NEW MASS. TECHNOLOGY
(Continued from Page 1)

Technology will show what can be done.

At the best place on the Cambridge Esplanade Tech has secured its land and, as the leading school for arts and sciences in the country, it will erect monumental structures that will enhance its fair name. For an architect it has selected from among its own best product, William W. Bosworth, '60, established these fifteen years in the city of New York.

Forum Like Court Approach to Library

No other than a dignified approach can be possible to the great central court which opens on the river. This rises in broad terraces of steps, suggestive of the splendid stairways of ancient temples. Here the grandeur of the great colonaded portico of the modern temple of learning, the Library.

Above, the eye is caught by the masses of the buildings, which, rising step on step as they recede, converge their lines to a focus in the impressive Roman dome that surmounts the library.

Educational Portion a Connected Group.

The educational portion of the New Technology may be described as a connected group of buildings, three and four stories in height, clustered about the library. There are to be no skyscrapers, as some individuals have suggested. The library is the central feature in the constructions, as the book must be in education. And there is to be here the true ideal of architecture, since the buildings express their purpose in every feature. The great dome rests on a vast structure whose pillared portico is ever an invitation to enter. It looks down on the court from a height of nearly two hundred feet and is the dominant note in the composition. The central court opens to the river front, expands into two large, though minor, courts where stand the Esplanades. These openings, with other courts interior to the buildings and not public, ensure the necessary lighting of the rooms. The public courts afford a more flexible means for development of the aesthetic. Great plots will be here and there with vehicular and pedestrian entrances. Trees will accentuate the corners, the greenery of shrubs will relieve the classic structure, and convenient seats will invite the visitor to tarry a while in pleasant places.

Classics with Planned Treatment.

Mr. Bosworth has selected a pilaster treatment of architecture as being the most consistent. Here light and air are the essentials, and this construction permits the recesses to be almost entirely of glass. At the corners, to accent the masses, are pilasters which will satisfy the eye as to the stability of the structures. The whole is to be of classic order.

In the buildings nearest the river, which here present long facades, the pilasters will be two stories in height, with the third story really constituting the frieze. In the structures farther back there is a fourth story, which, being above the entablature, is in architectural phrasing, as in popular, termed attic.

It is this succession of buildings, increasing in height from front to rear, that is a distinctive feature of the New Technology and furnishes adequate and sufficient illumination for the rooms. Here are the masses, and if this be the case, this may be added usually in case, this may be added.

Flexible Disposition of Departments.

For the fundamental principle of the construction there has been adopted a system of bays of uniform size, which may in a way be compared to the sectional bookcases in the home library. The floors will be to the walls entirely free of the partitions. Rooms can then be made in any multiple of the unit merely by removing partitions, and since this support no floors, desired changes will be easy and inexpensive. Each department may in this way have its rooms precisely suited to its needs, instead of modifying its needs to suit the limitations of its rooms.

Sectional Bookcase Architectural Planning.

Besides expanding into adjacent departments the plannings permit growth in much the same way as the sections of the library. The rooms are in the layout as planned today the chance of expanding the depart- ments into future buildings, and the immediate constructions will afford the opportunity of erecting extensions or wings so that any department may enter into a building without any changes or additions.

And since the success of the buildings depends so much on their success, the chance of adding to a building, and the psychology of the student is realized.

In all these varied functions the New Technology and furnishes harmonious structures, conceived and developed with artistic spirit and unity, and of

sures the day illumination of the reading room beneath. The general character will be simply regretted, for its environment and place for some massive central figure or heroic sculptured group. The New Technology will not be a passing mass to awe one with its sheer bulk, but will be a vast connected assembly of harmonious structures, conceived and developed with artistic spirit and unity, and of

River Basin

FRONT ELEVATION OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS AS SEEN FROM CHARLES RIVER BASIN

PRESIDENT MACLAURIN

(Continued from Page 1)

...persons thanked the confidence of the alumni and bound them as never before into a great force working for the benefit of their Alma Mater. One of the first fruits of this was the gift of the William C. Coleman Memorial.

...of Technology on the broad foundation which they already have half assured, and in the midst of the planning the enthusiasm was heightened enormously by the great gift of T. Coleman du Pont of half a million dollars, which is really made for the land, the Corporation without any loss or advertisement made up the necessary quarter million and paid down the cash. Following up the idea that it was proper to ask the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to continue its aid to the school, President MacFarland and the alumni took up this matter and the raising of the Hill by Governor Foss following the du Pont gift came as an assurance of the future. When the site question was settled the alumni began their quest of the million which they already have half assured, and in the midst of the planning the enthusiasm was heightened enormously by the great gift of the two and one-half millions of Mr. Smith. Other gifts have followed in sufficient measure to warrant the beginning of construction. As Dr. Macfarland himself has said, the whole project is beyond the present means of Technology, and gifts of the future must come from the alumni. The endowment of the great Institute. What is done will be the walls entire free of the partitions, and will include the essentials, while the splendid student quarters, which are to be disposed of the Wadsworth Memorial, remain for the future.

Not for a moment be imagined that while the financial and construction portions of the Technology story have been as much in the public eye that there has been any neglect of the educational features. New courses, new laboratories, and even the full faculty interest in a new and unique school, testify that the institute keeps abreast of the times and in up-to-date kind of training that the rapid advances of technical engineering from time to time demand.

In all these varied functions Dr. Macfarland has shown himself to be master of the situation, and by his skill, his wit, and his personality is smoothing away the difficulties that have attended the maintenance of Tech, that the field of education is wide and open for his conceptions and methods, and that the state is getting a school that is safe and well.