

Telegram Building
227 Walnut Street
Harrisburg
Dauphin County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-5370

HABS
PA,
22-HARBU,
24-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MID-ATLANTIC REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

TELEGRAM BUILDING

HABS No. PA-5370

Location: 227 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County,
Pennsylvania

USGS "Harrisburg West" Quadrangle
UTM Coordinates Zone 18, East 339910,
North 4458260

Present Owner: Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority

Present Occupant: Vacant (since 1975)

Significance: The building's significance is three-fold; architectural, industrial, and technological. The most significant feature is the north facade in the Queen Anne Revival style. probably constructed over a cast iron frame, the facade of wood, brick, iron, and glass (clear, striated, and colored) retains almost absolute integrity above the street level. Existing illustrations document the street level facade very well. The remaining elevations are strictly utilitarian brick walls pierced with windows and doors on two sides (west and south). The east wall is a blank party wall. Very up-to-date when it was constructed, the building was probably influenced by the Philadelphia Inquirer building on Market Street in Philadelphia. The Telegram Building was built with both electrical and gas lighting, steam heat, hot and cold running water, toilet facilities, and an Otis elevator. Many of these original features remain. Built to house a thriving Sunday newspaper, The Telegram, the structure subsequently housed various telephone and telegraph companies and served as a regional headquarters for the Atlantic Refining Company. Remaining in the building is the original elevator mechanism designed to be steam driven which was converted to electricity sometime after 1902.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1887-1888. This is mentioned in the April 1, 1888 issue of the Sunday Telegram which celebrated the opening of the "Telegram Temple." The remnants of the date 1888 are clearly visible on the facade on the oriel between the windows on floors three and four. This property, listed as Parcel 3-4-5 in Harrisburg's Third Ward tax roles, was, according to the tax records, owned by Susan Poulton. Its assessed value when described in 1885 was \$800.00 and it contained "1 two story frame house." In 1887 the tax was \$4.20. In 1888 ownership had been transferred to J. M. Place and the property was assessed at \$6000.00 and contained a "five story brick." In the Triennial Assessment of 1889 the assessment was raised to \$30,000 for the land and "5 story brick Printing House" contained thereon. The 1888 City directory includes a full page advertisement (opp. p. 323) featuring the new building.
2. Architects: John C. Smith and James H. Warner. Information on Smith was acquired from The Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, PA (1896), the Harrisburg city directories, and from Mr. Ken Frew of Harrisburg who has done considerable research on Smith and shared information on him. Mr. Frew also provided the Reading information on Warner. Smith was born in Manchester, England and studied architecture there. He came to America in the 1880s and after living in New York and Chicago, he became associated with James H. Warner of Reading with whom he was associated from 1885-1889. Smith, probably the principal in this design, settled in Harrisburg in 1886 apparently shortly after his marriage to H. Laura Jenkins of Pottsville in 1885. He is listed as an architect in the city directories from 1889-1898. He designed a number of homes and building in Harrisburg including the now destroyed Old Central High School, The Harrisburg Boat Club, and the still existing Academy of Medicine Building.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is a chain of title to the land on which the structure stands. Reference is to the Recorder of Deeds Office of the County of Dauphin, Harrisburg, PA. Sheriff sale information is contained in the Prothonotary's office. Both are housed in the Dauphin county Court House, Harrisburg, PA.
 1873. Deed 28 Feb. 1873. Deed book R, vol 4, p 597 conveys property to Susan Poulton.
 1887. Deed 12 July 1887. Recorded 14 Sept. 1887. Deed Book E, vol 7, p 148; Deed Book V, vol 7, p 137 conveys property to James Place. Mortgage given by James Place to Susan Poulton et al. Mort. Book A, vol 3, pages 46 ff.
 1896. Sherriff H. H. Shellenberger. 16 January 1896. Sheriff's Deed Book #9, page 248.

1896. Deed 1 Dec. 1896. Deed Book X, vol 10, p 502. Conveys property to Frederic Mohn, Jr. and Amelia E. Mohn for \$21,500. This includes mortgage assumption of debt owed to the Poulton family by James M. Place and dated 12 July 1887. Data listed in Mortgage Book A, vol. 3, pp 46 ff.
1901. Deed dated 12 Sept. 1901, Deed Book Z, vol. 10, p 376. Conveys the property to Atlantic Refining Company for \$22,500.
1911. Deed dated Aug 11, 1911, Deed Book G, vol 14, p 499 and Deed book Y, vol 14, p 534. Property conveyed to Dauphin County Telephone Company. Unclear as to dollar amount exchanged.
1915. Deed dated 31 Dec. 1915, Deed Book G, vol 16, p. 217. Parcel 122 is included in a complex transaction where ownership of a now merged telephone company in Dauphin County is sold for \$750,000 in stock and \$150,000 in cash (including the Walnut Street building "...presently used as a Telephone Office.") System conveyed to "James Brady and other Trustees for owners of Cumberland Valley Telephone Company."
1963. Deed dated 11 Oct. 1963, Deed Book C, Vol 49, page 623. Property conveyed by United Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to Wayne B. Titus and Jean S. Titus, his wife. \$32,500.00
1964. Deed dated 4 June 1964, Deed Book T, vol. 49, p 292. Wayne B. Titus and Jean S. Titus, his wife, of Colonial Park, Lower Paxton, Dauphin County convey the property in the deed left in Recorder's Office until 8 June 1964 to Albert Harr et ux and Samuel Winik et ux for \$1.00.
1967. Deed dated 31 March 1967, Deed Book N, vol 52, page 231. Conveys property from Albert & Selma Harr and Samuel & Charlotte Winik of Baltimore, MD to Central Parking, Inc. \$100,000
1968. Deed dated 5 March 1968, Deed Book M, vol 53, page 557. Conveys property and other parcels to Fourco Realty Corporation of 222 Market St. Harrisburg. \$590,000
1976. Deed dated 30 December 1976, Deed Book H, vol 63, pp 633 ff. Conveys 227 Walnut St. to Development Authority of the City of Harrisburg for \$58,000.
4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers: Unknown. It is probable that all were local as the contemporary city directories show a broad range of contractors and suppliers available in the city.

5. No original plans of the building have been located. all city records which might have included construction information were destroyed by the City of Harrisburg in a general purge of its records in the early 1960s. Fortunately the original appearance of the building is clearly documented. An engraving of the building was published in the April 1, 1888 edition of the Telegram which is unfortunately in private hands. However the print was reproduced on page 3 of the July 1978 issue of Harrisburg Heritage. The building is also illustrated in the Harrisburg City Directories in 1888 (opposite p 323), 1889 (opposite p 320), and 1890 (opposite p 252). The 1988 entry is identical to the newspaper cut, but it is overprinted. The 1889 view is identical but not overprinted - and gives the clearest generally available contemporary view of the building's North facade. The 1890 view is of the Northern and Western facades. Photographs of the building, with the facade intact and its Western wall exposed are preserved in the Pennsylvania State Archives in MG-214 - Harder Collection - No. 6A-11, and 6A-14. These photographs were taken July 19, 1964.
6. Alterations and Additions: The only major alteration of the principal facade was undertaken in 1965 when Stark Brothers, a Harrisburg clothing firm subsequently sold to Hamburgers, Inc., relocated their center city store to the site. Shabby from neglect, this is the facade visible today. And it is a typical pseudo colonial, Victorian, and international hybrid so common to its time. Previously, as seen in the photographs mentioned in #5 above, the cast iron and French Plate glass facade mentioned in the April 1, 1888 issue of the Telegram was intact. Probably at this time the interior of the first floor was opened up. The upper story interiors are basically intact and retain elements of the original bathrooms, plumbing, and heating installations. Changes include upgraded lighting.

A very interesting early technological improvement made in the building was the post 1902 conversion of the steam elevator to electricity. Documentation for this equipment is available in Otis Company publications listed in the bibliography. It is probable that the conversion was carried out after the building was bought by the Atlantic Refining Company. This equipment is intact in the building.

B. Historical Context:

The Telegram Building was sited in a very prominent location within sight of the red brick capitol of Pennsylvania. It stands across the street from the Post Office building (the site of which is now occupied by the Federal building). It was flanked on the East by the now closed Columbus Hotel, one of the cities premier establishments until it was eclipsed by the Penn Harris Hotel (now the site of Strawberry Square). On the West it faced the old Dauphin County Prison (now the site of the Walnut Street Parking Garage). It was within several

blocks of the other newspaper offices in the city as well as the city's major banks and mercantile establishments.

The basement housed the Hoe press which was, according to the April 1, 1888 edition of the newspaper, capable of printing 20,000 copies of the paper an hour. The business office (then the "counting room") and the stereotype machinery were located on the street floor. The second, third, and fourth floors were offices and were presumably rented out. The front offices on these floors have the most upper sash window embellishments incorporating stained glass and atriated glass panels. Each floor had its own toilet and sink facility. The telegraphic equipment, the artists, and the editorial staff, including the editor, were located on the fifth floor. The editor's office, continuing a tradition in American journalism opened onto a balcony. Originally the function of such a balcony was to ceremoniously announce extras, but by placing this iron railed balcony so high above the street, the appendage's symbolic value was heightened as its practical value was voided.

In retrospect the Sunday Telegram was doomed to failure because it was founded at the downside of a cycle. The first Sunday papers were extras issued during the Revolution. In 1796, the Sunday Monitor was published in Baltimore. By 1852 most sizable cities had Sunday papers and Philadelphia had 16. Sabbatarians were against Sunday papers. The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch ostentatiously paid a four dollar fine each week for violating the law. The foundation for the ultimate ruin of the independent Sunday newspaper came in 1841 when the New York Herald, a daily began printing the first successful Sunday paper to be owned by a daily. The independent Sunday paper was, however, still to enjoy halcyon days. The Civil War stirred interest in Sunday papers and spurred more dailies.

In 1870 less than 50 dailies (c. 7%) in America published Sunday editions (1/3 were in German). By 1890 over 250 daily papers were publishing Sunday editions including Pennsylvania's first, the Philadelphia Times.

"Meantime the independent Sunday papers ... were yielding to competition. They ran an even race with their rivals in the seventies, but in the next decade they dropped far behind both in numbers and prosperity. Most of them disappeared by the end of this period" (Mott, American Journalism, p 48). By 1896 Sunday papers affiliated with dailies were even introducing color -- an expensive proposition that needed strong support.

Against this background The Sunday Morning Telegram was launched. In a section on Newspaper history in the 1883 History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, William H. Egle notes, "The Sunday Morning Telegram published every Sunday morning by the Telegram Company, Harrisburg, in its

first year (1883), thus far has been a successful enterprise. John Moore, editor."

James M. Place was apparently the publisher of the paper from its founding and Moore the editor. City directories chronicle the rise and fall of the paper. Its first address was 320 Market Street (1883). It then moved in 1885 to 312 Blackberry Street. In 1888 a full page ad celebrates "The People's Paper, Published by James M. Place," and claims a 50,000 circulation in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Full page ads follow through 1893. In 1890 Will F. Jordan replaced Place as publisher and the next year he is listed as "Publisher and Proprietor" of the paper that "Proudly Prizes, Praises, and Preaches, the People's opinions." In 1893 the paper claimed 600,000 readers and shouts, "The man who advertises in the Harrisburg Telegram never fails." It also announces that the paper does "Job work of all kind, Neat ... Prompt ... Cheap." In 1894 the Harrisburg directory's index lists an advertisement, but there is none in the body text. In 1895 & '96 there is simply a listing in the "Newspapers" section. In 1896, the Telegram building was sold at Sheriff's sale. The sad ending for a paper which as recently as 1889 had maintained New York offices in the Richard Morris Hunt-designed New York Tribune Building and in Chicago in Adler and Sullivan's Rookery Building.

The building's central location made it attractive to its next major owner, the Atlantic Refining Company which maintained offices there until selling it to the Dauphin County Telephone Company. From this period forward, until 1964 the building housed an assortment of telephone related operations. It served as the principal office of the Dauphin County Telephone Company and later the United Telephone and Telegraph Company. It housed the offices of the Independent Telephone Association and the Pennsylvania State Telephone and Traffic Association. Most publicly, and for many years, it housed the Western Union Telegraph Office. The ornate, old fashioned store front, with the messengers bicycle rack was an important local landmark. By 1965, Western Union was gone and the building's lower floor became a clothing store -- cheaply and hurriedly converted when Stark Brothers nearby business was gutted by fire. The decline of Harrisburg's downtown in the 1970s caused Stark's to close its center city operation and go to the suburbs. Plans to use the building by the Harrisburg Performing Arts Company never materialized, and the building has stood vacant for these several years.

For additional information on Newspaper history see: Frank Luther Mott, American Journalism, A History: 1690-1960, for additional Harrisburg information: Michael Barton, Life by the Moving Road, and William H. Egle, History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is a five-story structure with a facade of wood, brick, iron, and glass on the north (Walnut Street) elevation. It was built in the Queen Anne Revival style common to the late 1800s. The front facade is symmetrical and tripartite in its expression. On the second, third, and fourth floors, a curved bay projects from the center of the facade; it is flanked on each floor by double windows with leaded glass arched transoms. The fifth floor contains a balcony above the projecting center bay below; it is linked to two flanking bay windows with a masonry arch above. The cornice of the building contains a goose-necked pediment that unifies the entire mass and provides visual termination of the building.

On the interior of the building, the architectural character has been heavily altered during the building's lifetime; only the stairways and elevator remain even partially intact.

2. Condition of fabric: The building has been drastically altered during its lifetime and at present it is in a state of neglect; there are holes in the roof that have rotted floor joists and decking; little ornament remains; lighting fixtures are broken; and the stairways have been stripped of most of their decorative features.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimension: 24'-2" x 91'-0", rectangle, three bay front facade, five stories and basement.
2. Foundations: Stone and concrete block, thickness unobtainable.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are constructed of wood infill (spandrels and cornice), brick (main bearing element) and iron (decorative features and frame).
4. Structural systems, framing: Wood joists that clear span from the east side common wall to the west side common wall. Exact size, spacing, and wood species could not be determined; however, in areas where the ceiling had collapsed, it visually appeared to be 3 x 12s @ +/- 16" o.c. (they could not be measured because the floors in the area were unsafe). In the area adjacent to the stairway, the wall that defines the corridor on the west side of the stair is probably a bearing wall (since it is vertically aligned from the roof to the basement).
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The porch on the fifth floor is positioned in the center bay above the projecting bay

windows on the floors below. The cast iron railing has been removed and is lying on the floor.

6. Chimney: None could be seen.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Both doors and doorways are products of the 1965 renovation. The door on the North (Walnut Street) facade is a pseudo colonial-Victorian hybrid wooden and glass door equipped with brass plated standard commercial hardware. The transom area is in filled with a sheet of glass that emulates bullseyes. The right-hand door has a brass plated iron letter slot and flap. The rear door (South Facade) is a standard double aluminum framed plate glass glazed door; International style minimalisms at its most banal.
- b. Windows and Shutters: It does not appear that there were ever shutters on the building.

North Facade:

Floor 1: Two plate glass display windows installed in 1965. These are framed in wood and bordered in brick and wood in a pseudo colonial-Victorian style.

Floor 2: All windows on this floor are double hung one over one. The demi lune stationary windows over the double side windows consist of a series of small square panes surrounding a wheel motif. The muntins are wood. The glazing is of clear and milk glass-and-clear striated panes. The side windows in the oriel are curved with convex panes. The stationary rectangular upper sash above the side windows consist of a series of small square panes which are of clear and striated glass. The muntins are wood. The Auriels center window is typed with a demi lune stained glass pattern (stylized floral design, leaded) set within a rectangular upper sash of small wooden-muntin-framed panes of clear and striated glass.

Floor 3: All windows are one over one. The windows in the oriel are identical to those described for floor 2 above. The upper sash above the side windows are a flattened variant of the demi lune form and are glazed with clear and striated glass set within a simple pattern of wooden muntins.

Floor 4: All windows are one over one. The side windows are triples. The upper sash above all the windows are geometrically patterned with wooden muntins set with clear and striated glass. The upper sash window panels in the oriel are rectangular.

Those over the side windows are demi lune.

Floor 5: There are two oriels flanking a recessed balcony. The three windows each are double hung and one over one. The stationary rectangular upper sash over the windows are glazed with single panes as well. The central window within the recessed arch is floor to ceiling and is four over four. The side windows, opening on the recess are two over two. They are both topped by glazed upper sashes. Window frames on four floors retain hardware for regulating awnings.

South Facade:

Floor 1: No windows exist at present. The brickwork shows signs of changed fenestration.

Floors 2, 3, 4, 5: Each floor has large and narrow wooden framed one over one windows. The narrow windows to the right are glazed with frosted glass and open onto the anterior toilets.

West Facade: Now obscured by Walnut Street Parking Garage. All windows on floor 1-5 are double hung, wooden framed, and one over one.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Flat, covered with built-up layers of tar and building paper.
- b. Cornice, eaves: Decorative goose-necked pediment with infilled decorative panels; roof drained to rear (south elevation) to scupper and copper downspout.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: See attached.
2. Stairways: Closed stringer built up of beaded boards; turned painted balusters, and stained railing; square newels with chamfered corners and wooden ball on top.
3. Flooring: Most areas are covered with vinyl tile and composite vinyl sheets; however, some original 6" wood flooring survives on the second and fifth floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: All interior walls are plaster on wood studs with no ornament except baseboards and a simple chair rail on the front rooms on the fourth floor. The walls of the stairhall contain a vertical board wainscot.

5. Openings:

a. Doors: Typically contain decorative mouldings that appear original to the building (including bullseyes); most door frames contain operable transoms. All of the interior doors have been removed from the building.

b. Windows: Trimmed with mouldings similar to doors.

6. Decorative features and trim: None.

7. Hardware: All hinges and locksets have been removed.

8. Mechanical equipment

a. HVAC: Steam heat to radiators on each floor.

b. Lighting: No original lighting survives.

c. Plumbing: Bathrooms as shown on floor plans.

d. Elevator: A superbly intact vintage 1888 Otis elevator system, including hoisting equipment, sheaves, and protective metal cages on each floor. The drive motor was installed in 1902 (the original form of motive power was steam). The condition of the car could not be assessed.

9. Original furnishings None.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Front elevation that opens onto Walnut Street facing north.

2. Historic landscape design: N/A

3. Outbuildings: None.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: None known

B. Historic Views:

1. Harrisburg Telegram, April 1, 1888, p 1. Steel engraving [?] This issue is in a private collection. It is reprinted in Harrisburg Heritage IV (July 1978), p 3. Available in the State Library of Pennsylvania.

2. Harrisburg City Directory, 1888, opposite p. 323. Steel engraving [?] identical to item #1 but overprinted with text.

3. Harrisburg City Directory, 1889, opposite p. 323. Steel engraving [?] identical to item #1.

4. Harrisburg City Directory, 1890, opposite p. 252. Steel engraving [?] of Western and Northern facades. (Along with #2 and #3, this publication is widely available on microfilm.)
 5. State Archives of Pennsylvania, two photographs taken July 19, 1964. MG-214-Harder Collection-No. 6A-11 and 6A-14. (shown on data pages 15, 16-19)
- C. Interviews: Several telephone interviews with Mr. Ken Frew of Harrisburg, September and October 1988. Mr. Frew has done research on the architects of the Telegram Building.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary Sources:

Dauphin, County of, Recorder of Deeds Office, Dauphin County Court House (Individual deed books listed below).

Deed Book C, vol 49, page 623.

Deed Book E, vol 7, p 148.

Deed Book G, vol 14, p 499.

Deed Book G, vol 16, p 217.

Deed Book H, vol 63, pp 633 ff.

Deed Book M, vol 53, p 557.

Deed Book N, vol 52, p 231.

Deed Book R, vol 4, p 597.

Deed Book T, vol 49, p 292.

Deed Book V, vol 7, p 137.

Deed Book X, vol 10, p 502.

Deed Book Y, vol 14, p 534.

Deed Book Z, vol 10, p 534.

Mortgage Book A, vol 3, pp 46 ff.

Dauphin, County of, Prothonotary's Office, Dauphin County Courthouse (sheriff books listed below).

Sheriff's Deed Book #9, p. 248.

Harrisburg, City of, Tax Records for parcel 345, Third Ward, 1889-1890. Microfilm, Martin Luther King, Jr. Government Center, Harrisburg.

Harrisburg City Directories, 1882-1897. Microfilm, State Library of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Telegram, September 20, 1885 - June 30, 1887. Microfilm, State Library of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Telegram, April 1, 1888. Private collection.

2. Secondary Sources:

Barton, Michael, Life by the Moving Road. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, 1983.

Bleyer, Willard Grosvenor, Main Currents in the History of American Journalism. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., c. 1927.

Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Chambersburg, PA: J. M. Runk and Company, 1896. Micropublished as reel 44 of Pennsylvania County and Regional Histories. New Haven, CT: Research Publications Inc., 1973.

Egle, William H., History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1883.

Etting, Gloria B. and James A. Drake, Philadelphia, The Intimate City. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

Frew, Ken, "Telegram Building Celebrates 90 Years of Service." IV (July 1978) Harrisburg Heritage, pp 3-4. State Library of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Fox, Cyrus T., Reading and Berks County Pennsylvania: A History. 3 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1925.

Miller, Frederick M., Morris J. Vogel, and Allen F. Davis, Still Philadelphia: A Photographic History, 1890-1940. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983.

Montgomery, Morton L., History of Berks County in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck, and Richards, 1886.

Mott, Frank Luther, American Journalism, A History: 1690-1960, Third Edition. New York: Macmillan Co., 1966.

Otis Elevator Company, 87 Years of Vertical Transportation with Otis Elevators, 1940. Library, Hagley Foundation.

Otis Elevator Company, The First 100 Years, 1953. Library, Hagley Foundation.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: The holdings of the Dauphin County Historical Society which were in disarray or in storage during the period of this study because of the extensive remodeling to their facilities.

F. Supplemental Material:

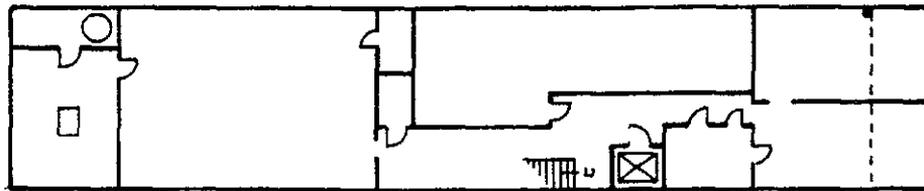
1. Photographs made from Microfilm.

a. Harrisburg City Directories: 1888, Opposite page 323, 1889, Opposite page 320, and 1890, Opposite page 252. The above contain contemporary engravings of the Telegram Building.

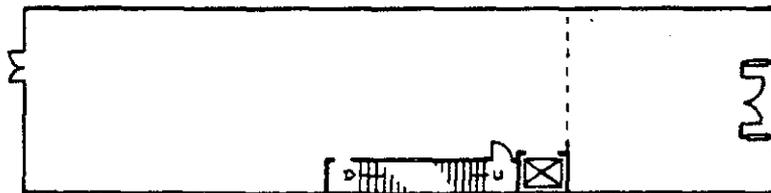
2. Photographs of the Telegram Building taken 7-19-64. The originals are contained within MG-214. The Harder Collection #6A11 and 6A14 and are housed in the State Archives of Pennsylvania.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

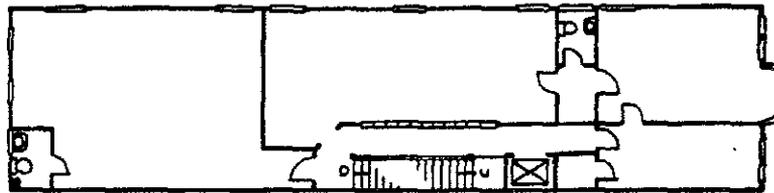
The documentation of the Telegram Building was executed to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey, in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and the City of Harrisburg, dated December 26, 1984. The documentation was produced by John Bowie Associates, Restoration Architects of Wallingford, Pennsylvania in October 1988: John R. Bowie, A.I.A., project manager; Irwin Richman, Ph.D., historian; and A. Pierce Bounds, photographer.



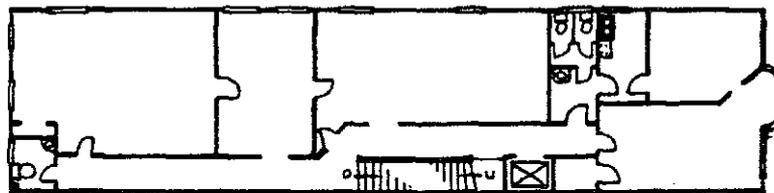
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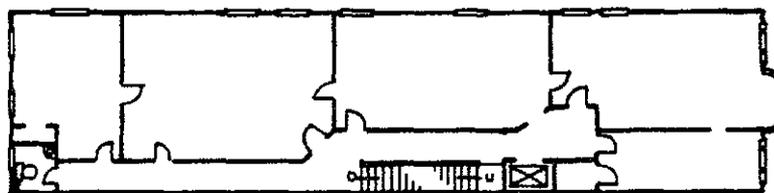
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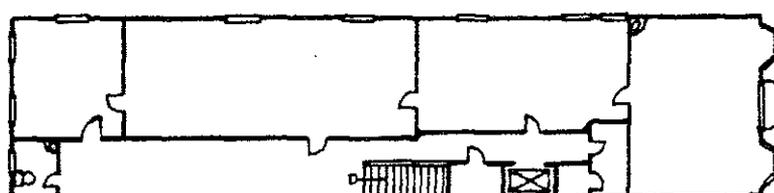
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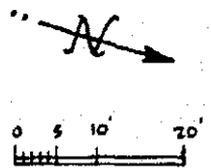
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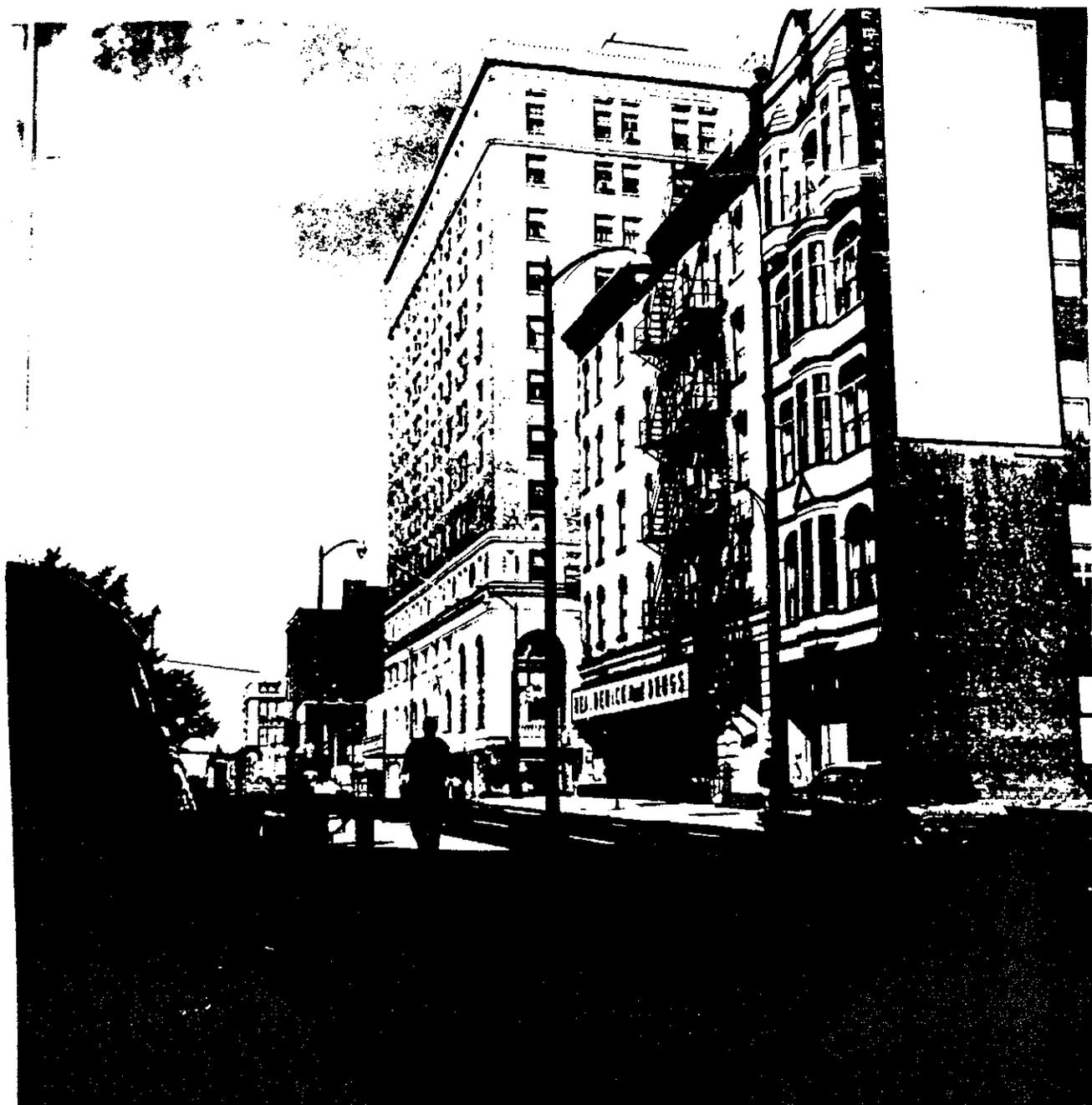


4



5





View southeast, context and front of Telegram Building;
Reproduction of original from "MG-214-Harder Collection-No.
6A-14", from Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.



View south at front elevation of Telegram Building; reproduction of original from "MG-214-Harder Collection-No. 6A-11", from Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

Opp. 323.]

Advertising Department.



"The People's Paper."

Harrisburg * Telegram.

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES M. PLACE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

By mail, \$2.00 a year; Single copies, 5 cents. Sold by agents in 500 towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.

Portraits of Prominent People.

A specialty is made of portraits of prominent men and women, engraved in the best style of art, and accompanied by short biographical sketches. These portraits appear in each issue, and greatly to the value and interest to the paper.

Latest Electric News.

The latest news from every quarter by special wires, running direct to the office, and worked by our own operator. A special feature, making its news always the most readable.

Special Departments.

Particular attention is given to special departments, which includes Home Department, Puzzle's Paradise, War Sketches, Olden Days, and others, which have given the greatest satisfaction to the public.

Correspondence.

A specialty is made of correspondence from sections in which the paper circulates largely. All letters are edited, and the best of the news is printed in good space. Matters of importance are duly chronicled.

Circulation, 50,000 Copies.

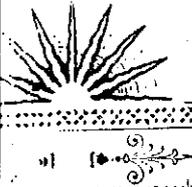
The favorable hold of the TELEGRAM upon the masses is shown by the fact that its circulation is now over 50,000 copies and growing steadily. It is the champion of the right, the fearless denouncer of wrong and oppression, a believer in the dignity of labor, thoroughly independent in everything, always outspoken, and emphatically

"The People's Paper."

Send for Sample Copy.

Advertising Department.

[Opp. 320



THE
TELEGRAM'S
NEW
FIVE-STORY
BUILDING.



27 Walnut St.

Best Printing
Established in
the outside
Harrisburg and
Ohio.



"The People's Paper."

Harrisburg Telegram.

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES M. PLACE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

By mail, \$2.00 a year; Single copies, 5 cents. Sold by agents in 500 towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.

Portraits of Prominent People.

A specialty is made of portraits of prominent men and women, engraved in the latest style of art, and accompanied by short personal sketches. These portraits appear in each issue, adding greatly to the value and interest to the paper.

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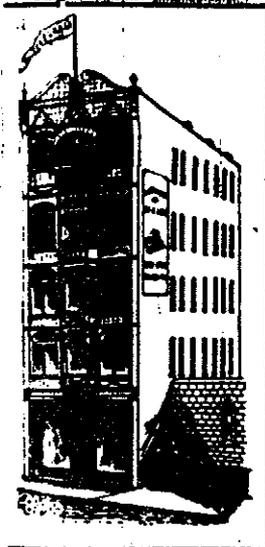
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