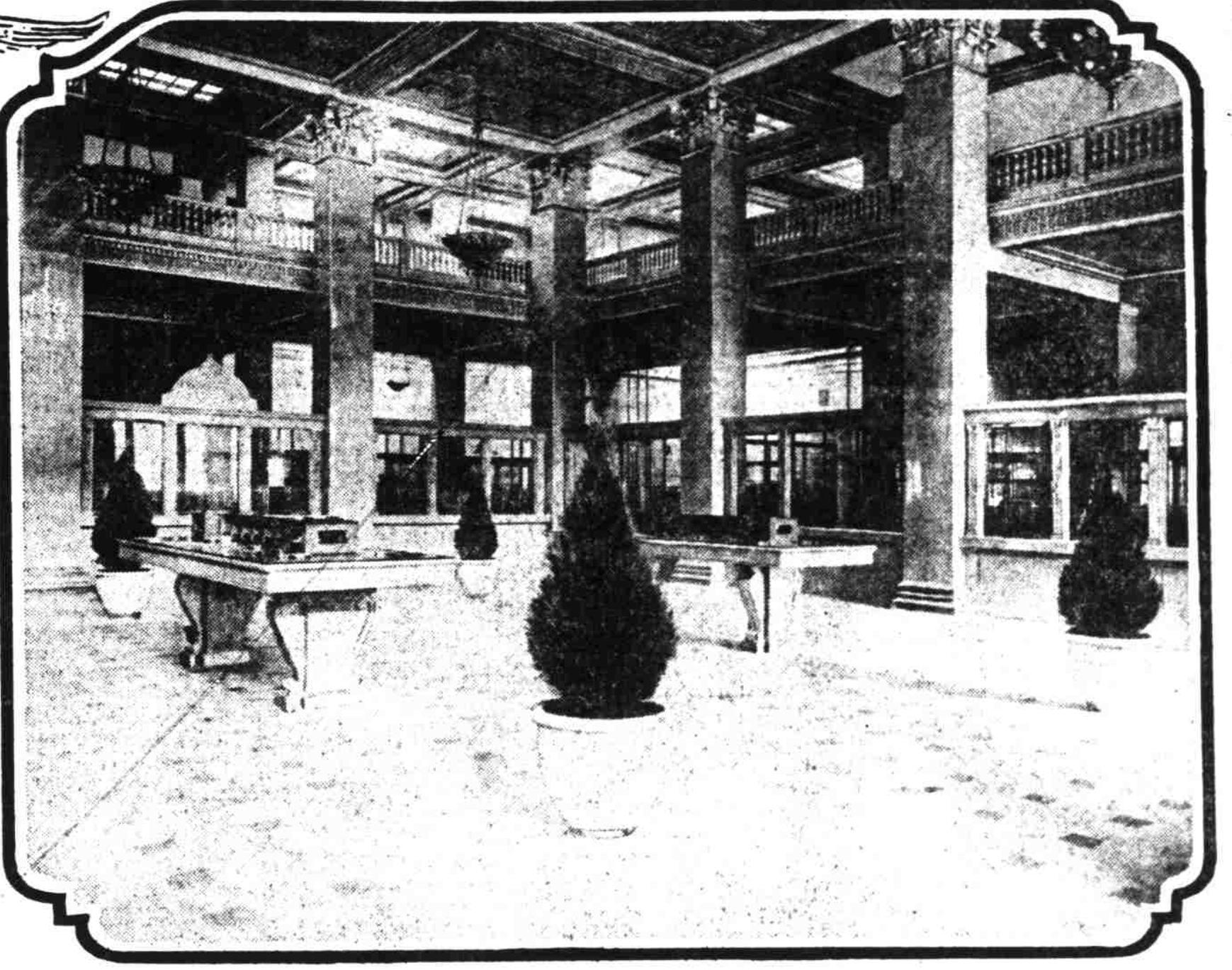
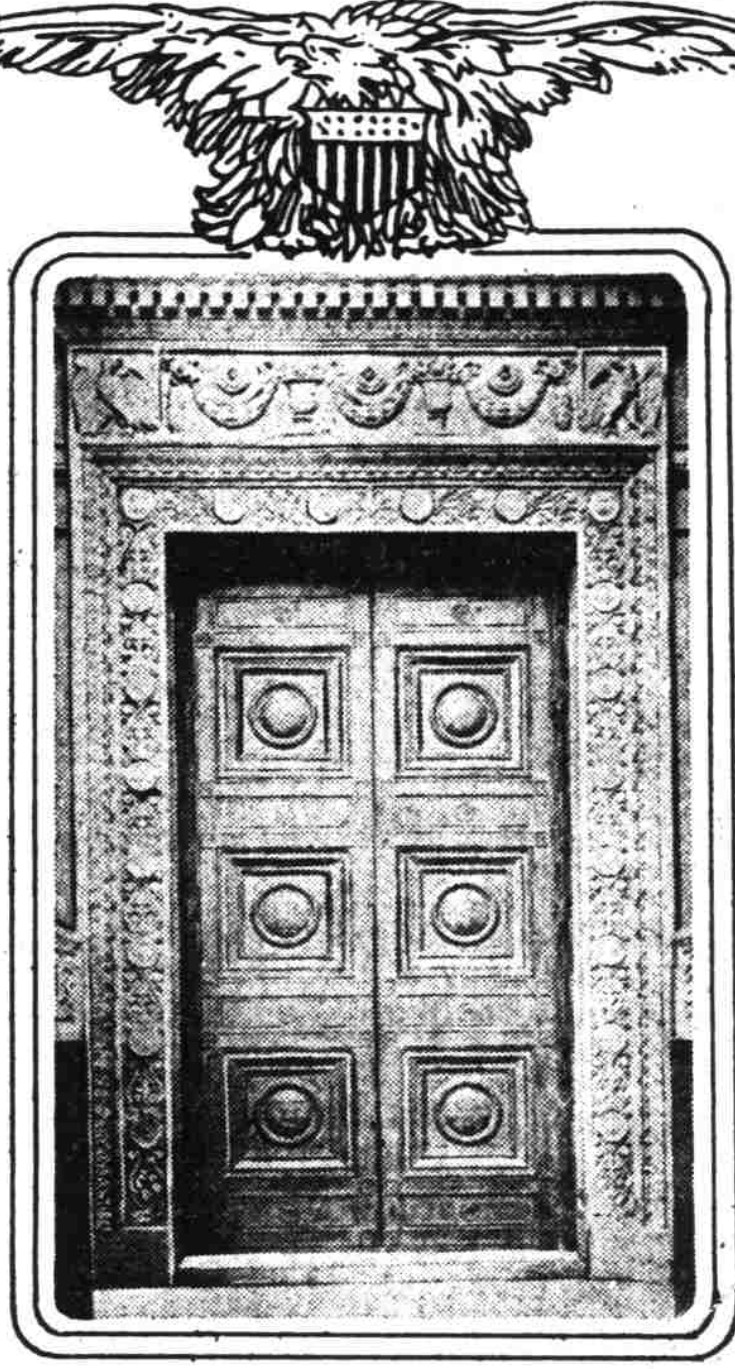
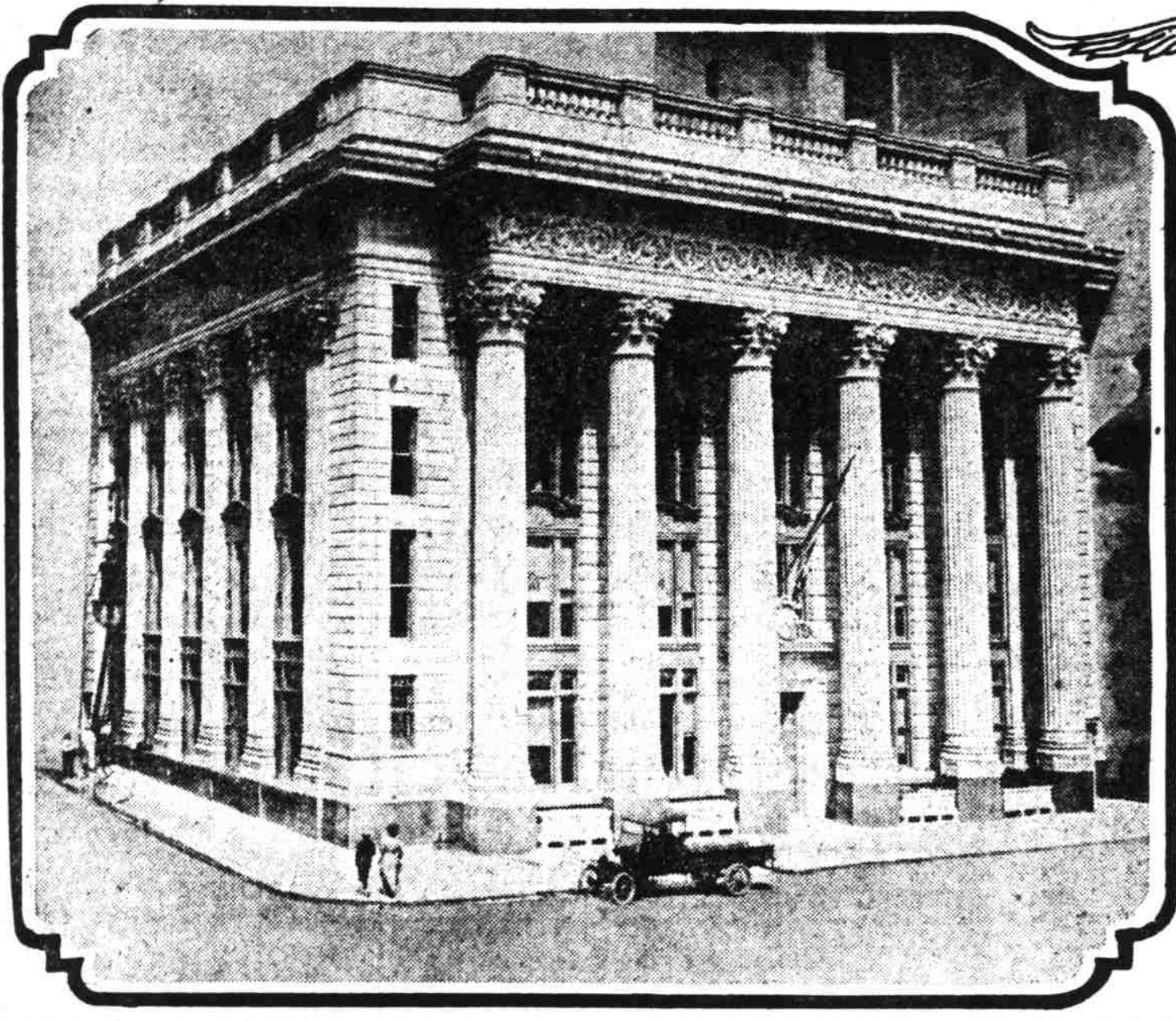


NEW BUILDING OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL AT SIXTH AND STARK



Left to right—Exterior view of United States National bank building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Stark streets; detailed view of main entrance on Sixth street done in bronze; general view of main banking room.

United States National Bank Occupies New Home

Handsome Structure Just Completed at Northwest Corner of Sixth and Stark Streets Will Be Opened For Banking Business Tomorrow.

The United States National bank building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Stark streets is a striking addition to the many beautiful architectural types to be seen in the cities of the Pacific coast.

The bank will be open for business in the new building tomorrow morning, and the public will be given its first opportunity to inspect the quarters then. There will be nothing in the way of a dedication or formal opening, but hundreds of invitations have been sent out by J. C. Ainsworth, president of the bank, welcoming inspection.

In the construction of the building, first consideration was given in every instance to making it an ideal home for a large bank. Provision is made for three floors of offices upstairs, but everything else in the structure has been subordinated to the convenience of the bank.

The harmonious architectural treatment is the first thing that impresses the visitor. The interior decoration is exceedingly beautiful and the whole building has a surpassing dignity.

No special effort was made to hurry construction of the building, attention rather being given to excellent craftsmanship and completeness. The bank officials were not anxious to move from Third and Oak streets, save for business reasons, and it was, therefore, stipulated with the architect that every detail should be completely finished before the transfer was made. There will be no hammering or adjusting after tomorrow, for the building has been completely "tuned up" for its owner tenants.

On this side, at the extreme west end, there is another entrance to the building, but this is not a public entrance, being only for employees of the bank.

The entrance and vestibule doors are of bronze and plate glass, giving the maximum amount of light.

The main banking room is 30 feet high. A mezzanine balcony surrounds it on three sides, for use by the accounting divisions. The telephone exchange has been placed in the center of the rear balcony, giving the operator a view of practically every portion of the banking room.

The ceiling of this large room is of decorative plaster. The public space, or lobby, is 42 by 56 feet in dimensions, and is unbroken by pillars. The banking fixtures extend about three sides. Officers of the bank will have their desks at the southeast corner of the room. The fixtures are of Hialeah marble, bronze and plate glass. Considerable color was used in decorating the walls and ceilings, harmonizing well with the yellow marble floors and banking screen. The coin and symbolic motives are also used in the plaster and marble decorations of the interior.

Exceptionally large working quarters for the men and women behind the screens are afforded. There is a private elevator for officials of the bank from the first floor to the basement, where the directors' room is located. Other elevators between the two floors are provided for employees. Recreation and locker rooms for the men employees are in the basement, and this includes a gymnasium. The women employees have a rest room on the mezzanine floor.

Four Stories High

The bank building is four stories high and occupies a quarter block, 100 feet in area. The general exterior is of light pinkish gray terra cotta on a base of pink granite.

The sixth street facade is a colonnade of six free standing Corinthian columns, each 48 feet high, surmounted by capitals and an elaborately ornamental Roman frieze, cornice and balustrade.

The main entrance to the building is in the center on Sixth street. At the extreme left on Sixth street, as one faces the structure, is the elevator and stair lobby for the offices above.

The outer entrance doors and all exterior windows are of ornamental cast iron, which bear replicas of early Grecian, Roman and American coins. Other decorative features are the United States eagle, scales of justice, the owl and the beehive, symbols of patriotism, saving, thrift and frugality.

Fluted Corinthian pilasters are used between the spaces of the columns on the Stark street side. On

Vaults in Basement

The vaults are located in the basement. They occupy an extensive area in the center of the basement, being constructed in the form of an island, with a surrounding araway to the vaults can be easily patrolled by the watchman. The vaults are of heavily reinforced concrete and steel, with a

floor two and one half feet in thickness. The latest electrical protection has been furnished. No valuables will be stored on the first floor, save a few records in small vaults. When the day's banking business is concluded, the money will be taken to the basement on an elevator.

The bank is equipped with the latest approved ideas in devices for convenient operation. Careful consideration was given the lighting, both natural and artificial. The rear portion of the banking room has large skylights, and the windows on the street front give an exceptionally well lighted interior.

The removal of the United States National bank to this location makes Stark street more of a financial center than ever before. Already the First National, the Lumbermen National, the Bank of California and the Hartman & Thompson's bank adjoin this street.

The Lumbermen Trust company is only a few feet from Stark, and the Hibernia and Ladd & Tilton's banks are a block away on Washington street. Ashley & Rumelin's bank is at Second and Stark streets, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, now at Second and Stark streets, will be removed in the course of a couple of weeks, to fourth and Stark streets.

In the Chamber of Commerce building, many railroad offices, trust companies and financial brokerage houses have offices in buildings on Stark street.

Directors of Work

The new bank building was planned by Architect A. E. Doyle. The various building contracts were subject to a number of constructors. The steel work was done by M. V. Sutherland. The Kendall Heating company had the heating and ventilation contract. Gladding, McBean & Co. of San Francisco had the terra cotta work in charge, and the granite and marble construction was by Oliver Lutz. The sheet metal work was by Gunther & King, painting by Williamson & Bled, the tiling by Fred W. Wagner, tile partitions by Thomas Muir, the vault work by the Mosler Safe company, lighting fixtures by J. C. English, plastering by John O'Hare & Son, miscellaneous iron work by the Western Sheet Metal works, ornamental iron by the Columbia Wire & Iron works, linoleum by Olds, Wortman & King and the cork floor and tile work by the Cork Floor Floor Product company. The site was prepared by the O. K. and Rose City Wrecking company, blue prints supplied by Sevender Blue Print company, and builders' hardware furnished by the Honeyman Hardware company.

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Three Banking Concerns Are Merged in U.S. National

Present Banking House Includes Ainsworth National, Old United States National and Wells Fargo Bank Which Absorbed the Commercial National.

Thirty-two years of upbuilding and three powerful banking forces are welded into the United States National bank which is to occupy its new building at Sixth and Stark streets, when it is opened for business Monday morning.

The United States National bank as it is today is the amalgamation of the Ainsworth National, the Wells Fargo bank and the old United States National. Indirectly it includes the Commercial National, which was absorbed almost 20 years ago by the Wells Fargo before the latter in turn was taken over by the United States National.

Thirty-two years ago next October the Ainsworth National bank was organized by Captain J. C. Ainsworth, pioneer riverman of the Columbia and the Willamette.

Almost immediately the bank was sold to L. L. Hawkins, Captain Ainsworth going to California, and the names of the Ainsworths do not appear in the early directorates of this institution. The bank was opened for business in the Ainsworth building, Third and Oak streets, November 18, 1885, and the same quarters have been occupied by the bank and its successors until noon yesterday, a period of 31 years and nine months.

The original banking room, however, was only one fourth as large as the final quarters in the old building. The entrance was the same as at present, the high water inundated the lower area at the northwest corner of Third and

Oak streets, but the room was a long, narrow one, extending straight back about 100 feet and less than 40 feet wide.

By units the space was doubled. When the Ainsworth bank purchased the United States National in 1902, the first expansion was made, and later, when the Wells Fargo bank was absorbed in 1905, the room was enlarged to its present size.

Careers of Absorbed Banks

In the meantime, the other banks that were later to unite into one had made flourishing starts. The United States National was organized February 4, 1891, with a capital stock of \$250,000 and opened three days later. Its quarters were at First and Pine streets. Its organizer and first president was Donald Macleay, prominent pioneer merchant and exporter. James E. Hazeltine was vice president, F. C. Miller cashier, and George W. Hazen assistant cashier. Macleay remained president for several years, steering the bank through the disastrous panic of 1893. Tyler Woodward was the second president and Jacob Kamm was vice president at the same time.

The bank was located between the branch of the London & San Francisco bank and the Northern Pacific Express office. In October, 1892, fire gutted the bank quarters and it moved to Second and Stark streets in the Concord building. In 1894, when the high water inundated the lower area of the west side, the bank was forced

to move to the fourth floor of the Oregonian building, but no other changes were made until the merger in 1902.

The Commercial National was established in 1886 in the Commercial block at Second and Washington streets. The bank remained intact until 1898, when Wells Fargo & Co. entered the local banking field, taking over the Commercial. The Wells Fargo bank continued at this location until the United States National purchased it June 2, 1905.

To recapitulate, the Ainsworth National was established October 27, 1885, and the United States National February 4, 1891. The Commercial National, established in 1886, was purchased by the Wells Fargo in 1898. The United States National was purchased by the Ainsworth National November 1, 1902, the former name being assumed, and the United States National then absorbed the Wells-Fargo bank June 2, 1905.

Personnel of U. S. National

Employees and officers of all these institutions are now represented in the present bank J. C. Ainsworth, the president, after finishing at the University of California in 1891 and following banking for a while in that state, came to Portland in 1894, and

purchased L. L. Hawkins' interest in the Ainsworth National. Mr. Ainsworth remained president of that institution, later heading the United States during its two reorganizations. E. Lea Barnes, first vice president, came to the Pacific coast from England in 1883 as an employee of the London & San Francisco bank, later joining the staff of the Bank of British Columbia and for nearly 17 years working in its branches on the coast. Coming to Portland in 1899, he changed to the Wells-Fargo bank in 1900 and was cashier, occupying that position at the time of the merger in 1905. At first Mr. Barnes was second vice president, W. B. Ayer being first vice president.

R. W. Schmeer was an employee of the Ainsworth National from the beginning and continued with it through all the changes. He is now cashier. W. A. Hoyt entered the old Commercial National as a boy, in 1890. He went with it to the Wells-Fargo in 1898, and after Mr. Barnes was made cashier of that concern, he was assistant cashier. That position he held when the change was made and still retains it.

A. M. Wright, assistant cashier, began with the old United States National 25 years ago and continued

with the organization throughout. Paul S. Dick, who was made assistant cashier January 14, 1913, began at the very first with the Ainsworth National, entering its employ as an office boy in 1885.

Harrison B. Ainsworth, second vice president, became an officer of the bank in 1916. He was in charge of the Ainsworth interests at Redondo Beach, Cal., for many years, and was formerly in a bank there.

Directorate of U. S. National

Directors of the United States National, since the founding of the bank of that name in 1891, have been Donald Macleay, James E. Hazeltine, Jacob Kamm, Rufus Malloy, Tyler Woodward, Kenneth Macleay, G. W. E. Griffith, F. C. Miller, F. M. Wade, E. S. Kearney, H. C. Leonard, B. Killin, Charles Hazeltine, E. A. King, D. W. Wakefield, Rudolph L. Macleay, J. C. Ainsworth, W. B. Ayer, J. W. Hollman, Percy T. Morgan, George E. Chamberlain, H. L. Pittcock, E. Lea Barnes, Edward Ehrman and H. B. Ainsworth. The present directors are D. W. Wakefield, Edward Ehrman, United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, Rudolph L. Macleay, H. B. Ainsworth, E. Lea Barnes and J. C. Ainsworth.



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