible to get these gifts just at the time when the expenditure seemed to be necessary, and to make such expenditure and such gifts culminate together, or before the first of July in any year. I am fully in accord with the President upon the general policy.

Respectfully,

J.R. Leetton  
Prof. Mech. Engg.  
Dean.

[Sept.]

size, directed and facing front; on pedestal of red marble, decorated with a bronze wreath, architectural setting; inscription, GIVEN IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM COLFORD SCHERMERHORN BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER on bronze tablet below in raised capital letters; presented to the University June 6, 1904. See biographical notice, COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. v, p. 189.

Bust: Portrait of John Stewart Kennedy, Trustee of Columbia University; by Evelyn Longman, sculptor; Hamilton Hall, vestibule, to the left on entering; bronze, life size, directed front, facing one fourth to right; inscription, JOHN STEWART KENNEDY 1906, incised on bronze plinth behind; signature "Evelyn Longman, Sc.", on bronze plinth under right shoulder; executed at the request of the trustees, 1906.

Bust: Portrait of William H. Vanderbilt (1821-85); College of Physicians and Surgeons, vestibule, north wall, directed and facing front; "modelled from life" by John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor; finished in 1886; presented to the College of Physicians and Surgeons by a number of trustees in 1887; inscription, "W. H. Vanderbilt" on bronze plinth front, signature, "J. Q. A. Ward 1886," on left side.

Bust: Portrait of David Hosack, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L., professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1807-1808 and 1811-1826; "enlarged from a wax model by Ball Hughes (1835) by P. E. Connally, Florence, 1875" (inscription on back); in Trustees Room, P. & S.; marble, rather more than life size; directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left of spectator; presented by his daughter Eliza Bard Hosack in 1887. The wax model is in the University Library, cataloguers' room. (See later entry.)

Bust: Portrait of Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1807-1826, vice-president of P. & S. 1807-1811, Senator of the United States, 1804-1809; modeled from life in 1826 by John Henry Isaac Browere (1792-1834), a student of Columbia in 1811; College of Physicians and Surgeons,

Trustees Room mantel; plaster, life size, shoulders undraped, directed front, facing one fourth to left of spectator and looking slightly upward; purchased from the sculptor's son A. D. O. Browere in 1886; presented by Dr. John Dalton in 1887. For a notice of the artist see Charles Henry Hart, Browere's Life masks of great Americans, New York, 1899.

Bust: Portrait of Edward P. Allis; by J. Marr, sculptor; Mechanical Engineering Experimental Laboratory; bronze, life size, directed and facing front; inscription "Edward P. Allis" on base, front; signature "J. Marr" on back; presented by E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1901.

Bust: Washington; copy of original by Jean Antoine Houdon, French sculptor (1741-1828); Earl Hall, entrance to reading-room; bronze, life size; directed front, facing one fourth to right and looking slightly upward, on green granite pedestal; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., LL.D. to Earl Hall and the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia University, Feb. 3, 1908. See History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States; Clarence Winthrop Bowen, ed., New York, 1892, ill. p. i.

Bust: Portrait of De Witt Clinton; Library, room 307; plaster bronzed; presented by Samuel George Fitzhugh Townsend, A.B. 1893, Nov. 4, 1901. Note—The authorship of this bust has not been discovered.

Bust: Benjamin Franklin; copy from original by Houdon (replicas in Boston Athenaeum and Metropolitan Museum, N. Y. C.); Library, Trustees Room over fireplace; bronze, life size, directed and facing front, looking slightly downward; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., LL.D., June 2, 1902. See Bowen, Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington; pl. opp. p. 524; and Bulletin of the New York Public Library, vol. x, A List of Works in the New York Library by or relating to Benjamin Franklin; Portraits, compiled by Frank Weitenkampf, Curator, Print Department; p. 65. Note—This bust with the waistcoat buttoned high,

THE FRICK COLLECTION  
1 EAST 70TH STREET • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10021

To:

VISITOR

<https://bit.ly/2jyUFDZ>