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The regular courses are of four years' duration, and lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. In most courses the work may also be distributed over five years by students who prefer to do so. Special students are admitted to work for which they are qualified; and advanced degrees are given for resident study subsequent to graduation.

The tuition fee, not including breakage in the laboratories, is $250 a year. In addition, $30 to $35 per year is required for books and drawing-materials.

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THE instruction offered at the Institute is intended to supply the preliminary training required for the practice of Architecture. It recognizes that Architecture is a fine art, and that its practice must be based on a broad training in design, and on the principles underlying sound construction.

The studies begin with Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, and the Descriptive Geometry which later is to aid in solving the problems of Shades and Shadows, Stereotomy, Perspective, etc. Courses in Applied Mechanics, Graphical Statics, and Strength of Materials prepare the way for professional work in constructive design, which teaches the application of the principles already learned to the solution of structural problems likely to occur in modern practice.

The studies of materials used in building, and of working drawings and specifications, are carried far enough to enable the student to take immediate advantage of office opportunities on graduation.

The course on The Influence of Materials on Architecture deals with the methods of construction resulting from the building-material used, and the constructive principles involved, in the growth of the great architectural styles. The courses in the History of Architecture afford instruction in the principles governing design in the Classic, Medieval, and Renaissance work, and the proper use to be made of precedent. The importance of a broader aesthetic and historical training is also recognized, and amply provided for in the history course on European Civilization and Art; and the historical development of ornament and a consideration of the motives influencing architectural composition are given in the course on the History of Ornament.

Four years' instruction in Freehand Drawing, from the cast and the living model; a year's course in modeling; and extended courses in water-color, and pen-and-pencil drawing, based as much as possible upon architectural subjects, enable the student to associate at once the principles of draughtsmanship with architectural form.

The instruction in Option 2, a specialized course in Architectural Engineering, includes advanced courses relating to Applied Mechanics, the Theory of Structures, and practical problems in Structural Design.

The instruction in Landscape Architecture, offered as a Graduate Course, is mainly devoted to Architectural and Landscape Design, Landscape Horticulture, History, and to the necessary branches of Civil Engineering, Geology, and Biology.

The department offers opportunities for one or more graduate years of advanced study, to be spent in professional work, and leading to the Master's degree.

The student is strongly advised to spend part of the summer in an architect's office, for this practical experience is a great aid to him in the clearer understanding of his school work.

The Bachelor's degree of the Institute admits the holder to candidacy for membership in the American Institute of Architects, without the examination ordinarily required of candidates for membership.

A circular of the department will be sent on application to

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491 Boylston Street, Boston.
ENVOI DE ROME BY A. TOURNARE, 1890.

The original of this plate is in the Gallery of the Department of Architecture.
The Technology Architectural Record

Vol. 1 November, 1907 No. 3

Published quarterly by the Architectural Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One dollar per annum. Thirty-five cents per copy.
The proceeds of this publication are devoted to a Scholarship Fund, founded by the Architectural Society for students of the Department of Architecture of the Institute.

THE school year opens with good promise, and bids to be a successful one for the department. A strong graduate class sets the standard, to which the undergraduate body responds with enthusiasm. We have succeeded in inculcating to a most encouraging degree that spirit which animates the atelier as it exists in the French school, and which we believe to be one of the best elements of the French system of training adaptable to American conditions. The whole school is made a unit, and the function of "ancien" and "nouveau" is maintained in that mutual help which is the great merit of the atelier system. We cannot understand the willingness of a school to apportion a graduating class of perhaps twenty-five pupils among half a dozen outside so-called ateliers. Without the government patronage upon which the Paris system rests, men will not stay long enough in these ateliers to give them character or tradition. And further, it seems to us a mistake to remove from the school the very students to whom the younger men look for stimulus and with whom traditions of the school are made. In our opinion, scattered bodies of students of similar grades can never attain the distinction of ateliers in the proper sense. It is the mutual help and comradeship resulting from the association of the young and the old, both in years and experience, that makes for the efficiency of the atelier. The nearest approach to what this stands for must be found within the schools.

Another fact to which the effectiveness of the Paris ateliers is largely due is their absolute control by the most highly trained and experienced architects in France. All American ways are opposed to this advantage. Our best men are so absorbed in their business that they will not find leisure to take this active part in education. This fact is recognized by the one American university that has introduced an outside atelier system, and its circular gives the names of the assistants to whom the most important part of the atelier instruction is delegated by the professors in charge.

It is an open question whether any improvement of this outside atelier system results from bringing to the schools as instructors of the fourth year a number of practising architects of established reputation, who in succession set problems, criticise their development during the space of a month, and at the end render judgment. The average student cannot have gained the experience or maturity necessary to discriminate in the great diversity of criticism which must ensue under such a system, or to reconcile contradictions more apparent than real, but bound to occur through conflicting points of view of the patrons.

The results can hardly be other than to confuse and perhaps even mislead the young architect.

We repeat that only in the schools themselves can that fine spirit be developed which animates the French atelier. Instead of splitting our students into small bodies with few interests, we have kept together our classes representing consecutive years of instruction. This has resulted in the development among our students of a splendid traditional enthusiasm and esprit de corps. We believe this is the only way to catch the spirit of the wonderful training of the École des Beaux-Arts.

We have five practising architects on our regular staff giving instruction in Design. They maintain the closest personal relation with our students, and bring into the school unflagging interest, kept alert by an every-day friction with business life. We believe that our system avoids absolutely the danger of domination by one set of ideas, or the tendency to run in a rut, and at the same time the results have created a faith in the system which makes for a sense of stability, so important an element in any scheme of instruction.

The second meeting of the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects was held in New York November 1, primarily to pass judgment on the designs submitted in the Inter-School Competition held during the last summer. This competition, the first one attempted, was to be considered more or less of an experiment, to learn if it was practicable to hold competitions at a time of year when it might be difficult or even impossible for the schools to control the work of the competitors.

The result of this first attempt to bring the schools together showed the impracticality of holding competitions during the summer-vacation period. The fact was clearly shown by the small number of schools which were able to interest their students in such work, and also by the comparatively few designs from the schools that did succeed in this respect. The designs themselves showed that they had received little or no criticism from a master, and that the work was evidently that of the individual student and not representative of the school. The response came from only third-year students. There were no entries in the fourth-year problem.

In view of these results, the committee decided to discontinue any further attempts at vacation competitions, but to carry this work into the curriculum of the schools and limit the competition to the students of the graduating year.

The details of this plan are now being arranged between the different schools, and in the next number of the Record we hope to present them to our readers.

Our feeling is that this competition should be held to enable the schools and instructors to compare notes and discover the strength or weakness of their own work in comparison with that of other schools. This we believe to be its true function, and therefore that there should be eliminated from it all the paraphernalia of the regular competition,—such as mentions, recommendations, medals, etc.,—which give the impression of a competition pure and simple, in which any sacrifice is made in order to win. Rather should it be the instructor's opportunity. As the work passed from school to school he would make his own deductions to his own profit. He would not have to consider what has influenced a jury to make such and such a
decision, to the disturbance of what might be his higher educational standard. Such a competition would, besides, be less disturbing in the school routine.

A very comprehensive schedule has been adopted by the Governing Board of the atelier of the Boston Architectural Club for its system of classes this winter. The schedule went into effect November 11. It includes Plane Geometry, Elementary and Advanced French, Architectural History, Building Construction, Freehand Drawing from the cast and from life, Archaeology, and Design. Addresses on special subjects are also to be provided for.

The instructing staff is an able one, and a splendid opportunity is offered those students who wish to prepare themselves to enter the architectural schools with advanced standing, as well as for those whose only chance of receiving academic training is by such means.

Great credit is due the Governing Board, composed of Messrs. J. W. Ames, '95, James Ford Clapp, '99, J. Lovell Little, Jr., '01, and T. Mott Shaw.

The appreciation of the services of the advisory architect in the conduct of a competition was recently expressed in an attractive form. Professor Chandler held this position for the Building Committee of the City Hall at Newark, N. J. At the completion of the building a medal was struck, and a copy has recently been received by Professor Chandler, with a complimentary note.

George Lewis Heins, '82, died in September last, of meningitis. He was born in Philadelphia in 1869, and studied for two years at the University of Pennsylvania before entering the Institute, where he graduated. Immediately following his graduation he formed a partnership with Christopher Grant LaFarge, '83, and seven years afterwards the firm won the competition for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. While continuing his practice Mr. Heins served some time as Capitol Commissioner, and was then appointed State Architect of New York, Feb. 22, 1899, by Governor Roosevelt. This position he held at the time of his death.

Ernest M. A. Machado, '90, was drowned September last, through the capsize of his canoe on Lake Ossipee, N. H., where he had a summer camp. His career was unusually promising. His practice was mainly in domestic work, which was very individual in type and always showed much careful and appreciative study. His work is found mostly along the "North Shore," and in Salem, which was his home. He had offices both in Salem and Boston, and had recently opened another in Ottawa, Ont., for which he entered into partnership with Mr. Arthur L. Weeks, of St. John, N. B. His death leaves a decided gap in the ranks of the profession.

It is with deep sorrow that the report is received of the death of Mr. A. E. Birks, of the class of 1901. Mr. Birks graduated from the course in Architectural Engineering. He returned the following year for graduate study, devoting a portion of his time to teaching in the department. The following year he took a position with the Phoenix Bridge Company, and remained with that firm until the time of his death. With the construction of the Quebec bridge Mr. Birks was stationed at Quebec as resident engineer in charge of certain parts of the construction. He was on the bridge at the time of the frightful disaster of Aug. 29, 1907, and lost his life in the collapse of the structure. Mr. Birks while at the Institute and in his latter career, by his fine, manly character, his exceptional aptitude for his chosen profession, and his conscientious attention to duty, won the love and respect of all who knew him.
Translation

To Beauty in Architecture Are United Two Other Indispensable Qualities — Fitness and Solidity

From "Grammaire des Art du Dessin," by Charles Blanc

THAT an edifice should be conceived and ordered in view of its purpose would seem to be a hackneyed statement, a simple axiom, yet the world is covered with buildings which have no relation with their object; and where the faults in architecture are the most frequent is just where it is necessary to educate taste by the simple lights of good sense.

Fitness is the talent of adapting a building to its purpose, and of choosing for each member of it the form which best lends itself to its particular function. Suppose, for example, that the entrance-side of a house is of convex form: it repels the visitor instead of attracting him. If, on the contrary, the side is concave it invites the spectator, who wishes to enter, since it seems to open itself spontaneously to him.

But suppose that a monument has been required of the architect to the end of uniting within it, at a given moment, crowds of men coming from different directions; the convex form this time would be very suitable and perfectly appropriate, because to meet the conditions the entrances can be at no particular point, but everywhere. This is why the form of great theatres of antiquity was convex. At Rome the Coliseum, at Verona the Amphitheatre, at Nîmes the Arena, affect the oval form not only to accuse from the outside the interior arrangement, but to offer for large bodies of men brought from all points of the horizon an easy access, a radiating entrance which would oblige them neither to strike against an angle nor to turn from a straight line. One can appreciate by such an example whether a building which should proclaim its purpose really conforms or is antagonistic to fitness.

In its perfection fitness always creates that kind of beauty which is called character, which may be defined as the general expression of a monument, the first thought which it awakens in the mind of a spectator. As far off as you can see it a building should say, I am a temple, a law court, a custom house; and if it says it clearly it is sure to possess a perfect appropriateness — a precious quality, but one which is still, however, only the second degree of the beautiful. We shall see as we go on how beauty is often associated with fitness, and in what it differs from it.

Another essential quality of architecture is solidity. This concerns the constructor more than the artist; still, it has a relationship often intimate and direct with the sublimity or the beauty of a monument. Such a construction is that of the ancient Pelasgi, or of the Pharaohs, which can awaken in us the most exalted thoughts, the sentiments of a solemn poetry, when, by the immensity of its proportions, and by the seeming immovable and indestructible force of its supports, it tells us of a duration without limits, and makes us think of eternity — of the infinite.

In wandering through Greece one finds here and there fragments of enormous walls which seem to have been built of stones that a race of giants must have collected and piled up. Popular imagination formerly attributed to the Cyclops who came from Lycia the construction of the gigantic walls, which in our day have preserved the name Cyclopean. Thus here are simple stones which by the solidity alone of their colossal masses carry our thought back to the fabulous times — to heroic ages; and it seems to the traveler that they could have been detached from the mountains and built up only by the brothers of Titans.

Under another aspect the solidity of architecture affects its beauty. A building which may not be solid, or which may be, without appearing so, even when it has been admirably conceived, does not allow us repose to admire it, because the simple menace of a peril troubles us the impression of the beautiful. Hence this principle, upon which we shall often have to return, that in every architectural work solidity must be not only real but apparent.
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A TRIBUNE FOR MUSICIANS IN THE DINING-HALL OF A LARGE HOTEL
(Sketch Problem)
C. Allbright. C. Everett.
E. J. Kraft.

A SPECIAL MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE
C. Everett. C. L. Pitkin.

ENTRANCE TO SPECIAL MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE
(Sketch Problem)
W. B. Kirby.

(Continued on page 71.)
The Architectural Society

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The first meeting of the society for the current year was held on the afternoon of October 9. The only business transacted consisted of the reports of officers and committees, and the nomination of new members.

The first smoke-talk of the year was held at the Union on the evening of November 6. About thirty-five men were present. President Williams introduced Mr. C. B. Dunham, Instructor in Furniture Construction in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, who spoke in a very interesting way of the general principles of design, and the necessity of good proportion in any kind of successful work. Mr. Dunham has had long experience as a decorator, designer of stained glass, and especially of furniture, in which particular line he ranks as an authority. His remarks on furniture and the distinguishing characteristics of the Chipendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton styles were especially instructive.

(Continued from page 70)

Second Year of Design

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH
(Sketch Problem)

First mention: T. Owings. Second mention: W. A. Stocking.

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1907 Traveling Scholarship Competition

A PANTHEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Awards

Prize: Ida A. Ryan, '05.
First mention: A. A. Blodgett, '06.
Second mention: E. S. Campbell, '06.
Third mention: R. T. C. Jackson, '06.

Program

This important establishment, a "Hotel des Invalides," is intended both for soldiers and sailors who have served their country. The main architectural feature of the establishment will be a glorious Pantheon to contain trophies and spoils of war, a sacred charge confided to the care of the veterans. The Pantheon will also be used as a chapel.

This edifice, placed on the banks of a large river, will be situated in the neighborhood of an important military station,—Fortress Munroe, for example. The area of the plot is 250,000 square feet. Its form is undetermined. It is unnecessary to cover the entire site with buildings; open spaces, courts, and gardens will be reserved.

Requirements

The general aspect of the establishment will be classical, using the word "classical" in its broadest sense. The Pantheon itself should cover not less area than 14,000, nor more than 22,000 square feet. It may be accompanied by porticos or galleries, according to the fancy of the student. Its character and treatment are largely left to the student.

The buildings comprising the Home should have two stories, possibly three in certain parts. Exception may be made for one or two halls of a single grand story.

There will be accommodations for two hundred veterans—one hundred married and one hundred single. It will be desirable to have a somewhat special disposition for the quarters of the married men.

There should also be provided:

- Dining-rooms, one of which should be large.
- Room for social intercourse.
- Library; reading-room.
- Hall for exercise.
- Porticos or hall for recreation.
- Infirmary or small hospital.
- Lodgings for several officers.

Lodgings for a general officer, governor of the Home, with his family.

To these different requirements should be added all the minor and special services, such as kitchen, laundry, bathrooms, lavatories, heating-apparatus, rooms for employees, etc.

As far as possible the different parts of the establishment should be connected.

The sketch must be finished in twelve hours, and be clearly expressed. An indefinite or careless sketch will be "hors de concours."

Four drawings are required:

- Plan of main story, to the scale 3/4" = 1'
- Main façade, to the scale 3/4" = 1'
- Section, to the scale 3/4" = 1'
- Façade of main feature, to the scale 1/2" = 1'

Directions will be given later for the proceedings of the competition. Students must have no communication with one another.

April 12, 1907.

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Figures for roof beam, St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.  
HENRY VAUGHAN, Architect
A PANTHEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

BY MISS I. A. RYAN
1907 Traveling Scholarship Competition

PRIZE DESIGN

A PANTEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

BY MISS J. A. RYAN
A PANTEHON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
BY A. A. BLODGETT
1907 Traveling Scholarship Competition

FIRST MENTION DESIGN

A PANTHEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

BY A. A. BLODGETT
A PANTHEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

BY E. S. CAMPBELL
1907 Traveling Scholarship Competition

SECOND MENTION DESIGN

A PANTHEON AND HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

BY E. S. CAMPBELL
1907 Traveling Scholarship Competition

SECOND MENTION DESIGN

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Alumni Notes

The department is in receipt of many applications from architects and others for assistants. We have no information as to whether our alumni are satisfied with their present positions and prospects, consequently many opportunities for Institute men are doubtless lost.

The Secretary of the Institute will send application blanks to any of our former students who wish to register their names with the view of making a change whenever a suitable opportunity occurs.

The following men of the class of 1907 have returned for Advanced Design: F. C. Dempwolf, J. A. Kane, W. B. Kirby, C. L. Pitkin, A. N. Reboli, F. B. Schmidt.

Franklin O. Adams, Jr., '07, is with Newhall & Blevins, 9 Park St., Boston. Later he hopes to return to the Institute for fifth-year work in Design, and will eventually locate in New Orleans.

Edward W. Hamill, '07, has been traveling in Alaska, California, and Colorado this past summer. He has fully regained his health, and expects soon to begin work with an engineering firm in St. Louis.

P. R. L. Hogner, '07, has been spending the past summer in Sweden. He is now in Paris, where he will remain for a year.

A. J. and E. J. Kraft, '07, are now associated in business with their father in San Francisco, under the firm name of J. E. Kraft & Sons, Architects and Engineers.

Floyd A. Naramore, '07, is with the John W. Ewen Co., Engineers and Builders, The Rookery, Chicago.

The marriage is announced of Winsor Soule, '07, to Miss Judith B. de Forest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood de Forest, on Oct. 19, 1907, in New York City.

The marriage is announced of R. T. C. Jackson, '06, to Miss Elizabeth M. Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rhodes, on Oct. 16, 1907, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

John H. Cady, '06, has recently entered the office of Howells & Stokes, New York City.

Alfred W. Hertz, '06, and Lewis G. Wilson, '04, are in the office of Charles A. Smith, architect for the Board of Education, Kansas City, Mo.

Morris H. Whitehouse, '05, holder of the 1906 Traveling Scholarship, returned in September from a year's study abroad. He will locate in Portland, Ore., in partnership with Bruce R. Honeyman, '06, a graduate from the Architectural Engineering Option, and who has been in the employ of the Contracting Engineering Company at Tacoma, Wash.

F. M. Blount, '05, associated with F. Ausfeld, have offices in Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla.

Arthur H. Howland, '05, married Miss Anna Rossetter Smith, of Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 25, 1907. He is now supervising architect with the National Concrete Company of Indianapolis.

Elmo C. Lowe, '05, is at present in the Chicago office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and has recently passed the State examinations for a license to practise architecture in the State of Illinois. Lowe is a member of the Chicago Architectural Club, on the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club of Chicago, and chairman of the "Better Housing Committee" of the Hyde Park Betterment League.

A. P. Wadsworth, '05, was married to Miss Constance M. Amory, daughter of Mrs. George W. Amory, of Boston, on Nov. 6, 1907. Mr. Wadsworth was graduated from Harvard in 1902, afterwards studying at the Institute for three years, since which time he has been at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.
George W. Briggs, '04, is now with Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, in Boston.

Moise H. Goldstein, '04, returned in September from a year's study in Europe. He has just been admitted to the firm of Diboll & Owen, '04, at New Orleans. In addition to their office practice, Owen and Goldstein are interested in the new course in Architecture being started this year at Tulane University, Owen lecturing on Architectural History and Goldstein teaching Elementary Design.

Cyrus P. Howes, '04, has until recently been in the Department of Bridges and Buildings of the Southern and Western Railroad, at Johnson City, Tenn. He is now in the same department of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, at St. Louis, Mo.

Alfred H. Jacobs, '04, announces that he has opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Woods Trust Building, 417 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

George C. Norton, '04, is a member of the firm of Thompson, Asmus & Norton, of Nashville, Tenn.

Omar S. Swenson, '04, was married to Miss Almira A. Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Harriman, on Oct. 19, 1907, at Concord, N. H.

Robert E. T. Taylor, '04, and Andrew H. Hepburn, '04, are in partnership in Norfolk, Va. Their first commission of rebuilding a hospital, and subsequent additions of a children's ward and sun parlor, has been the source of much other work in the suburbs and country surrounding Norfolk. The School Board has lately awarded them a city schoolhouse.

At the judgment on Oct. 8, 1907, of the first class at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, one of the four first medals was awarded to F. C. Hisors, '03. The problem was "An Open-Air Theatre."

Raymond M. Hood, '03, and Herbert A. Sullivan, '07, are with the architects Palmer & Hornbostel in their New York office.

William D. Crowell, '02, who has recently returned after two years abroad as a Rotch scholar, is now in Pittsburg.

Le Roy E. Kern, '02, was married to Miss Emily Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Williams, on Oct. 23, 1907, at Macon, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Kern will reside in Washington, D. C.

The firm of MacNaughton, Raymond & Lawrence, of Portland, Ore., consists of E. B. MacNaughton, '02, E. F. Lawrence, '01, and H. E. Raymond, '03, a graduate from the courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. They have been in partnership for a little over a year, and have been very successful in obtaining all kinds of structural work. They are now finishing a large six-story hotel, and have under contract the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. buildings, which amount to considerably over $300,000.

Robert A. Pope, '02, is practising landscape architecture in Norfolk, Va., with an office in the Lowenberg Building.

F. W. Puckey, '01, is in partnership with F. L. Olds in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Arthur F. Buys, '00, is associated with Frank H. Hutton at 63 William St., New York City.


D. D. Cassidy, Jr., '97, has recently opened an office for the practice of architecture in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Francis M. Miller, '96, is associated with E. B. Milligan, at Wilkinsburg Station, Pittsburg. During the past year they have been the architects of the South Avenue M. E. Church, Wilkinsburg; Warren M. E. Church, Pittsburg; St. Paul's Orphanage at Butler, Penn.; several apartment-houses in Pittsburg, and of extensive alterations and additions to a large manufacturing plant in that city.

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Oswald C. Hering, ’97, after leaving the Institute spent eighteen months at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Returning to New York, he entered the office of Hiss & Weeks. He is now in business for himself at 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Gorham P. Stevens, ’98, was sent by the Archaeological Society of America to Athens in 1903 to measure and draw the Erechtheum. The work occupied a period of two years. Since his return he has lectured before several archaeological societies and architectural schools. His drawings are shortly to be published in book form. He is now aiding in the preparation of a new book on Greek archaeology for universities, his portion of the work being Greek architecture. At present Mr. Stevens is with McKim, Mead & White, New York City.

Carroll Bennink, ’99, has an illustrated article on “Fireplaces and Mantels” in the April number of The Architectural Review.

James Ford Clapp, ’99, Rotch Traveling Scholar 1902-04, announces that he is now established for the practice of architecture at 20 Beacon St., Boston, associated with Mr. C. H. Blackall.

Herbert H. Riddle, ’99, is in business for himself in the First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Robert L. Fuller, ’96, is a member of the firm of Fuller & Delano Company, 452 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Herbert E. Davis, ’95, is associated in partnership with Dudley McGrath, Columbia, ’95, and B. Halstead Shepard, ’96, under the firm name of Davis, McGrath & Shepard. At the present time they are at work on a large Catholic church for the parish of St. John, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; a convent for the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauvelt, N. Y.; and a large fireproof residence for Mr. D. Platt, Englewood, N. J.

John A. Gurd, ’95, is Instructor of Architectural Design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in addition to his general office practice. The latter is developing along the line of country houses in concrete construction.

Burt S. Harrison, ’94, consulting engineer for mechanical, electrical, heating and ventilating, and sanitary engineering, is located at 11 East Twenty-fourth St., New York City. In the October number of The Heating and Ventilating Magazine he has charts showing the performance of hot-blast coils, and in the November number an article on “Window Leakage and Its Effect on Heating-Surface.”

George E. Merrill, ’94, is now vice-president of the Noel Construction Company of Baltimore. This company is at present completing the rebuilding work at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and constructing a United States Naval Training-Station at North Chicago, costing about $2,000,000. It has also commercial work in both the eastern and western parts of the country, amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

Messrs. J. Harleston Parker, ’94, and Douglas H. Thomas, ’96, who have been engaged in business under the name of Parker & Thomas, which firm has been dissolved, and Mr. Arthur Wallace Rice, ’91, heretofore engaged in business under the firm name of Peters & Rice, announce that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Parker, Thomas & Rice, with offices at 110 State St., Boston, and in the Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

The firm of Phillips, Rogers & Woodyatt, of Chicago, has been succeeded by Rogers & Woodyatt. Charles A. Phillips, ’94, has withdrawn to engage in the hardwood timber business. The members of the present firm are John A. Rogers, ’94, and Ernest Woodyatt, ’97.

John Galen Howard, ’86, was called to San Francisco to become the supervising architect of the University of California, and later was made the head of its course in Architecture.

The new firm of Howard, ’86, & Galloway are the architects-in-chief of the proposed Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in Seattle in 1909. One of the buildings has already been erected, and work is being rapidly pushed on what promises to be a most interesting group of exposition buildings.
The engagement of James Hopkins, '95, to Miss Mary McIntire, of Marlborough St., Boston, is announced.

Charles H. Alden, '90, formerly of Boston, has joined the forces of Howard, '86, & Galloway, of San Francisco.

Mr. Eleazer B. Homer, '85, for the past six years Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, has resigned that position to enter into active partnership with Prescott O. Clarke and Wallis E. Howe, under the firm name of Clarke, Howe & Homer, Architects, with offices at Providence. Messrs. Clarke and Howe were students at the Institute in 1892, and have been partners for the past eight years. Mr. Homer continues to give his courses in Architectural History at the Institute.

During the last summer Mr. Homer spent two months on the Island of Porto Rico as architectural adviser to the Insular Government. Among the problems that had to be decided were the selection of the site for the new Capitol and the preparation of the program for a competition for the new building which is to be held this winter. The largest part of the visit was spent in examining locations for public schools and in the preparation of sketches for school buildings suitable to the tropical climate of the island. This work involved visits to the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, to Humaco, Viquez, Guayama, and many towns and villages throughout the island. The requirements of these schools do not include glass windows, heating and ventilating plants, or courtrooms and passages, but do include abundant natural ventilation and protection from earthquakes. Cement block construction is largely employed in buildings of this character.

The new firm, Clarke, Howe & Homer, is completing the $1,000,000 Post-office at Providence, the dining-hall and dormitory for St. George's School at Newport, several large residences in Rhode Island, and as the result of Mr. Homer's visit to Porto Rico, has prepared drawings for a twenty-room schoolhouse at San Juan and three schoolhouses at Ponce.

Current Work of the Alumni Illustrated in the Magazines

AMERICAN ARCHITECT.


6, Frank L. Packard, '90, Residence in Columbus, O.

6, Tallmadge, '98, & Watson, Residence in River Forest, Ill.

13, W. Cornell Appleton, '01, Suburban Concrete Dwelling Competition, First Prize Design in Class A3.

13, Tallmadge, '98, & Watson, Cottage in Evanston, Ill.

20, Green & Wicks, '76, Plant for the Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

20, Frank B. Meade, '89, Residence in Unionville, O.


10, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, '83, Entrance to the Mitchell Tower of the Reynolds Club, Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.

10, Henry Ives Cobb, '82, Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

17, Alden, '79, & Harlow, '78, Phipps Hall of Botany, Pittsburg, Penn.

17, Stratton & Baldwin, '92, Residence in Detroit, Mich.

24, Alden, '79, & Harlow, '78, Residence in Sewickley, Penn.

24, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, '83, Entrance to Leon Mandel Hall, Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.

31, Carpenter, '88, & Blair, Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.
AMERICAN ARCHITECT.

September 7, Robert Coit, '86, Residence, Brookline, Mass.
October 21, A. W. Chittenden, '02, Residence in Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

July, Henry Ives Cobb, '82, Night and Day Bank, New York City.
" Snelling, '82, & Potter, Bell Building, New York City.
" Louis H. Sullivan, '74, Dooley Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
" Heins, '82, & LaFarge, '83, Packard Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.
August, Cass Gilbert, '80, West Street Building, New York.
" Parker, '04, & Thomas, '96, Savings Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
" Parker, '04, & Thomas, '96, International Trust Co. Building, Baltimore, Md.
" Parker, '04 & Thomas, '96, Banking-house of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
October, Frost, '79, & Granger, Residence in Lake Forest, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW.


ARCHITECTURE.

August, Cass Gilbert, '80, Essex County Court House, Newark, N. J.
September, Cass Gilbert, '80, West Street Building, New York.

BRICKBUILDER.

July, J. Lovell Little, Jr., '01, Residence in Chestnut Hill, Mass.
October, Alden, '79, & Harlow, '78, Residence in Sewickley, Penn.
" Howard V. Shaw, '94, Residence in Lake Forest, Ill.
" Robert C. Spencer, Jr., '91, Residence in Glencoe, Ill.

INLAND ARCHITECT.

July, Alden, '79, & Harlow, '78, Phipps Hall of Botany, Pittsburgh, Penn.
August, Edwards & Sunderland, '83, Carnegie Library, Kansas City, Mo.
" Dwight H. Perkins, '89, Architect to the Board of Education, Chicago, Sketch for New Type of Schoolhouse.
September, Dwight H. Perkins, '89, Jesse Spaulding Schoolhouse, Chicago, Ill.
" Howard V. Shaw, '94, Residence in Lakeside, Ill.
" Simonson & Pietsch, '89, Wholesale Markets in Baltimore, Md.
October, Myron Hunt, '94, & Elmer Grey, Residence in Pasadena, Cal.
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