

Chapter 1 : Stanford White | Treasures of New York | PBS

Stanford White (November 9, - June 25,) was an American architect. He was also a partner in the architectural firm McKim, Mead & White, the frontrunner among Beaux-Arts firms. He designed many houses for the rich as well as numerous public, institutional, and religious buildings.

He remained with Richardson for six years. As part of the partnership, all commissions designed by the architects were identified as being the work of the collective firm, not any individual architect. His new wife hailed from a socially prominent Long Island family; her ancestors were early settlers of the area, and Smithtown, New York, was named for them. Their estate, Box Hill, was not only a home, but also a showplace illustrating the luxe design aesthetic White offered prospective wealthy clients. A son, Lawrence Grant White, was born in 1867. White, is the structure White should be best remembered for. White was the director of the Washington Centennial celebration and created a temporary triumphal arch which was so popular, money was raised to construct a permanent version. Joseph [8] both completed in at St. He also designed the Cosmopolitan Building, a three-story Neo-classical Revival building topped by three small domes, in Irvington, New York, built in 1890 as the headquarters of Cosmopolitan Magazine. Additionally, he designed the Blair Mansion at Eastern Ave. His Shinnecock Hills Golf Clubhouse design is said to be the oldest golf clubhouse in America and is now an iconic golf landmark. However, his clubhouse for the Atlantic Yacht Club, built in 1895 overlooking Gravesend Bay, burned down in 1917. He also designed the Kate Annette Wetherill Estate in 1892. White was also active designing country estate homes in Greenwich, Connecticut. His "informal" shingled cottages usually featured double corridors for separate circulation, so that a guest never bumped into a laundress with a basket of bed linens. Bedrooms were characteristically separated from hallways by a dressing-room foyer lined with closets, so that an inner door and an outer door give superb privacy. White lived the same life as his clients, albeit not quite so lavishly, and he knew how the house had to perform: He extended the limits of architectural services to include interior decoration, dealing in art and antiques, and even planning and designing parties. He collected paintings, pottery, and tapestries, and if White could not procure the right antiques for his interiors, he would sketch neo-Georgian standing electroliers or a Renaissance library table. His design for elaborate picture framing, the Stanford White frame, still bears his name today. Outgoing and social, he possessed a large circle of friends and acquaintances, many of whom became clients. White had a major influence in the "Shingle Style" of the 1880s, on Neo-Colonial style, and the Newport cottages for which he is celebrated. He designed and decorated Fifth Avenue mansions for the Astors, the Vanderbilts in 1890, and other high society families. His clubhouse for the Atlantic Yacht Club, built in 1895 overlooking Gravesend Bay, burned down in 1917. The newspapers frequently described him as "masterful," "intense," "burly yet boyish. He maintained a multi-story apartment with a rear entrance on 24th street in Manhattan. One green hued room was outfitted with a red velvet swing, which hung from the ceiling suspended by ivy-twined ropes. There are conflicting accounts of whether this swing was in the "Giralda" tower at the old Madison Square Garden, or in the nearby building at 22 West 24th Street, but sources seem to concur that the swing was a feature of the 24th Street location. White had originally planned to be in Philadelphia on business; he postponed the trip when his son, Lawrence, made an unexpected visit to New York. Thaw apparently saw White there. However, when it became apparent that White was dead, hysteria ensued. Thaw, a Pittsburgh millionaire with a history of severe mental instability, was a jealous husband who saw White as his rival. White had first inebriated and then sexually assaulted an unconscious Nesbit when she was 16 and White was 47 years old. More significantly, he recognized that he and White shared a passion for similar lifestyles. However, unlike Thaw, who had to operate in the shadows, White could carry on without censure, and seemingly, with impunity.

Stanford White, (born November 9, , New York, New York, U.S.â€”died June 25, , New York), American architect who was the most imaginative partner in the influential architectural firm McKim, Mead, and White.

The smitten Thaw attended some 40 performances over the better part of a year. Through an intermediary, he ultimately arranged a meeting with Nesbit, introducing himself as "Mr. Thaw maintained this subterfuge, with the help of confederates, while showering Nesbit with gifts and money before he felt the time was right to reveal his true identity. The day came when he confronted Nesbit and announced with self-important brio, "I am not Munroe I am Henry Kendall Thaw, of Pittsburgh! A bout of presumed appendicitis put Nesbit in the hospital and provided Thaw with an opportunity to insert himself emphatically into her life. Nesbit had undergone an emergency appendectomy, at which time the kind-hearted side of Thaw came into play. However, the trip proved to be anything but recuperative. As tensions mounted, mother and daughter began to bicker and quarrel, leading to Mrs. Having effectively alienated her from her mother, Thaw then took Nesbit to Paris, leaving Mrs. What transpired next was a marathon session of inquisition, during which time Thaw managed to extract every detail of that nightâ€”howâ€”when plied with champagneâ€”Nesbit lay intoxicated, unconsciousâ€”and White "had his way with her". Throughout the grueling question and answer ordeal, Nesbit was tearful and hysterical; Thaw by turns was agitated and gratified by her responses. He further drove the wedge between mother and daughter, condemning Mrs. Nesbit as an unfit parent. Thaw, as guide, chose a bizarre agenda, a tour of sites devoted to the cult of virgin martyrdom. Thaw segregated the three servants in residence - butler, cook and maid - in one end of the castle; himself and Nesbit in the opposite end. She was locked in her room by Thaw, whose persona took on a dimension she had never before seen. Manic and violent, he beat her with a whip and sexually assaulted her over a two-week period. After his reign of terror had been expended, he was apologetic, and incongruously, after what had just transpired, was in an upbeat mood. They were wed on April 4, Thaw himself chose the wedding dress. Eschewing the traditional white gown, he dressed her in a black traveling suit decorated with brown trim. In later years Nesbit took measure of life in the Thaw household. The Thaws were anything but intellectuals. Their value system was shallow and self-serving, "the plane of materialism which finds joy in the little things that do not matterâ€”the appearance of It was at this time that Thaw instituted a zealous campaign to expose Stanford White, corresponding with the reformer Anthony Comstock , an infamous crusader for moral probity and the expulsion of vice. Because of this activity, Thaw became convinced that he was being stalked by members of the notorious Monk Eastman Gang , hired by White to kill him. Thaw started to carry a gun. Nesbit later corroborated his mind-set: Thaw and Nesbit were stopping in New York briefly before boarding a luxury liner bound for a European holiday. In spite of the suffocating heat, which did not abate as night fell, Thaw inappropriately wore over his tuxedo a long black overcoat, which he refused to take off throughout the entire evening. During the finale, "I Could Love A Million Girls", Thaw produced a pistol, and standing some two feet from his target, fired three shots at Stanford White, killing him instantly. He had it coming to him. He took advantage of the girl and then abandoned her! Soon, however, it became apparent that Stanford White was dead. Thaw, still brandishing the gun high above his head, walked through the crowd and met Evelyn at the elevator. In the background is further evidence of the preferential treatment the Thaw influence and money provided the incarcerated man. Conspicuously absent is the standard issue jail cell cot; during his confinement Thaw slept in a brass bed. He was in a euphoric mood; Thaw was unshakable in his belief that the public would applaud the man who had rid the world of the menace of Stanford White. Any person, place or event, no matter how peripheral to the murder of Stanford White, was seized on by reporters and hyped as newsworthy copy. Facts were thin but sensationalist reportage was plentiful in this, the heyday of tabloid journalism. Their stock-in-trade was the human-interest piece, heavy on sentimental tropes and melodrama, crafted to pull on the emotions and punch them up to fever pitch. The rampant interest in the White murder and its key players were used by both the defense and prosecution to feed malleable reporters any "scoops" that would give their respective sides an advantage in the public forum. The formidable District Attorney, William Travers Jerome ,

at the outset, preferred not to take the case to trial by having Thaw declared legally insane. This was to serve a two-fold purpose. The approach would save time and money, and of equal if not greater consideration, it would avoid the unfavorable publicity that would no doubt be generated from disclosures made during testimony on the witness stand—revelations that threatened to discredit many of high social standing. Thaw dismissed Delafield, who he was convinced wanted to "railroad [him] to Matteawan as the half-crazy tool of a dissolute woman. She pressed for the defense to follow a compromise strategy; one of temporary insanity, or what in that era was referred to as a "brainstorm". Branded "dementia Americana", this catch phrase encompassed the male prerogative to revenge any woman whose sacred chastity had been violated. In essence, murder motivated by such a circumstance was the act of a man justifiably unbalanced. Due to the unusual amount of publicity the case had received, it was ordered that the jury members be sequestered—the first time in the history of American jurisprudence that such a restriction was ordered. After forty-seven hours, the twelve jurors emerged deadlocked. Seven had voted guilty, and five deemed Henry Kendall Thaw not guilty. Thaw was outraged that the trial had not vindicated the murder, that the jurors had not recognized it as the act of a chivalrous man defending innocent womanhood. He went into fits of physical flailing and crying when he considered the very real possibility that he would be labeled a madman and imprisoned in an asylum. His wealth allowed him to arrange accommodations for his comfort and be granted privileges not given to the general Matteawan population. Nesbit had testified at both trials. It was a conditional agreement; if the outcome proved negative, she would receive nothing. She was to present a pitiful portrait of innocence betrayed by the lascivious Stanford White. Throughout the prolonged court proceedings, Nesbit had received financial support from the Thaws. These payments, made to her through the Thaw attorneys, had been inconsistent and far from generous. After the close of the second trial, the Thaws virtually abandoned Nesbit, cutting off all funds. Push for freedom[edit] Immediately after his commitment to Matteawan, Thaw marshaled the forces of a legal team charged with the mission of having him declared sane. In July , Thaw lawyers attempted to have their client released from Matteawan on a writ of habeas corpus. Two key witnesses for the state gave testimony at the hearing detrimental to the defense. Merrill had rented apartments at two separate locations to Thaw, who presented himself under an alias. Using a false name and representing himself as a theatrical agent, Thaw then proceeded to bring girls into the premises, where he physically abused and emotionally terrorized them. Newspaper reports speculated on an item brought into evidence by Merrill. Money was paid to keep the women silent. On August 12, , the court dismissed the petition and Thaw was returned to Matteawan. The presiding judge wrote: Thaw was taken to Mt. Letters were written in support of Thaw, lauding him as a defender of "American womanhood". Sheet music was published for a musical piece titled: His acquaintance with Gump dated to December , and Thaw had worked to gain the trust of the Gump family. Thaw", dated January 12, , it was reported that Gump in the hotel room was confronted by "Thaw, armed with a short, stocky whip rushing for him. When apprehended he was found to have attempted suicide by slashing his throat. Initially, Thaw tried to bribe the Gump family, offering to pay them a half million dollars if they would drop all criminal charges against him. Ultimately, Thaw was arrested, jailed and tried. Found insane, he was confined to Kirkbride Asylum in Philadelphia where he was held under tight security. Thaw, throughout his life, denied paternity. He was regarded as an eccentric by the citizens of Clearbrook but does not seem to have run into a great deal of additional legal trouble. In , Thaw published a book of memoirs titled *The Traitor*, written to vindicate his murder of Stanford White. Thaw never regretted what he had done. His initial plan was to make short comedies and stories about bogus spiritualists. In , he contracted with John S. Lopez and detective-story author Arthur B. Reeve for a batch of scenarios focused on the theme of fraudulent spiritualism. This association generated a lawsuit against Thaw, who refused to pay his collaborators for the script work they had done. Thaw, rejecting the original concept, now conceived of a project to film the story of his own life. He asserted, therefore, the original agreement was no longer valid and he had no financial obligation to his partners. In popular culture[edit] This article appears to contain trivial, minor, or unrelated references to popular culture. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August The historical fiction novel *Ragtime* by E.

Chapter 3 : Quality Engineering - Stanford White

Battle Monument is a large doric column monument located on Trophy Point at the United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. Designed by Stanford White, it was dedicated on 30 May by surviving Civil War veterans.

Chapter 4 : Stanford White - Wikidata

Stanford White (), arguably the most celebrated American architect of his day, was the visionary genius of the illustrious architecture firm McKim, Mead & White. A defining figure of the so-called Gilded Age, White lived an extravagant life, which ended prematurely in a sensational death.

Chapter 5 : Tesla Science Center at Wardenclyffe Â» Stanford White

The architect Stanford White could conjure elegance. Marine serpents for porch brackets, a Colonial bed warmer used as a panel decoration, inchworm-shaped screen perforations, keystones bursting.

Chapter 6 : Stanford White - Wikipedia

Through all-new, full-color photography, Stanford White, Architect is the first book to explicitly feature the work of the principal genius of the illustrious American architecture firm of McKim, Mead & White. The firm was also a prime mover in the realm of residential design, with Stanford White as.

Chapter 7 : The Harry Thaw (Stanford White Murder) Trials (&)

Stanford White, Architect by Samuel G. White, Elizabeth White Through all-new, full-color photography, Stanford White, Architect is the first book to explicitly feature the work of the principal genius of the illustrious American architecture firm of McKim, Mead & White.

Chapter 8 : Stanford White | Architect, New York Buildings, & Evelyn Nesbit | blog.quintoapp.com

The famous and flamboyant Stanford White, born November 9, , is known for Gilded Age architecture and for being murdered in the prime of his life.

Chapter 9 : STANFORD WHITE, ARCHITECT | Rizzoli Bookstore

One of the most prominent architects of the Gilded Age, Stanford White was a partner at the prolific firm McKim, Mead & White, which built some of the most important and impressive buildings.