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DUNSMUIR CASTLE, VICTORIA, B. C.

# CANADA'S CRAIGDARROCH CASTLE: Where Are The Original Building Plans?

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# Craigdarroch Castle®

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Craigdarroch is a Canadian National Historic Site located in Victoria, British Columbia. It was designed for industrialist Hon. Robert Dunsmuir (1825-1889) and his wife Joan (1828-1908), who together made a fortune through the sale of Vancouver Island coal in San Francisco. Three of that city's wealthiest citizens – Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, and Collis P. Huntington – were minor shareholders of the Dunsmuir's Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and its 1.9 million acre land grant.<sup>1</sup>

Robert Dunsmuir never lived to see his 25,000 square-foot Castle completed in 1890, but Joan Dunsmuir lived there until her death in 1908. The Castle was then sold, and its twenty-eight acre property sub-divided. Craigdarroch then served a variety of institutional functions and became a house museum in 1969. It hosts 120,000+ visitors annually.

People have been searching for Craigdarroch Castle's original building plans for decades. These plans would almost certainly assist its current owner, The Craigdarroch Castle Historical Museum Society, in its mandate to conserve and present the history of the imposing stone mansion. The Castle underwent substantial renovation in 1919 when the house became a military hospital and the kitchen, pantry and bathroom areas were essentially gutted. The original plans would shed light on how these areas were configured and would also explain the original purpose for certain other rooms in the Castle.



FIG. 1 Warren Haywood Williams (1844-1888).  
Oregon Historical Society OrHi 68318.

Craigdarroch Castle's design has been attributed to the architectural firm Williams & Smith of Portland, Oregon. The firm's principals were architects Warren Haywood Williams (1844-1888) and Arthur Lorenzo Smith (1852-1941) (Figures 1 & 2). The descendants of both men have been contacted and asked about the whereabouts of Craigdarroch's building plans, but they don't know where their ancestors' papers ended up. The obvious public repositories have been checked to no avail – the University of Oregon, the City of Portland, the Portland Public Library, the Oregon Historical Society, the University of Washington, the Washington State Historical Society at Tacoma, the Royal British Columbia Museum, and the Victoria City Archives.

So, where are the plans? It is hoped this article may result in some new leads. The other purpose of the article is to shed new light on the career of Arthur L. Smith. Until now, virtually nothing about his life and career has been documented.

Warren Williams trained in the San Francisco architectural office of his father, Stephen Hiddon Williams, and moved to Portland in 1872 to focus on re-building the city following the great fire of that year.<sup>2</sup> Williams quickly became one of Portland's leading society architects, specializing in the Italianate bracketed villa style. His interest in Italianate design is thought to have originated from the early influence of his father's San Francisco architectural partner, William Henry Cleaveland.<sup>3</sup> The many projects completed by Warren H. Williams have been cited by other authors, and are not fully listed in this article. In Oregon alone, more than fifty major projects have been attributed to Warren Williams.<sup>4</sup>

The work of Williams was familiar to nineteenth century Victoria residents. His 1886 Bank of British Columbia on Government Street was perhaps the most striking and innovative early commercial building ever constructed in Victoria, and those Victoria citizens who maintained relationships with Portland's moneyed class – people like Robert Dunsmuir – would have seen firsthand the sumptuously appointed houses designed by Williams in that city. These grand Portland houses have been well documented by William J. Hawkins III and William F. Willingham.<sup>5</sup>

Two of Portland's most lavish and beautifully photographed Warren Williams houses were the Richard Baxter Knapp residence (completed 1884, demolished 1951) and the Jacobs-Dolph residence (completed 1882, demolished 1942).<sup>6</sup> Williams also completed numerous commercial, ecclesiastical, hospital, and educational commissions in varied architectural styles. These have been summarized by Eileen Fitzsimons for the on-line Oregon Encyclopedia.<sup>7</sup>

Like Williams, Arthur Lorenzo Smith also apprenticed under an architect father.<sup>8</sup> James H. Smith (1820-1873) practiced architecture in Nottingham, England before moving to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1860 formed a partnership with architect Thomas Waryng Walsh (1826-1890) (Figure 3). The firm completed the famous first Lindell Hotel that was destroyed by fire in 1867. James Smith died in 1873.

Two years later, his son Arthur was living in Los Angeles, CA as a skilled carpenter and draftsman.<sup>9</sup> His name is not listed in any of the available Los Angeles area directories from 1875 to 1880, nor in San Francisco for this period.<sup>10</sup>



FIG. 2 Arthur Lorenzo Smith (1852-1941).  
Pat and Richard Beaugregard Collection.



FIG. 3 James H. Smith in 1868.  
Pat and Richard Beaugregard Collection.



*FIG. 4 Samuel Cupples House, St. Louis, Missouri in 1890 before completion. Arthur L. Smith might have seen the design before he left St. Louis for Portland. St. Louis University Archives.*

However, a draftsman named Arthur Smith appears in Portland, Oregon directories for 1879 and 1880, and is listed as a boarder in the residence of Warren H. Williams.<sup>11</sup> This Smith is almost certainly the same man that would later become Williams' partner, and it is reasonable to conclude that he was probably working for Williams while boarding in his house. However, Smith did not stay long in Portland. He returned to St. Louis sometime in 1880, and does not appear in Portland City directories again until 1888.

Once back in St. Louis, Arthur L. Smith joined the faculty of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts at Washington University. The School offered "instruction in Drawing, Modelling, Painting, Artistic Anatomy, and Decorative Design."<sup>12</sup> Smith was simultaneously listed as an architect in the federal census, which suggests that he was teaching some aspect(s) of architecture.<sup>13</sup>

Well-known St. Louis architect Thomas B. Annan had previously taught at Washington University, and he too had apprenticed with James H. Smith and Thomas Walsh.<sup>14</sup>



*FIG. 5 Craigdarroch Castle, circa 1895. Did Arthur L. Smith bring design ideas for Craigdarroch with him from St. Louis, or was Craigdarroch conceived solely by Warren H. Williams in Portland?  
Image C-3817, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.*

After leaving the Smith and Walsh firm, and until about 1870, Annan worked in the office of St. Louis architect George I. Barnett, a man frequently referred to as the “Dean” of St. Louis architecture.<sup>15</sup> Coincidentally, Arthur L. Smith would also work for architectural firm George I. Barnett & Son as their construction Superintendent from 1884 to 1886.<sup>16</sup> Although Thomas B. Annan was no longer with Barnett’s firm, Arthur Smith would surely have noted the progress of his father’s former apprentice over a period of many years; their offices were less than a block apart on lower Olive Street.<sup>17</sup> Before Smith left St. Louis for Portland (for the second time), Annan presented St. Louis businessman Samuel Cupples with plans for his new residence, and construction began in 1887 or 1888.<sup>18</sup> The similarities between Craigdarroch and the Cupples house are uncanny. One has to wonder whether Annan’s designs for the Cupples house later influenced Smith as he oversaw execution of the Dunsmuir commission in Victoria (Figures 4 & 5).



5685 Mausoleum, Shaw's Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

*FIG. 6 Henry Shaw's mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri. It was designed by architect George I. Barnett and its 1884-1886 construction was probably overseen by Barnett's Superintendant, Arthur L. Smith. Craigdarroch Castle curatorial library.*

During the time Arthur L. Smith was Superintendant for George Barnett & Son in St. Louis, he oversaw projects for Barnett's chief patron, Henry Shaw (1800-1889).<sup>19</sup> A native of Sheffield, England, Shaw made a fortune in St. Louis through trade in furs and general hardware including farming implements, cotton, flour, etc.<sup>20</sup> He was passionate about plants – he founded and endowed the School of Botany at Washington University in St. Louis.<sup>21</sup> Another of Shaw's great gifts to the American people was the Missouri Botanical Garden and the adjoining Tower Grove Park. Here he engaged architect George I. Barnett on various projects over a period of many years.<sup>22</sup> While Arthur L. Smith was Barnett's Superintendant, a number of Barnett's designs for buildings and sculptural bases were executed in Shaw's gardens.

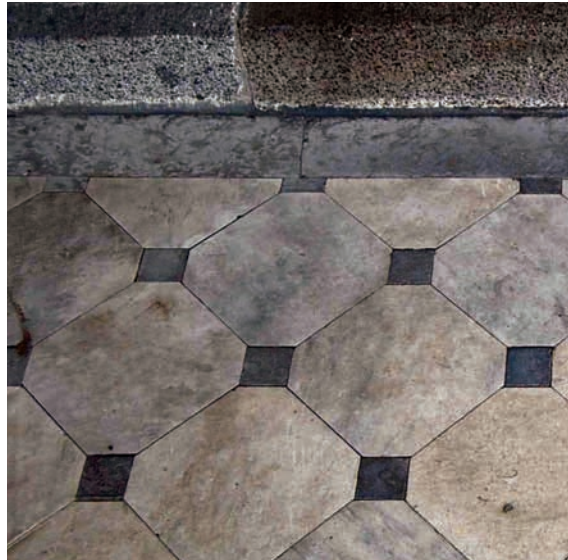
One of the more remarkable structures was Shaw's granite mausoleum, built 1885-1886 (Figure 6).<sup>23</sup> In 1882, Shaw discussed with Barnett his desire for a marble sarcophagus incorporating his sculpted effigy in which his mortal remains could rest. Barnett recommended German sculptor Ferdinand Miller (later Baron von Miller), and Shaw soon posed for a photographer and sent the images to Miller in Munich (Figure 7).<sup>24</sup> Barnett designed the mausoleum, and Arthur L. Smith probably superintended its construction.

The marble tile floor of the mausoleum, while not particularly unusual, bears a striking resemblance to the marble tile floor of Craigdarroch's south verandah (Figures 8 & 9). Did Smith deliberately replicate the Shaw mausoleum floor at the Dunsmuir residence in Victoria, or did Warren H. Williams specify it? This will probably never be known. The mausoleum's floor was made by the Pickel Marble and Granite Company in





*FIG.7 The sarcophagus containing Henry Shaw's remains was carved by German sculptor Ferdinand von Miller in 1885. It lies securely inside the ornate granite, marble, bronze and stained glass mausoleum. Historic American Buildings Survey photograph taken April 1983.*



*FIG. 8 & 9 The marble tile floor inside Henry Shaw's mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri had the same pattern as the marble tile floor of Craigdarroch Castle's south verandah. Bruce Davies photos.*



*FIG. 10 The Wilson Block (aka The California Block), Tacoma, Washington.  
Tacoma Illustrated, 1889.*

St. Louis.<sup>25</sup> The company was said to be the “most complete” manufacturer of marble and granite products in the United States when Craigdarroch was built.<sup>26</sup> Given that Craigdarroch’s finer woodwork came from Chicago and Milwaukee, that its roofing materials came from Vermont and California, that its pink sandstone fireplace came from Arizona, that some of its electrical products came from New York City, and that some of its marble sinks were made from Tennessee rose marble, it isn’t a stretch to conclude that Smith might have ordered marble and granite materials for Craigdarroch from a St. Louis firm with which he was familiar.

Arthur L. Smith appears to have left Barnett's practice to set up an independent architectural firm in St. Louis in late 1886 or early 1887, and that was when he began calling himself an architect.<sup>27</sup> The precise date of Smith's arrival in Portland, Oregon is uncertain, though it was probably around mid 1887. He formed a partnership with Warren H. Williams that year, and was working in Portland at least some of the time. The new firm's name became Williams & Smith.<sup>28</sup>

Craigdarroch was the most costly residential commission ever awarded to the firm. The contract to lay the Castle's foundation was signed on September 20, 1887. Williams died less than four months later, on January 7, 1888.<sup>30</sup>

Warren Williams' architect sons David Lockhead Williams and Warren Franklin Williams were, according to directories, working as draftsmen in the office of Williams & Smith when their father died, and thereupon immediately became full-fledged architects and were listed as such in subsequent directories. Richard Ritz asserts that the sons continued in partnership with Smith until 1890, when Smith left (at which time the firm was renamed Williams and Williams).<sup>31</sup> Smith's partnership with his late partner's two sons may have actually ended before 1890, and perhaps the split was gradual. By 1889, Smith seems to have set up an independent architectural practice in Tacoma, Washington.<sup>32</sup> From there, he oversaw the construction of the Portland firm's two very grand commercial buildings: the Wilson block (a.k.a. California Block), valued at \$130,000 (Figure 10), and the Gross Bros. Block, valued at \$120,000 (Figure 11). Smith also worked on various residential commissions including Craigdarroch, which was some 90 miles north of Tacoma and projected to cost \$175,000 (Figure 12).<sup>33</sup>



FIG. 11 Gross Bros. Building, Tacoma, WA. This illustration is from *Ye Official Souvenir, Western Washington Exposition, 1891*.

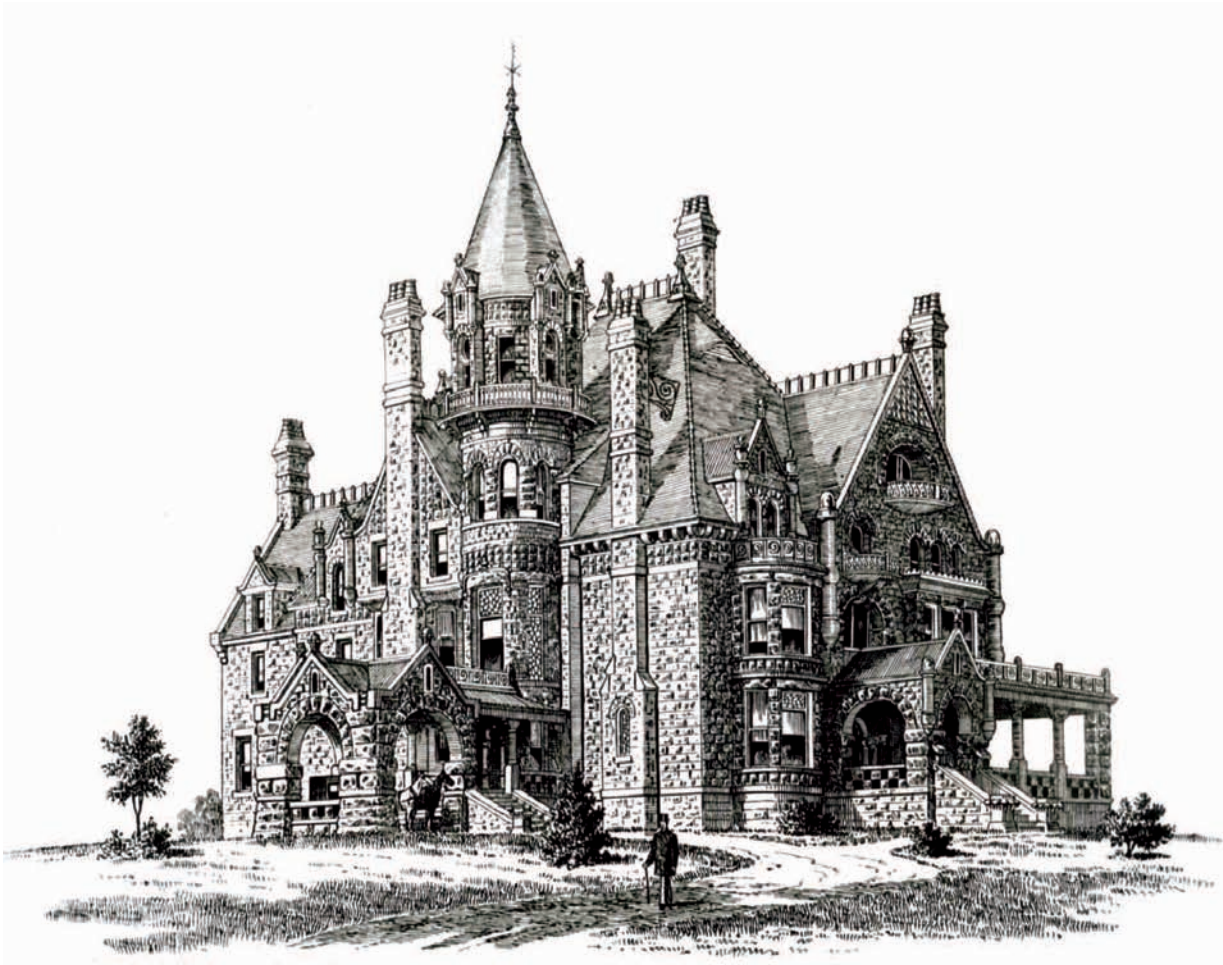
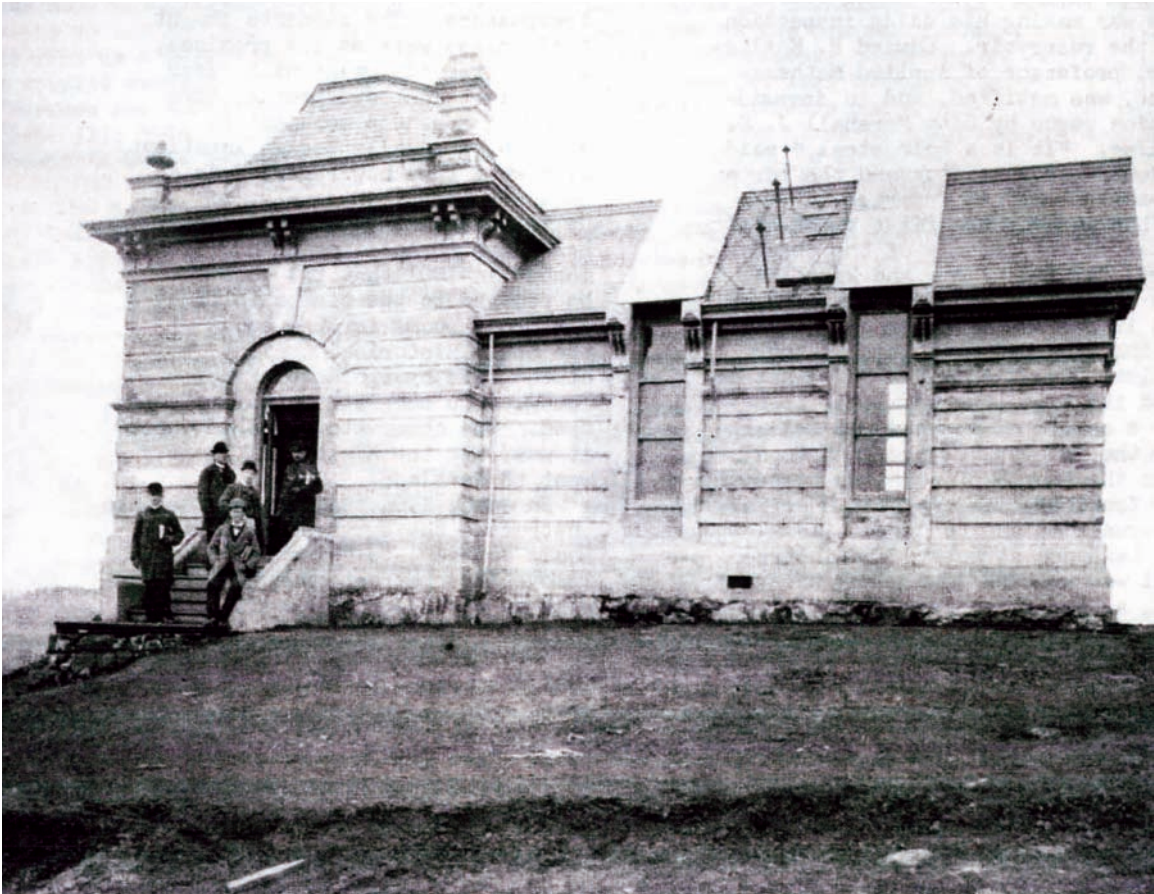


FIG. 12 *Craigdarroch*. This illustration was published in *The West Shore* in June, 1889. The artist is unknown. *Craigdarroch Castle Collection*.

Assigning personal credit for designs is difficult in the case of the Williams & Smith firm. The Oregon commissions executed by the partnership during and after Warren Williams' lifetime include Portland's Grand Stable and Carriage Building,<sup>34</sup> the Masonic Temple in Eugene (built 1887),<sup>35</sup> a proposed addition to Portland's Dekum and Reed Block,<sup>36</sup> the University of Oregon Observatory at Skinner's Butte (built 1888) (Figure 13),<sup>37</sup> the Blagen Block (built 1888),<sup>38</sup> and Temple Beth Israel in Portland (built 1888) (Figure 14).<sup>39</sup>

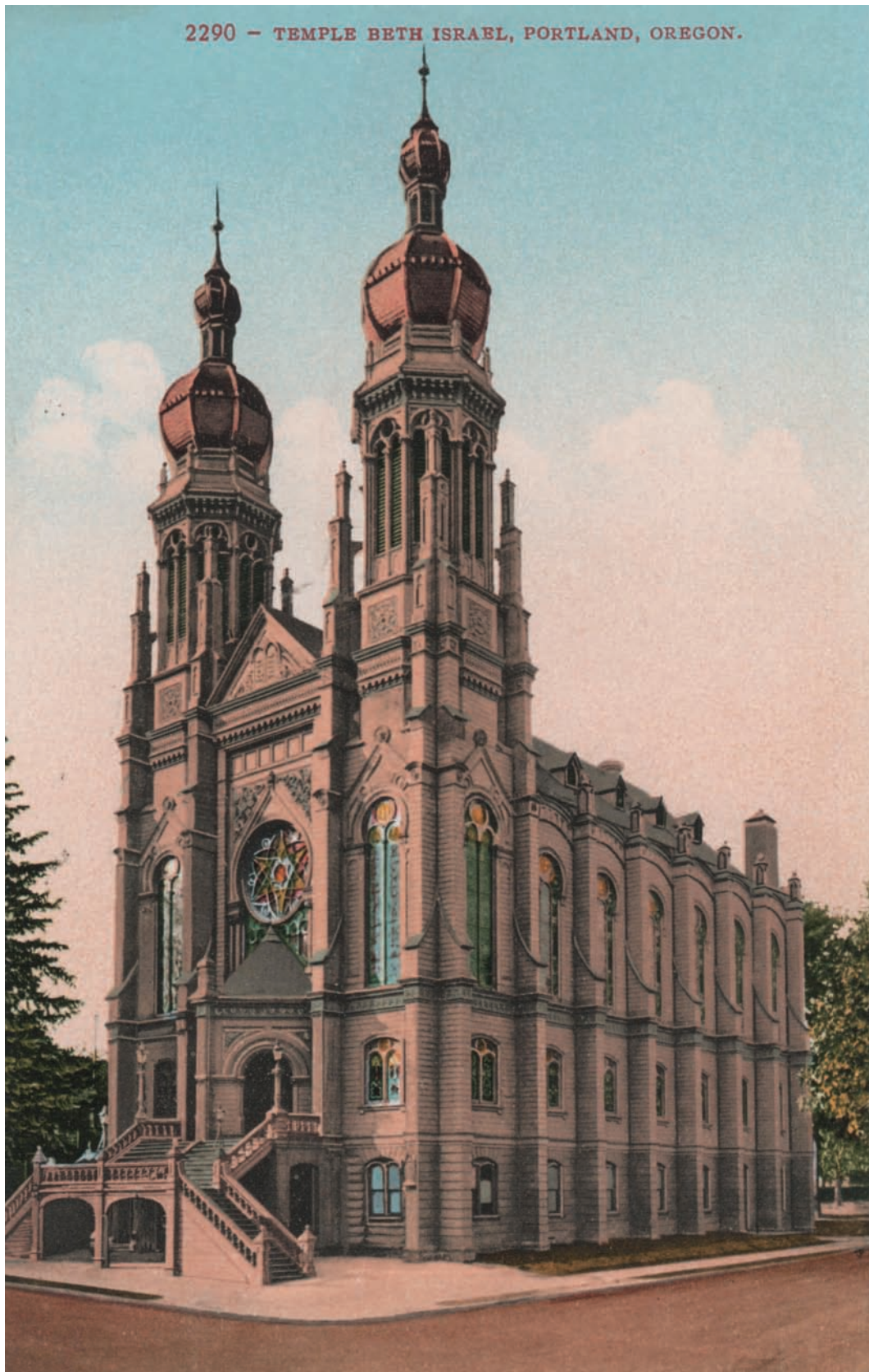
Assigning design credit for the Williams & Smith Washington State commissions is equally difficult. For example, *Tacoma Illustrated* stated that the Wilson Block (also known as the California Block) "was erected by Mr. Smith" (Figure 10).<sup>40</sup> By 1891, Tacoma's *Morning Globe Review* attributed its design to the firm of Williams & Smith,<sup>41</sup> and two months later, the design was finally attributed to the firm of Williams & Williams.<sup>42</sup>



*FIG. 13 University of Oregon Observatory at Skinner's Butte, Oregon, 1893. Warren Williams initially turned down this commission, but in March 1888, plans submitted by Williams & Smith were adopted by the Executive Committee of University's Board of Regents. The building was constructed of brick parged with cement. It was completed in November, 1888.*

*Winter Co. photograph.*

Verifying authorship of the design of Craigdarroch Castle is no easier. Five days after the death of Warren H. Williams, the *Victoria Daily Colonist* implied that Williams only “had a hand in the construction” of Craigdarroch.<sup>43</sup> Eleven months later, the *Colonist* identified Smith as Craigdarroch’s architect.<sup>44</sup> Next, the June 1889 edition of Portland’s *The West Shore* magazine included an illustration of Craigdarroch with the credit line: “Williams and Smith, Architects, Portland, Oregon” (Figure 12). But by January 1891, Tacoma’s *Morning Globe Annual Review*, in an article sounding suspiciously like advertorial stated, “The handsome and imposing structure erected at Victoria, B.C., by Mr. Dunsmuir and known as the Dunsmuir Castle is also from designs furnished by Mr. Smith while in partnership with Mr. Williams at Portland”.<sup>45</sup>



*FIG. 14 Temple Beth Israel, Portland, Oregon, circa 1900. Construction commenced in April, 1888 under the supervision of architect Arthur L. Smith. Craigdarroch Castle Collection.*

By 1908, credit for Craigdarroch's design was apparently drifting back to Warren Haywood Williams. At the first annual exhibition of the Portland Architectural Club, his son David Lockhead Williams provided two exhibits on Craigdarroch. For many years, it has been believed that the Williams exhibits were actual building plans for Craigdarroch.<sup>46</sup> But scrutiny of the full 114-page exhibit catalogue in 2013 revealed that the two exhibits related to Craigdarroch were almost certainly not true plans, but rather, presentation drawings of the house.<sup>47</sup>

The firm of Williams & Williams continued without Arthur Smith until 1894, when the brothers themselves parted ways and Warren Franklin Williams opened his own office.<sup>48</sup> David Lockhead Williams worked in partnership with Edward A. Batwell until 1896, when he began working alone.<sup>49</sup> He retired in 1934 and died in 1937. His lone child, David Carnahan Williams Jr. was contacted in the late 1990's about the whereabouts of Craigdarroch's building plans, but knew nothing about the disposition of his father's papers.<sup>50</sup> He said the same thing to Portland historian Eileen Fitzsimons several years later while visiting Portland to see his father's and grandfather's creations.<sup>51</sup>

Although Smith set up an office in Tacoma in 1889, he continued to live in Portland and did not move to Tacoma until 1890.<sup>52</sup> One can only assume that Smith, like his late partner Williams, spent a good portion of his time on the train. Once ensconced in Tacoma, he found time to participate in professional organizations and was elected Vice President of the Tacoma Society of Civil Engineers and Architects in 1890.<sup>53</sup> His personal design work in Tacoma included houses for J.C. Hewitt, Ward, F.E. Benham, G. Bott and Louis Toss, three fire halls, the Danish Brotherhood Hall and the Montello Block. The Gross Bros. Block, although executed in association with the Williams men in Portland, was, according to *Tacoma Illustrated*, wholly designed by Smith.<sup>54</sup> Its final cost was \$5,000 higher than the predicted \$120,000, due in part to the fact that one of the Gross brothers decided that the tower should have an expensive clock (Figure 11).<sup>55</sup>

By 1894, Smith had moved back to St. Louis and was listed in the city directory as an architect.<sup>56</sup> Curiously, a carpenter by the name of Arthur L. Smith appeared in the 1892-1893 St. Louis directory.<sup>57</sup> This might be our Smith. As a former carpenter who had advanced to the role of draftsman, construction superintendant, and eventually architect, Smith would surely not have forgotten how to swing a hammer, erect walls, and lay floors.



*FIG. 15 Construction of the Mile-Long Barracks started in 1909 when Arthur L. Smith was Superintendent of Construction on Corregidor. The white specks in this February, 1945 photo are parachutes used by men of the US Army's 503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment who dropped in to take the island back from the Japanese. For this heroic action, they received the Presidential Unit Citation and subsequently nick-named "the Rock Regiment".*

*American Historical Collection, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines.*

Arthur L. Smith stayed in St. Louis for about ten years. His work during this period has yet to be documented. The fact that his name is not associated with well-known commissions during this period (and that he may have worked as a carpenter briefly on his return) could be attributed to the general lessening of construction caused by the depression following the national economic Panic of 1893.

Details of Arthur Smith's professional life and place of residence are partially unknown for the period 1903 to 1909. In 1906, the name Arthur L. Smith was listed as a draftsman in Washington, D.C.<sup>58</sup> In 1907, Arthur L. Smith was listed as an architect in Brooklyn, New York.<sup>59</sup> From 1908 to 1909, Smith travelled extensively, sending post-cards to his family from New York City, Niagara Falls, NY, Oklahoma City, San Antonio, Norwalk, VA, Chautauqua, IL, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.<sup>60</sup>





*FIG. 16 Arthur Smith was Superintendent of Construction at Corregidor when work commenced on Fort Drum. It was armed with two fourteen-inch gun batteries and four 6-inch gun batteries.  
US National Archives photograph.*

Smith gradually developed a reputation for expertise in reinforced concrete construction methods. On July 9, 1909, United States President William H. Taft signed an Executive Order allowing Smith to work as Superintendent of Construction at Corregidor Island, Philippines.<sup>61</sup> The island, commonly referred to then as “The Rock,” is located at the entrance to Manila Bay.

The US War Department was constantly adding defensive structures, gun batteries, barracks, tunnels, and other infrastructure on Corregidor and on three smaller militarized islands nearby, and Smith’s 1909 arrival coincided with the Army’s decision to centralize construction supervision for all four islands at Fort Mills on Corregidor. While Smith was living at Fort Mills with his wife and daughter, there were twenty-six civilian workers reporting to him, including a civil engineer, foreman, timekeeper, carpenters, quarrymen, and laborers.<sup>62</sup>

948,746. DEVICE FOR DISTRIBUTING CONCRETE.  
ARTHUR L. SMITH, St. Louis, Mo., assignor, by mesne  
assignments, to Concrete Appliances Company, St. Louis,  
Mo., a Corporation of Missouri. Filed Feb. 23, 1909.  
Serial No. 479,479.



FIG. 17 Illustration from *Official Gazette of The United States Patent Office*, Vol. 150, February, 1910.

During his time at Corregidor, the War Department spent an astounding \$750,000 on reinforced concrete barracks to house ten companies of men.<sup>63</sup> The largest of these barracks was started in 1909 and completed in 1914.<sup>64</sup> At 1,520 feet in length, the three-story re-enforced concrete structure is erroneously referred to as the Mile-Long Barracks. Designed to withstand hurricanes, it remains largely intact despite exposure to ferocious WWII combat action when Japanese fighters attacked the island, and later, when American forces re-took it (Figure 15).

Another large project started when Smith arrived on Corregidor was the construction of Fort Drum on a nearby island called El Fraile.<sup>65</sup> The tiny island was first flattened, then covered by a re-enforced concrete fortress eventually referred to as the “concrete battleship” (Figure 16). Its walls were twenty feet thick and its concrete and steel deck eighteen feet thick.<sup>66</sup>

Overseeing the movement of thousands of tons of wet concrete in the sweltering tropical sun must have inspired Smith to come up with a delivery system more efficient than men carrying buckets of wet cement. In 1910, he was granted a patent for his design of a “Device For Distributing Concrete.” The device elevated wet concrete to a hopper connected to a horizontally rotatable distribution pipe that could be easily moved above the plane of work (Figure 17).

Smith soon moved his family back to Washington, DC and by 1912, already sixty years of age, he became actively involved in construction projects in the nation's capital (Figure 18). In an advertorial about the Arthur L. Smith Construction Company, the *Washington Herald* proclaimed,

Mr. Arthur Smith, the founder of this firm, is well known throughout the United States and Canada as a successful builder and contractor. He has been associated with a number of the largest and most prominent contracting firms in America, such as the John Griffiths Construction Company of Chicago, the Stewart Construction Company of St. Louis, the A.B. Stannard Contracting Company of New York City, and the George A. Fuller Company of New York, Pittsburgh, and Washington. Mr. Smith was appointed by former Secretary of War Dickenson to proceed to the Philippines to supervise the building of army post barracks and he carried out that mission with great credit to himself and financial benefit to the nation. The Arthur L. Smith Company has a number of important contracts now underway, a few of these being the new naval storehouse, the Rives' residence at Cobham, VA, and the Crawford residence at Keswick, VA, two of the ideal "old Virginia homes." The building of such fine country residences the company at present is making a specialty. The company specializes in the construction of buildings of re-enforced concrete. Mr. Smith is a generally recognized expert in this class of work, which has become so popular of recent years for every class of structure.<sup>68</sup>



*FIG. 18 Arthur L. Smith, circa 1900. About 10 years after this photograph was taken, Smith moved to Washington, DC from the Philippines and embarked on a prolific number of projects.  
Pat and Richard Beaugerard Collection.*

While in Washington, Arthur L. Smith's company constructed the Woodward Building (built 1919),<sup>69</sup> altered the Standard Savings Bank (completed 1920),<sup>70</sup> built a warehouse for businessman J.E. Cox (1921),<sup>71</sup> constructed the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church (1922),<sup>72</sup> the Milburn Heister & Co. Union Savings Bank (1922),<sup>73</sup> Police Station No. 14 (1927),<sup>74</sup> the Langley Junior and McKinley High Schools stadium (1930).<sup>75</sup> The company also built an addition to Deanwood School (1931)<sup>76</sup> and constructed the Hugh M. Browne Junior High School (built 1932, when Smith was 80 years old).<sup>77</sup>

While his many projects were underway, Smith still found time to get involved with professional organizations. He joined the Washington Board of Trade<sup>78</sup> and also served as President of The Washington Builders and Manufacturer's Association.<sup>79</sup>

Arthur Lorenzo Smith was involved in at least two public projects of national significance in the Washington area. In 1917 his firm was contracted to put the final touches on the exterior approaches to the newly completed Memorial to the Women of the Civil War.<sup>80</sup> This building is today the American Red Cross national headquarters. In 1927, he was contracted to build the birdhouse at the National Zoological Park.<sup>81</sup>

Smith retired to St. Louis before 1935 and died at age eighty-nine in Wheaton, Maryland, in 1941. He is buried at Glenwood Cemetery in Washington, DC. Though his three great grandchildren are alive today, they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of any building plans created by their great grandfather. Thankfully, they have been very generous in sharing what they know about him.

So, what happened to Craigdarroch's building plans? Where are they? For now, that remains a mystery!

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Donald F. MacLachlan, *The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway: The Dunsmuir Years: 1884-1905*, (Victoria: British Columbia Railway Historical Association, 1986), 16.
- <sup>2</sup> Martin Segger and Douglas Franklin, *Exploring Victoria's Architecture* (Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1996), 310.
- <sup>3</sup> Fred DeWolfe, *Heritage Lost: Two Grand Houses Through the Lens of Minor White* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1995), 73.
- <sup>4</sup> For more information, see: William J. Hawkins III, "Warren Heywood Williams, Architect (1844-1888)" (hereafter cited as Hawkins). *Portland Friends of Cast-Iron Architecture Newsletter*, No. 17, December, 1980.
- <sup>5</sup> See: William J. Hawkins III and William F. Willingham, *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850-1950* (Portland: Timber Press, 1999).
- <sup>6</sup> DeWolfe. It should be noted that when this book was published, the architect for the Knapp house was not known. Portland's Architectural Heritage Center Collections Curator Doug Magedenz recently discovered an 1884 newspaper article describing the installation of the new Knapp House heating plant by Mr. McCaw under the direction of its architect, Warren Williams.
- <sup>7</sup> [http://oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/williams\\_warren\\_h\\_1844\\_1888\\_/](http://oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/williams_warren_h_1844_1888_/).
- <sup>8</sup> Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, *Tacoma Illustrated: A Careful Compilation of The Resources, Terminal Advantages, Institutions, Climate, Business, and Manufacturing Industries of the "City of Destiny"* (hereafter cited as *Tacoma Illustrated*), (Chicago: Baldwin, Calcutt & Co., 1889), 56.
- <sup>9</sup> California, Voter's Register, 1875. Smith declared his profession as "Draughtsman."
- <sup>10</sup> Los Angeles City Directories for 1875, 1878, 1879-80 have been examined. He was not listed in the 1875 California Coastal Directory which covered Los Angeles County, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, and San Diego. San Francisco City Directories for 1875-1880 have also been checked to no avail.
- <sup>11</sup> Portland City Directory, 1879. (Portland: F. L. McCormick, 1879), 182, 210, and *Portland City Directory, 1888*. (Portland: F. L. McCormick, 1880), 220, 244. In her book, *Craigdarroch: The Story of Dunsmuir Castle*, author Terry Reksten states that in 1880, Smith was a draftsman residing in the same office building that housed the offices of Warren Williams. Examination of the directories reveals that Williams' residence was at 200 Twelfth and that his office was in Room 17 in Dekum's Building. Smith is simultaneously listed as a boarder at 200 Twelfth.
- <sup>12</sup> *A Catalogue of the Officers and Students In the Several Departments of Washington University With The Courses of Study For The Academic Year 1880-81* (St. Louis: G.I. Jones & Co., Printers, 1880), 132.
- <sup>13</sup> 1880 United States Federal Census.
- <sup>14</sup> January 10, 2013 communication to the author from Molly Kodnar, Associate Archivist, Missouri History Museum, St. Louis, MO.
- <sup>15</sup> "Landmarks Association of St. Lewis: Thomas B. Annan (1839-1906)," last modified May 13, 2013, [http://www.landmarks-stl.org/architects/bio/thomas\\_b\\_annan\\_1839\\_1906/](http://www.landmarks-stl.org/architects/bio/thomas_b_annan_1839_1906/)
- <sup>16</sup> *Gould's St. Louis City Directories* (St. Louis: Gould Directory Co.): 1884 issue, 1029; 1885 issue, 1080; 1886 issue, 1100.
- <sup>17</sup> *Gould's St. Louis Directory* (St. Louis: Gould Directory Co., 1885), 1282.

<sup>18</sup> The author has been unable to ascertain precisely when Mr. Cupples approved the plans for his residence and when the construction began. Mary C. Marshall, Marketing Coordinator for St. Louis University Museums and Galleries told the author that construction began in 1887, which means that plans might have been completed as early as 1886. St. Louis University Archivist John Waide told the author that he had found informal references indicating that construction started in both 1887 and 1888. The *Cupples House National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form* submitted by the late Father Maurice B. McNamee, S.J. in 1975 doesn't state when construction began, but states that Mr. Cupples was owner of the house in 1889 and that it was completed in 1890. Subsequently, the Historical American Buildings Survey No. MO-1833 (Washington: National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, 1975) stated that construction started in 1889, and it cites Father McNamee as the source for the information. But later, in his book, *Cupples House: A Richardsonian Romanesque Mansion* (St. Louis, 1986), Father McNamee states that construction began in 1888. This suggests that the plans were completed in 1887.

<sup>19</sup> The Missouri Botanical Garden Library/Archives has two documents proving that Smith worked on building projects for Henry Shaw. The first is a receipt issued to Smith on 13 October, 1883 by St. Louis City Hall for a cheque drawn by Henry Shaw for Building Permit #2866. This permit was for reconstructing some of Shaw's stone buildings in downtown St. Louis. The other document, dated 8 October, 1883 is signed by Arthur L. Smith and asks general contractors Ben Lynd & Co. to pay sub-contractor Dennis Clifford for work he (Smith) had ordered on one of Shaw's unidentified buildings. The author thanks MBG Archivist Andrew Colligan for locating these documents.

<sup>20</sup> Carol Grove, *Henry Shaw's Victorian Landscapes: The Missouri Botanical Garden and Tower Grove Park* (Amherst & Boston: University of Massachusetts Press in association with Library of American Landscape History), 22-23.

<sup>21</sup> Grove, 3.

<sup>22</sup> see: Historical American Buildings Survey No. MO-1135 (hereafter cited as HABS MO-1135). (Washington: National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, 1975).

<sup>23</sup> Historical American Buildings Survey No. MO-1135-E. (Washington: National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, 1975), 1. The September, 1918 issue of the Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin states that construction of the mausoleum commenced in 1884, but the aforementioned HABS survey cites receipts from the builder, Richard Langwith, and interprets these to mean that construction commenced in 1885.

<sup>24</sup> "Henry Shaw's Contributions to Art in St. Louis" Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 7, September, 1918 (St. Louis: Board of Trustees of The Missouri Botanical Garden), 83.

<sup>25</sup> HABS MO-1135, 2.

<sup>26</sup> *Pen and Sunlight Sketches of St. Louis: The Commercial Gateway to the South*. (Chicago: Phoenix Publishing Co., 1892), 302.

<sup>27</sup> *Gould's St. Louis City Directory* (St. Louis, MO: Gould Directory Co., 1887-1888) 1108. Smith appears in the directories for 1887-1888 and 1888-1889, suggesting that he briefly ran offices in both St. Louis and Portland. On the other hand he may have left St. Louis in early 1887, and the re-printed listing in the 1888-1889 issue could just reflect a publishing error.

<sup>28</sup> *Portland City Directory, 1888*. (Portland: R.L. Polk & Co., 1888), 487. The firm of Williams & Smith appears in Portland Directories published in 1888 and 1889. The firm was subsequently listed as Williams & Williams in directories for 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. The two principals after 1889 were the sons of Warren H. Williams, David and Warren Franklin Williams. Their partnership dissolved in 1894.

<sup>29</sup> Personal journal of Hugh Campbell, landscape gardener for Craigdarroch, 1889-1890. The journal is accession 986.16 in the primary museum collection of the Craigdarroch Castle Historical Museum Society.

<sup>30</sup> *The Daily Colonist*, January 12, 1888, 4. The newspaper stated: "Mr. Williams drew the plans of the Bank of British Columbia and also had a hand in the construction of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's new residence."

<sup>31</sup> Richard Ellison Ritz, *Architects of Oregon: A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries* (Portland: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), 428.

<sup>32</sup> R. M. Thompson, *The Industries of Tacoma, Washington. Her resources, advantages and facilities in trade, commerce and manufacture. Together with pen sketches of her prominent business and professional men 1888-1889* (Tacoma: Trade and Commerce Publishing Co., 1888-89), 119. The biographical sketch on Smith makes no mention of his association with Warren Williams and his two sons.

<sup>33</sup> *Thompson*, 119. Smith's office was at 1342 Pacific Avenue. His brief biography reads like an advertisement that he must have himself approved: "From the earliest historic times architecture has been regarded in all countries as one of the fine arts, as it is certainly one of the most useful. A thorough knowledge of its scientific as well as artistic requirements is necessary in the construction of edifices of whatever the kind. Men of the highest intellectual capacity find in it abundant scope for the exercise of their best efforts. There are none in Tacoma more competent to meet with the scientific and artistic requirements of the profession than the gentleman to whom this sketch is devoted. He has made it a lifelong study, first learning the practical part and then the theoretical. He has had twenty years of experience. Mr. Smith, originally from St. Louis, inherited many of his artistic qualities from his father, who for many years was at the head of the profession in St. Louis. The subject of our remarks has been engaged in business in Los Angeles, California, Portland, Oregon, and other localities where in each instance his ability was highly spoken of. In our own beautiful city he has designed and constructed some of her finest buildings; and at the present writing he is engaged upon several buildings which far surpass anything north of San Francisco and which would be strikingly noticeable in that city."

<sup>34</sup> Hawkins, 6.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Lee Nelson and Martin Schmitt, "Sic Transit Observatorium", *The Call Number, April 1955* (Eugene: University of Oregon Library Staff Association, 1955), 15-20.

<sup>38</sup> *Historic Resource Inventory 3-001-00030* (Portland: City of Portland, Oregon, 1980).

<sup>39</sup> *The Oregonian*, April 24, 1888. The cornerstone was laid on Monday, April 23, 1888. The *Oregonian* reported: "After the box was placed in the cornerstone, Mr. Blumauer (President of the Board) formally placed the building under the custody of Architect A. L. Smith, to whom he expressed the hope that good material would be used, to the end that when the synagogue is ready for the congregation it shall be received with the utmost satisfaction. Rabbi Block thanked contractor N.J. Blagen for the zeal he had displayed in prosecuting the work so far." The author thanks Eileen Fitzsimons for this reference.

<sup>40</sup> *Tacoma Illustrated*, 56.

<sup>41</sup> *Morning Globe Annual Review*, January 1, 1891.

<sup>42</sup> *Tacoma Morning Globe*, March 22, 1891, 7.

<sup>43</sup> *Victoria Daily Colonist*, January 12, 1888, 4. The *Colonist* stated: "Mr. Williams drew the plans of the Bank of British Columbia, and also had in hand the construction of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's new residence."

<sup>44</sup> *Victoria Daily Colonist*, December 15, 1888, 4. The *Colonist* stated: "Arthur L. Smith, of Portland, Oregon, architect of Hon. Robert Dunsmuir's new residence now in course of erection, is at the Driard."

<sup>45</sup> *Morning Globe Annual Review*, January 1, 1891. The article goes on to state: "This structure is probably the most pretentious private dwelling west of the mountains. Mr. Smith's thorough knowledge of his profession and his always following the latest and newest ideas mark him as one of the rising architects of the day."

<sup>46</sup> Drew Wayvern, "In Search of Craigdarroch's Holy Grail" *Castle Quarterly*, Vol. 43, No. 2, Spring 2000, (Victoria: Craigdarroch Castle Historical Museum Society), 2.

<sup>47</sup> *Catalogue of the First Annual Exhibition of The Portland Architectural Club Portland, Oregon In The Galleries of The Museum of Fine Arts, 1908.* (Portland: Portland Architectural Club, 1908). 443 exhibits were displayed at Portland's Museum of the Fine Arts from January 6th to January 18th, 1908. The exhibition included: furniture, marble, wood and plaster sculpture; sketches of landscapes, building interiors and exteriors; stained and leaded glass windows and window cartoons; hand-illuminated poetry; and, picture frames. The catalogue describes some exhibits as a building "elevation", "plan", or "detail". In the case of the two Craigdarroch exhibits (#395 and #396), no such descriptor is offered. Instead, only the name of "Jas. Anderson" appears beneath the listings. In a January 9, 2013 email to this article's author, Portland's Architectural Heritage Center Collections Curator Doug Magedenz, states: "Anderson was an architectural renderer who specialized in presentation drawings for various local architects". Anderson's name appears beneath other exhibit listings in the catalogue, including sketches of an "interior" of Portland's First Presbyterian Church (#284) and the "entrances" to three commercial buildings (#285, #286, and #287).

<sup>48</sup> Ritz, 430.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 428.

<sup>50</sup> Wayvern, 2.

<sup>51</sup> Correspondence to the author from Eileen Fitzsimons February 7, 2013.

<sup>52</sup> *1889 Portland Directory* (Portland: R.L Polk & Co., 1889), 507; *1890 Tacoma Directory* (Tacoma: R.L. Polk & Co., 1890); *1891 Tacoma Directory* (Tacoma: R.L. Polk & Co., 1891).

<sup>53</sup> *The Railroad and Engineering Journal*, Vol. LXIV, No. 3, March, 1890 (New York: M.N. Forney), 46.

<sup>54</sup> *Tacoma Illustrated*, 56.

<sup>55</sup> Herbert Hunt. *Tacoma, Its History and Its Buildings: A Half A Century Of Activity* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1916), 500.

<sup>56</sup> *Gould's St. Louis City Directory* (St. Louis: Gould Directory Co., 1894-1895).

<sup>57</sup> *Gould's St. Louis City Directory* (St. Louis: Gould Directory Co., 1894-1895).

<sup>58</sup> *Washington City, District of Columbia, City Directory*, 1906.

<sup>59</sup> *Brooklyn, New York, City Directory*, 1907.

<sup>60</sup> Richard Beauregard, draft typescript dated February 8, 2013. Mr. Beauregard is the husband Arthur L. Smith's great granddaughter, Patricia Kathleen Beauregard (nee Smith).

<sup>61</sup> *Executive Order 1109 by President of United States Amending Civil Service Rules to Exempt Superintendent of Construction, Corregidor, Philippine Island, From Examination.* The order exempted Smith from writing the required civil service examination.

<sup>62</sup> *1910 United States Federal Census.* Not listed in the 1910 Census are the many Filipino prison labourers used in the construction of Corregidor. To what degree Smith was required to oversee their work is unknown.

<sup>63</sup> *Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 1909.* Volume II, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909), 300.

<sup>64</sup> US Army Quartermaster Corps records. The building was referred to as "Artillery Barracks" in the QMC records, but was later known as Topside Barracks and/or Mile-Long Barracks. It consisted of ten self-contained barracks – each one housing one company of men – and one larger section containing a Library Post Exchange, and Guard House. A good selection of modern photographs by John Moffitt can be seen at: <http://corregidor.proboards.com/thread/543/mile-long-barracks-pacific-memorial#>

<sup>65</sup> Charles M. Hubbard and Collis H. Davis, Jr. *Corregidor in Peace and War* (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2006), 51.

<sup>66</sup> Ben E. King, Major, C.A.C. *Report on Operations and Material – Fort Drum – During the Baatan – Corregidor Campaign, 8 December 1941 – 6 May, 1942.* 1. This report to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Washington, DC is dated 31 August, 1945.



- <sup>67</sup> *Official Gazette of The United States Patent Office*, Vol. 150, February, 1910, 350.
- <sup>68</sup> *The Washington Herald*, March 12, 1912, National Publicity Edition, 5.
- <sup>69</sup> *The Accessory and Garage Journal*, Volume 9, Pawtucket, R.I., July 1919, 69.
- <sup>70</sup> *The Washington Herald*, June 27, 1920, 7.
- <sup>71</sup> *The American Contractor*, Vol. 42, December 3, 1921.
- <sup>72</sup> *Manufacturer's Record*, Volume 81, June 29, 1922, 29.
- <sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>74</sup> *Report of the Operations of the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia*, 1927, 74.
- <sup>75</sup> "Report of The Municipal Architect", in *Report of the Operations of the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia*, August 28, 1930, 38.
- <sup>76</sup> *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia Year Ended June 30, 1921* Vol. II, 51.
- <sup>77</sup> *Replace Or Modernize? The Future of The District of Columbia's Old and Historic Public Schools*, (Washington: 21st Century School Fund, 2001), 23.
- <sup>78</sup> *The Washington Times*, July 15, 1919, 5.
- <sup>79</sup> *The American Contractor*, Vol. 41, January 24, 1920, 17.
- <sup>80</sup> *Report of The Chief of Army Engineers U.S. Army*, 1917, Part 3, 3725.
- <sup>81</sup> *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution Showing the Operations Expenditures and Condition of the Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1927* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1928), 107.

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Bruce Davies

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