

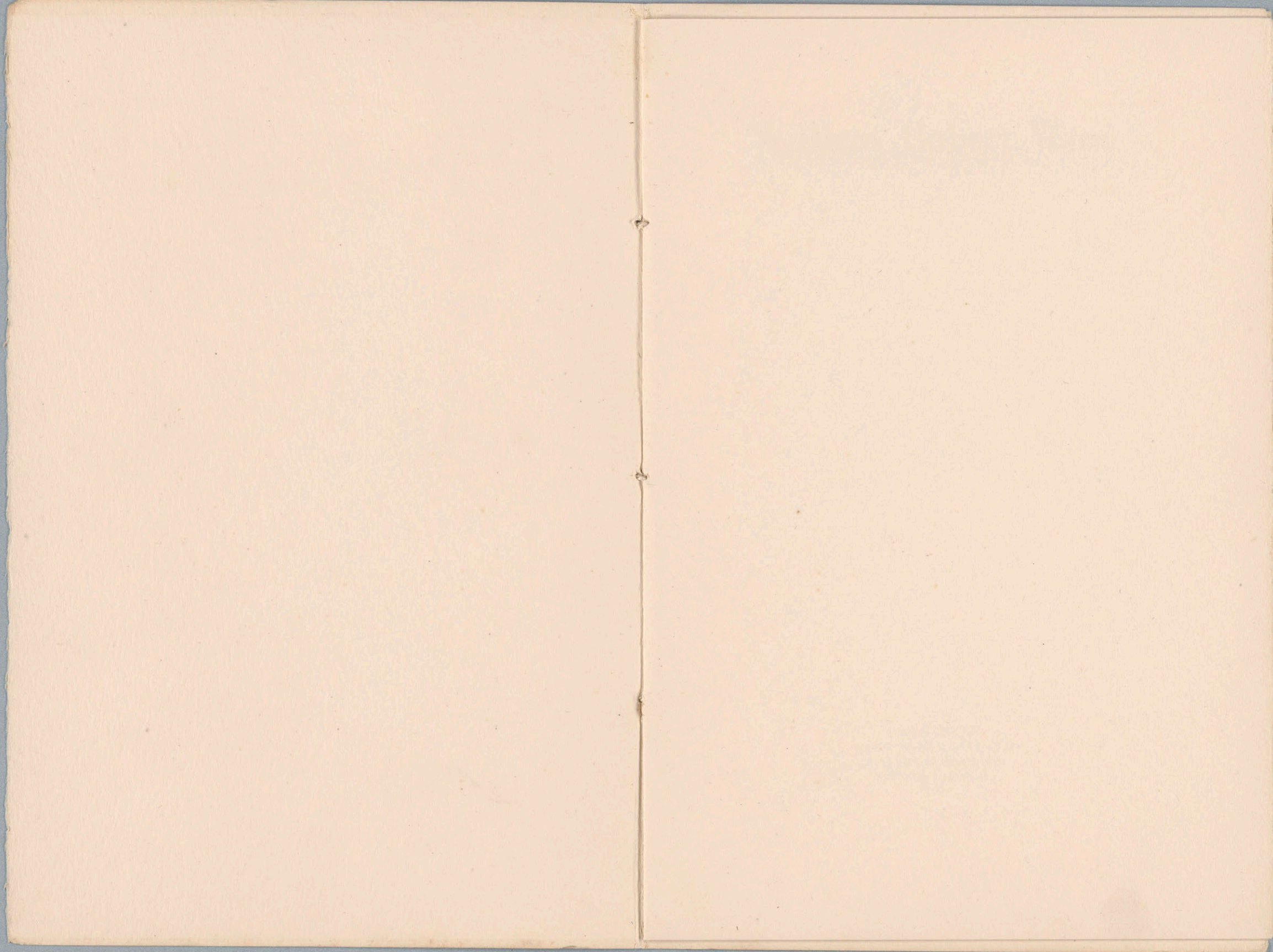
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Obituaries, memorials, 1915.

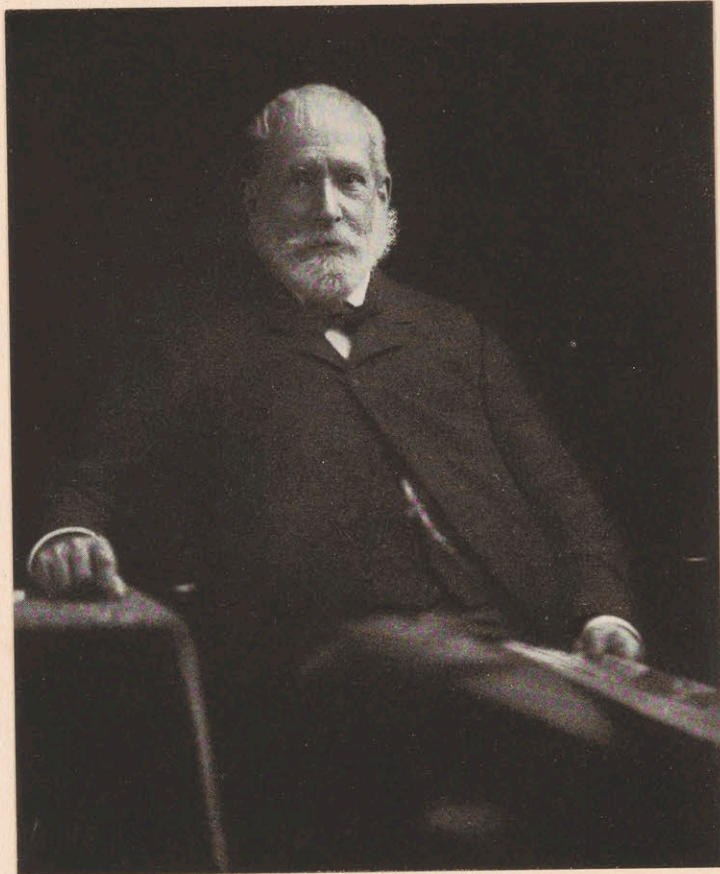
WARE MC4

William Robert Ware





William Robert Ware



Portrait by
J. M. H. [unclear]
for the Alumni Association of
the School of Architecture
Columbia University
1915

William Robert Ware



Privately Printed
for the Alumni Association of
the School of Architecture
Columbia University
1915

William Robert Ware

A.B., Harvard, 1852; B.S., 1856; LL.D., 1896

Died, June 9th, 1915, at Milton, Mass.

William Robert Ware was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1832. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and in 1859 entered the office of the late Richard M. Hunt. Five years later he formed a partnership with the late Henry Van Brunt. This partnership lasted fifteen years, during which the firm designed the first Unitarian Church in Boston, Memorial Hall at Harvard University, the former Union Station at Worcester, and the Universalist Church at North Cambridge. After spending thirteen months in Europe, 1866-67, he established and for fourteen years directed the course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1881 the Trustees of Columbia University voted to establish a department of architecture and called Prof. Ware to the task of its organization and direction. His services in this position continued until 1903, when, owing to failing health, he was retired as Emeritus Professor of Architecture. His literary labors included works on architectural shades and shadows, modern perspective and the American Vignola, all of which are in wide use as text-books. During the closing years of his life, spent at his home in Milton, Mass., he was universally recognized as the Dean of architectural educators in this country.

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Resolution

Entered upon the Minutes of the Alumni Association
of the
School of Architecture, Columbia University
July 7, 1915

WILLIAM ROBERT WARE began his professional and educational activities at a period when architectural efficiency in this country was at its lowest ebb. During the last thirty years architecture has won its present position among the learned professions, and the public has awakened to the dignity and importance of the American architect's contribution to the development of American civilization.

In this awakening and development, Professor Ware's influence has constantly been a compelling force. The subordination of mere technical proficiency to broad knowledge and imaginative vision was the predominant characteristic of his educational message. The students who through successive years have looked to him for inspiration and guidance have borne this message throughout the length and breadth of our country, and thus his influence is and will be apparent in ever widening circles.

The members of the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture, Columbia University, hereby record their reverence for the achievements which have caused his name to be honored here and abroad; their gratitude for all his years of devoted service to the profession; their love, inspired in so high a degree by his personality, and their deep sympathy for his bereaved family.

[Signed]

Henry Snyder Kissam, '86, *President*

Frank Dempster Sherman, '84	H. G. Emery, '94
George Carey, '85	Edgar J. Moeller, '95
William J. Wallace, '86	Goldwin Goldsmith, '96
H. O. Hunting, '87	Herbert W. Congdon, '97
Arthur A. Stoughton, '88	Arthur Ware, '98
Richard K. Mosley, '89	E. L. Satterlee, '99
Charles P. Warren, '90	Francis A. Nelson, '00
Lloyd Warren, '91	Edward S. Hewitt, '01
Will Walter Jackson, '92	Lawrence W. Fowler, '02
Marcus T. Reynolds, '93	Thomas W. Ludlow, '03

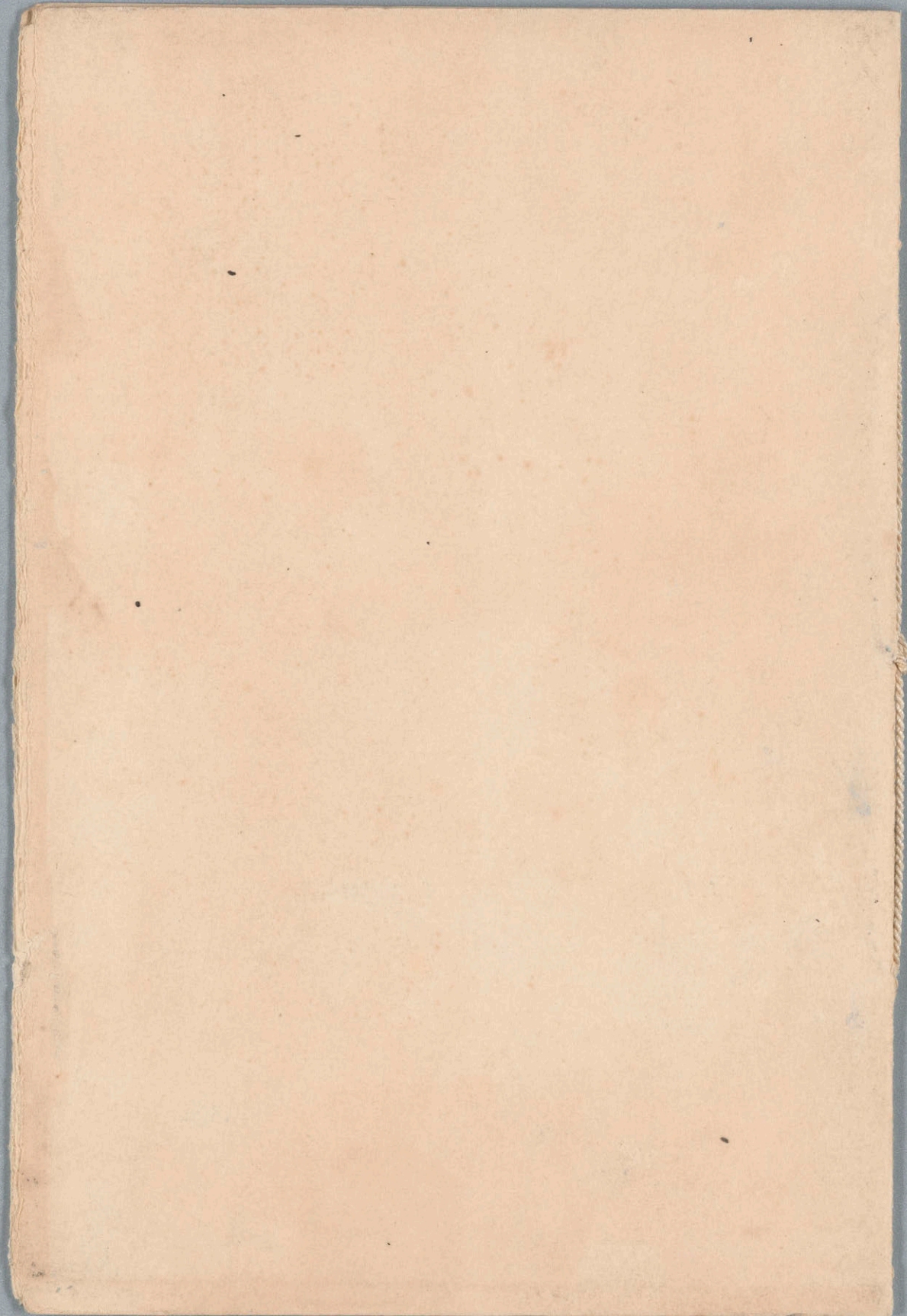
Arthur Lobo, '04, *Secretary*

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Chester H. Aldrich, '93	J. Monroe Hewlett, '90

Chairman

THE DEVINNE PRESS



The Evening Post

New York, Tuesday, June 15, 1915.

Professor Ware.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: The writer has read with interest the letters from various sources relative to the life and work of Prof. William R. Ware, and the very high position he held in the world of architectural effort. I wish to speak of him from another standpoint, which will find echo, I know, in a hundred hearts, fellow students, whose lives were enriched and gladdened and encouraged by him in the earlier days of our struggles. Personally, I look back to 1879, when the offices of Pemberton Square and Devonshire Street held dozens of us, studying and working, with Europe as the Mecca of our endeavors, the old Adams House eating-counter our "grubby," where one could get a bowl of that never-to-be-forgotten tomato soup—and eat all the bread one could get their hands on. And then we were perfectly content with our 8x10 hall bedroom, or even the soft side of a drawing board for the elaboration of our architectural ideas. Ah, blessed memories of that galaxy of royal architects, whose names would bring thankful remembrances of their help and encouragement; and among them there was no man who held the love of "his boys" more than did Mr. Ware. "Where were they," "who were they working with," "how were they succeeding," "how could he help them"! These were the burden of his daily life among us as a professional man and as a teacher. And I look back to one bright morning in May when, together with one of his "Tech" boys, we trudged down to the Providence railroad station with knapsacks on our backs, to take the New York train to board the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, to take our first student-life trip to Europe. And it was a seven o'clock morning train, mind you, and yet down came Mr. Ware to see us off; and as the train started, he slipped a \$2 bill in each hand, saying, "When you get to Angoulême buy a little work on the churches of southern France"—and so we were off. But just analyze that little seven o'clock act for a moment, multiply it by hundreds, and

you can understand this side of Mr. Ware's life; what it meant to us, sending us off with strong, hopeful, buoyant hearts! And I know his death will bring up many such a scene to the boys now grown up and scattered over the country. I could not help reciting the above incident, because the very recollection of that morning, with its simple act of affectionate thought for us, "his boys," has come back to me often, and love for him has grown stronger as he has grown older, and has left the recollection of him sweet and tender. So, I beg you will add my wreath of affection to his memory.

CHARLES A. RICH.

New York, June 15.

The Milton Record

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

Deaths

PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. WARE.

Professor William Robert Ware, one of Milton's most distinguished citizens, whose reputation in his chosen profession of architecture was nation-wide, and who had been greatly honored also as an educator and an author, died Wednesday at his home, 290 Adams street, where he had lived for a long time with his sister, Miss Harriet Ware. Professor Ware was eighty-three years of age. His health had not been good for some time, but his final illness, which developed into pneumonia, was of short duration.

Professor Ware was a native of Cambridge, where he was born May 27, 1832. His father was Henry Ware, Harvard 1812. He studied at the Hopkins Classical School, Milton Academy, and Phillips Exeter Academy. After being graduated from Harvard in 1852, he was for two years in New York as

a private tutor, and then for two years in the Lawrence Scientific School, followed by two years in the office of E. C. Cabot, and eight months of study in New York.

From 1860 to 1881 he practised architecture in Boston, first with E. S. Philbrick, and then with Henry Van Brunt. In conjunction with the last named he built the First Church in Boston, the Union Passenger Station at Worcester, the buildings of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, and Weld and Memorial Halls, in Cambridge, and the Medical School in Boston for Harvard University.

In 1865, on the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was made professor of architecture, and spent a year and a half abroad by way of preparation. He remained there till 1881, when he became professor of architecture in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York. He was a fellow of the American Academy. He had been emeritus professor of Columbia since 1903.

He had been, as one of the best-known architects in the country, not only a teacher, but in the practise of his profession, a consulting architect on many public buildings. He was on the Pan-American Exposition architectural commission, and helped to design the plans for the new State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. He was notably responsible for the high standard for the profession in the United States. In 1896 Harvard conferred upon Professor Ware the degree of doctor of laws as "the creator of two serviceable schools of architecture; teacher of a generation of American architects." Professor Ware was the author of a standard work on "Modern Perspective," and other works and was a constant contributor to architectural periodicals.

He was unmarried and besides his sister, Miss Harriet Ware of Milton, leaves a brother, Charles Ware of Brookline.

The funeral, which was private, was held Thursday. Burial was at Mt. Auburn.

Professor Ware.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: I have just read, in your issue of last night, Professor Hamlin's gracious and fitting tribute to Professor Emeritus William Robert Ware, who has just passed away, after a long career of usefulness and honor in the field of architecture, the practice of which, as a fine art, he did so much to advance.

My acquaintance with Mr. Ware began just half a century ago, and soon ripened into a friendship which has never been interrupted. Since his retirement from Columbia University and return to his native Massachusetts I have met him personally only twice, but we have kept in touch by occasional correspondence, and I have still on my "to-be-answered" file a letter of his almost illegible, owing to the poor chirography resulting from a shaky hand—but being myself troubled in the same way it has, for several months, been waiting my reply.

Professor Ware was lucky in his closest professional associates—as they, on their side, have also been very lucky indeed in that relation with him. His partner in practice, for a number of years before his leading work possessed him—that on the educational side of the profession—was Mr. Henry Van Brunt, an accomplished practitioner, who fully appreciated Ware's aims and labors and relieved him greatly from the detail of practice. And it has been the impression among the elder sort in the profession that while Professor Hamlin has doubtless realized the privileges he has enjoyed as his assistant, he was himself under some obligation to Hamlin. As continuous secretary for many years of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects—and for a number of times of the Institute itself—I had many opportunities of realizing Ware's benign influence on the students and those "ties of the strongest personal affection and esteem" which existed between teacher and pupil.

A. J. BLOOR.

Stonington, Conn., June 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: May I add a word to Professor Hamlin's appreciative letter about the late Prof. William R. Ware, which appeared in the *Evening Post* of last Friday? This is in regard to his great services to our School of Classical Studies at Athens—services, by the way, in which Professor Hamlin was his efficient lieutenant.

Mr. Ware became a member of the managing committee of the school at Athens in 1885, when he took charge of the plans for the erection of the building in which the school has been housed for the last twenty-nine years. His report, published in the "Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports" of the school, shows with what sympathy and interest he gave his services to the solution of the problem that was then before the managing committee. Not only did he furnish the plans for the building, but, during the period of construction, he was closely in touch with Mr. S. B. P. Trowbridge, who superintended the work; and later, during a brief stay in Athens, he gave much valuable time to the affairs of the school. For years the meetings of the managing committee were held at the Columbia School of Architecture, where Professor Ware's coöperation could always be counted on. Even after he had retired from active duties, he kept his earlier interest in the work at Athens, and not long since, when the enlargement of the school building became necessary, he carefully studied the plans and made various suggestions in regard to them.

For all these services, and for his presidency through many years of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute, classical scholars may well cherish Professor Ware's memory with sincere gratitude. For those of us who have had the privilege of being personally associated with him, this memory will be made still brighter through the recollection of much wise counsel—counsel given often with a whimsical humor

which lent to wisdom's goddess a truly benign air.

J. R. WHEELER.

Columbia University, June 12.

[The Evening Post, N.Y.,
Monday, June 14, 1915]

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JUN 11 1915

The Late Professor Ware.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

Est

SIR: The news of the death of Prof. William R. Ware at his home at Milton, Mass., at the ripe age of eighty-three, will hardly be a surprise to those who have known of his increasing frailty during the past two years, but to the older members at least of the architectural profession it will come as a personal affliction. The younger men who have come into the profession since his retirement from active professorial work in 1903 will need perhaps to be reminded that in his death the profession in this country has lost one to whom it owes an incalculable debt, for it was Professor Ware who planned and organized the first school of architecture ever established in the United States—that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, opened in 1866. From this school he came (after one year's interval), in 1880-'81, to Columbia University, where he organized the School of Architecture, which has done so much to make the name of this University noteworthy in the annals of the profession in New York and throughout the country. Not only was Professor Ware the creator of two great schools

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of architecture, establishing in them conceptions and models which have been very widely followed in the other architectural schools of the country, but he was also the pioneer in the great task of lifting the management of architectural competitions out of the slough of corruption, disorder, and confusion which existed thirty years ago. His papers before the American Institute of Architects upon the subject of competitions, and his own conduct of many of the most important competitions of the period 1885-1900, laid the foundations for the system which has been so completely worked out by the institute committees on competitions and the New York Chapter of the Institute. It is impossible in a short letter to enumerate all the services which Professor Ware rendered both to the practice of architecture and to the cause of architectural education, but even these great services will perhaps be less remembered by those who have had the privilege of studying under, or of being associated with, him than the splendid gift of personal inspiration of which he made them the beneficiaries. To hundreds of students and younger practitioners he opened new horizons of thought and intellectual appreciation, and to hundreds of others he gave personal counsel and assistance with a warmth of sympathy and a delicacy of perception such as one rarely meets in his teachers and elders. Thus every student who passed through either of the two schools of architecture founded and built up by his labors felt himself bound to Professor Ware by ties of the strongest personal affection and esteem, and the unconscious influence he exerted on the profession through these relations can never be measured. With the close of his life there passed away from its ranks the rarest spirit and the finest influence within the memory of any now living.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Columbia University, June 10.

PROF. WILLIAM R. WARE DEAD

Long Prominent in the Architectural World, He Had Been a Member of the Faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Columbia University

William Robert Ware, Harvard, '52, long a leading figure in the architectural world, and a prominent educator, died Wednesday at his home in Milton, at the age of eighty-three years. He had been in feeble health for some time, yet his last illness, which developed into pneumonia, was only of short duration.

Professor Ware, as he was known for many years, was born in Cambridge, May 27, the son of Henry Ware (Harvard 1812.) He studied at the Hopkins Classical School, Milton Academy, and Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating from Harvard, in 1852, he was for two years in New York as a private tutor and then for two years in the Lawrence Scientific School, followed by two years in the office of E. C. Cabot, and eight months of study in New York. From 1860 to 1881 he practised architecture in Boston, first with E. S. Philbrick, and then with Henry Van Brunt. In conjunction with the last-named he built the First Church in Boston, the Union Passenger Station at Wor-

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He had been, as one of the best-known architects in the country, not only a teacher, but in the practice of his profession a consulting architect on many public buildings. He was on the Pan-American Exposition architectural commission, and helped to design the plans for the new State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. He was notably responsible for the high standard for the profession in the United States. In 1896 Harvard conferred upon Professor Ware the degree of doctor of laws as "the creator of two serviceable schools of architecture; teacher of a generation of American architects." Professor Ware was the author of a standard work on "Modern Perspective," and other works and was a constant contributor to architectural periodicals.

He was unmarried and lived with a sister, Miss Harriet Ware, at 290 Adams street, Milton. In addition to Miss Ware there is a surviving brother, Charles Ware of Brookline.

Boston Transcript - June 10, 1915

WITH two years' supplies in her hold — to be used in the event of an early winter up in Baffin Bay — the schooner Cluett, owned by the Grenfell Mission, Wednesday sailed from New York, bound for Labrador. Some of the cargo is consigned to the mission, to which the vessel was presented in 1911, after it was built by George B. Cluett of Troy, but the bulk of it will be consumed by members of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History. Captain Pickels is in command.

The Cluett, after discharging the mission's stores, will head north along the Labrador coast, and pass through the Davis Straits to Melville Bay, on the shore of which, at Etah, the base of the Crocker Land Expedition, is established. Dr. E. O. Hovey of the museum will go to Labrador in the summer, and board the Cluett on her northward voyage. If MacMillan is at Etah when he arrives, and it is thought best to abandon the expedition, the staunch little schooner will turn about and rely upon her white oak hull and her 80-horsepower engines to crash through the skim ice before it grips the ship firmly.

Three hundred pounds of coffee, 100

practice of the instructors with whom the student came in contact during the days of his medical education is to be deprecated as having its limitation, it may be stated that the true attitude must be — respect for the past, and the ideas of our predecessors, even though greatly limited and modified. 'There were great men before Agamemnon.'

"As often happens, the increasing minuteness of examinations, designed to have a purely helpful and practical application, actually deprive them of their first intrinsic value, and result in a detailed procedure possible only to the specially skilled; the promise of new vantage is thus shorn of its usefulness in the complexity brought about by its illogical and exaggerated growth. Moreover, the simplification of diseased conditions that seemed to warrant several subdivisions may so change the anatomic or the clinical grouping that a large portion of the analysis is rejected as unnecessary, since the lesion sought can often be determined by a few essential tests. When also in addition a widening intelligence discloses that the urgent problem in the clinical consideration of disease is the functional capacity of organs, the old perplexities, attendant upon the elaborate estimation of the finer pathological changes, are replaced by newer

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915

sister, Miss Harriet Ware, at 290 Adams street, Milton. In addition to Miss Ware there is a surviving brother, Charles Ware of Brookline.

deed, the debts may be due from those who are not even citizens of the Empire. A bank in America can sell exchange on Germany provided it holds a claim against some bank or business house there. Supposing that the bank holds such a claim, its next desire may be to convert the claim into American cash. The price which it asks will be dependent entirely upon its eagerness to procure the cash. The bank's market for disposing of this claim will be those business houses which owe bills due to German merchants. The bank will be aware that the only German money it could use directly would be gold, and that there is no possibility of obtaining that. The general feeling of American banks is apt to be, therefore, that the chances of prompt conversion of their claims into cash are not good, and this same opinion will be held by American firms which have sold goods on credit to German houses.

Exchange thus is seen to be purely a matter of bargain and sale, and is subject to the laws of supply and demand. It must, of course, be understood that German gold may reach the American bank without being exported from Germany. Before the war started, the German merchants had built up a

ed" without "speculative appreciation of its value," then the financing of the assignats by the French National Assembly in 1793 must have been the perfection of financial statesmanship. If depreciation of the currency does not "affect the exchange rate either one way or the other," then the conclusions of the classic "Bullion Report" on the British foreign exchanges in 1809 is a tissue of absurdities. If the German Government's policy is designed to "permit gold to move easily in normal channels," it is odd that the recent printed circular of the Berlin Ministry of the Interior to the citizens of Germany should have declared that "the gold belongs to the Reichsbank," and that "every citizen should change his gold into paper"—redemption of that paper in gold having been suspended. Mr. Andrew D. White, in his careful historical monograph on "Fiat Money Inflation in France," remarks of the very similar chapter of events and arguments at Paris, in 1791, that "the most curious thing evolved out of all this chaos was a *new system of political economy*."—ED. THE NATION.]

WILLIAM ROBERT WARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: To Prof. William Robert Ware, who died at his home in Milton, Mass., on Wednesday, June 9, in his eighty-fourth year, the profession of architecture in the United States owes an incalculable debt, which those who have grown gray in the practice appreciate as the younger generation of architects cannot. For the older men among us have memories reaching back to a time when our art and our profession were struggling for public recognition under conditions inconceivable to our younger colleagues; and we know how fundamental and how far-reaching in its influence was the part played by Professor Ware in lifting architecture out of the slough and setting it upon the road of intellectual and artistic progress.

He was the organizer of the first American school of architecture—that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1866—and later of the school of Columbia University (1881), and was for thirty-nine years the most conspicuous and widely known of all educators in this field. He was one of the first and most persistent agitators for the reform of architectural competitions, and conducted, or was adviser for, a greater number of these than any other architect, especially during the period 1880-1900. In these labors he contributed not only to the reform of the procedure and conduct of competitions, but also to the education of architects and public alike in those ethical-professional principles the disregard of which has given rise to so many notorious scandals. On one or two occasions his open-hearted trust in the fundamental honesty of mankind was imposed upon, to his infinite surprise and grief; but in general he was eminently successful, and it is safe to say that it was he who laid the foundations on which the American Institute of Architects has built up its efficient regulation of competition-practice. Called upon repeatedly as consultant in important architectural enterprises, he always exerted his influence for the support and enhancement of the highest standards, while

his extensive correspondence with an extraordinarily wide circle of acquaintances among architects provided another channel, invisible to the public, for the exertion and extension of this influence. Professor Ware was one of the earliest members of the Institute of Architects, which he joined as Associate in 1859, becoming a Fellow in 1864, and through this connection, as well as through the two schools of which he was the organizer and head, he came to know nearly every noted architect in the country.

In the actual work of architectural design and practice, his contribution was secondary to his educational and personal activities; one instinctively thinks first, in this field, of such names as Richard M. Hunt, H. H. Richardson, and Charles F. McKim, who exerted a tremendous influence on the progress of architectural design in America directly through their works and offices. Most of Professor Ware's work as a designer, in partnership with the late Henry Van Brunt, was done between 1865 and 1880, before the modern movement in American architecture was fully under way. It was as an educator that his greatest work was accomplished. To him, more than to any other man, are due the form and direction which the professional training of architects has taken in this country. This is not to disparage the labors and influence of other great teachers and agencies; but Professor Ware was the pioneer, and first at the great school in Boston from 1866 to 1880, and then at Columbia from 1881 to 1903, he organized schools, framed curricula, and formulated principles and ideals which, in whole or in part, in essence or in detail, have afforded models which nearly all other American schools have been glad to follow.

In all these labors he stood always for the highest standards of liberal education, believing that the architect should be trained to think as well as to draw, to design with the mind as well as with eye and hand, to have ideas as well as express them; to be acquainted with the great monuments, ideals, and men of the past and the forces and movements which produced them, as well as with the latest products of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He was a sturdy believer in American architecture as destined to stand on its own feet and follow its own path, assimilating without servile imitation what was best in modern European ideas, as well as in the great historic past of the art. He himself represented the fine flower of New England culture; he was the son of a distinguished Unitarian divine, was educated at Harvard (College and Lawrence Scientific School), studied his profession under Richard M. Hunt, travelled extensively, was long a member and the active secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, was an omnivorous reader, and an intellectual inspiration to all who came in contact with him.

To the great host of his former pupils and associates Professor Ware's memory will undoubtedly be chiefly precious by reason of this broadly sympathetic personality. He was less a pedagogue than an inspirer of men. His lectures were often rambling and discursive; they were never reduced to writing and followed no carefully prepared syllabus. But they were full of suggestion, mind-openers, breaking windows, as it were, in the walls of his subject, through which the student glimpsed other and wider fields of knowledge. Philosophy, ethics, religion,

literature, history, educational theory, in these and many other subjects he awakened new interest, and many a student has him to thank for revealing a world about him to whose beauty and majesty he would otherwise have been blind while treading the humdrum path of professional routine.

Professor Ware was never married. The great stores of affection of his tender and unselfish heart found their outlet in friendships of a peculiarly warm and devoted character, not only with men of his own generation, but also with young men, whether his pupils or junior associates, to whom he was a father, a brother, a counsellor, a comforter, and a welcome companion. To all this host his death has come as a personal affliction, an irreparable loss. It is not likely that there will ever arise another to occupy a position precisely like his, to do a work like his, or to leave behind him in the profession a memory so fragrant, or the record of a life and career endeared to so many as the record and memory of this strong but most gentle, pure, and lovable personality.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Columbia University, June 16.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WILLIAM ROBERT WARE

1832-1915

Among the architects who have known him during the past forty years, there are many to whom the death of Professor William R. Ware will bring more than the feeling of the loss of an able architect and educator, and of an idealist in his profession. They are the men who were members of his student family and whom he considered his boys, not all of whom had studied under him, for some he had gathered from the byways and had admitted into that serene and appreciative environment which was so characteristic of his life. His was a gentle but a firm philosophy of life, lightened with the flicker of epigram, and permeated with the warmth of affection. With a mind that delighted in the intricacies and delicacies of supposition, and enjoyed the labyrinths of speculative conjecture, he associated an ability to simplify and make clear to the student the basic elements of his art. He therefore had an unusual gamut of mental activities, and those who were so fortunate as to talk with him intimately found coordination of thought upon all subjects, and a constantly increasing vista of ideas. But it is his helpful friendship which will always remain his legacy, a friendship which developed intention and urged to effort and to the best success.

A refined idealist, who inspired not by forensic eloquence but by a calm leadership, he was above all things a father to his boys.

C. HOWARD WALKER