A PLAN FOR BOSTON UNIVERSITY

BENJAMIN W. IRVIN, JR.

WILLIAM E. HARTMANN
LETTER OF SUBMISSAL

May 11, 1938.

Dean William Emerson,
School of Architecture,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dean Emerson:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree "Bachelor of Architecture" we herewith submit this Thesis Report entitled

A PLAN FOR BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Very sincerely yours,

Signature redacted
Signature redacted

Benjamin W. Irvin, Jr.
William E. Hartmann.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge with appreciation the kind help of:

Dean William Emerson of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University.

Albert Knudson, Dean, School of Theology.

Melvin M. Johnson, Dean, School of Law.

Ralph W. Taylor, Dean, College of Liberal Arts.

Howard M. Le Sourd, Dean, Graduate School.

Everett W. Lord, Dean, College of Business Administration.

Jesse B. Davis, Dean, School of Education.

T. Lawrence Davis, Dean, College of Practical Arts and Letters.

Henry H. Meyer, Dean, School of Religious and Social Work.

John P. Marshall, Dean, College of Music.

Ernst Hermann, Dean, Sargent College.

John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

Mrs. Lucy Franklin, University Dean of Women.

Warren T. Powell, Director Student Counseling and Religious Activities.

Lt.-Colonel C. McMurray, Head Department of Military Science and Tactics.

Norman M. S. Gay, Boston University Book Store.

A. E. Hoyle, of Cram and Ferguson, Architects.

Jens Larsen, Architect, Hanover, N. H.

The Boston Park Department.

The Metropolitan District Commission of Boston.

The Libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LETTER OF SUBMISSAL</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFACE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHODS AND APPROACH</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT DAY SCOPE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Agencies</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Divisions</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM AND DISCUSSION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Administration Group</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Theology</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Law School</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The College of Liberal Arts</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Graduate School</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The College of Business Administration</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Education</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Practical Arts and Letters</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Religious and Social Work</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The College of Music</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sargent College of Physical Education</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Division of Athletics</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Housing</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tower</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Central Library</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Auditorium</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials and Construction</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

Boston University is planning this year to build the first unit of a group of buildings which will eventually house ten of the eleven colleges comprising that institution. The problem of designing a plan for the development of such a large university (12,000 students) was felt to be one which provided a rare opportunity for architectural research, study, and expression. And since at the same time it is a very real and imminent problem, we decided to elect it as a subject for thesis study. The following report is a record of the research and study which finally resulted in the solution indicated in the drawings.
INTRODUCTION

To introduce the main body of the report a brief outline of the development of the University is here given.

I. May 26, 1869 Boston University under Isaac Rich, Lee Claflin, and Jacob Sleeper was chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

II. Within seven years seven colleges were opened by the University: Theology 1871, Law 1872, Music 1872, Medicine 1872, Oratory 1873, Liberal Arts 1873, and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 1874.

III. In more recent years other schools have been added: College of Business Administration 1913, Education, 1918, Religious and Social Work 1919, Practical Arts and Letters 1919, reestablished College of Music 1928, and Sargent School of Physical Education 1929.

IV. Slightly more than a decade ago the trustees acquired the land along the Charles River bounded by University Road, Granby Street, Commonwealth Avenue, and Bay State Road as a new site for the University.

V. The year 1938 marks the most recent major development of Boston University. The dreams of the founders begin to take a more definite form for it now becomes
established that the move to the new site is a reality.

The growth of the institution from an early stage with the one single School of Theology to the Boston University of today with eleven colleges and 12,000 students is an interesting one and the progress towards an assembly of all the units on one site will be a great achievement.

THE CHARACTER OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

It is important to us who have chosen to attempt the architectural design of such a university to examine the philosophy of the composition of the present institution. While the founders had in mind a collegiate group with a background of Methodist Theology, many changes have brought an evolution which is far removed from these early ideals. Not only economics have "wrought a changing world" but important social transition too has meant a change in Boston University.

From the Bulletin of January 3, 1938 the following paragraph is taken as an index to the background and basis of the school.

"Boston University, from the first, has offered equal opportunities to men and women. It provided in its charter that religious opinion should not affect the admission of students or the engagement of instructors."
In form of organization it has sought to combine the advantages of both the British and the German types. It has fostered, from the beginning, simple relations of mutual respect between its teachers and its students. In its internal administration it has placed its reliance not on rules and regulations but on the good taste, good judgment, and good will of its members. In its aims, whether liberal or vocational, it has most concerned itself for high standards of scholarship and of personal character. Its deepest purpose is the advancement of public welfare through wider knowledge, finer skill, and juster appreciation.

While these early relationships are still prevalent as ideals in this institution, as in most, a more scientific, dispassionate view of the University would show a picture of men and women trying in afternoon classes, night school, Saturday classes and in extension courses to obtain further education. It reveals that the subjects that they are studying are ones which have been designed as practical aids in meeting present day problems and in preparing them for modern vocations. Here we find very little of the cloistered atmosphere which so many of our American universities have tried to create within their Gothic halls. It is rather a more realistic reflection of present day economic, social
and political trends. It is this character which we feel is the solid basis of modern Boston University.

While it is no doubt necessary among the undergraduates to supply a measure of atmosphere of collegiate life this is rather the minor phase of the school and hence in our architecture we have developed a Boston University of modern character. There is no place for ancient tradition or false sentiment here. We must face the facts and provide for the equipment to educate men and women in a new generation.
THE SITE SHOWING MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERIES
SITE

The site chosen by the trustees of Boston University for the future development of that institution is a strip of land (approximately 300 feet by 1630 feet) along Commonwealth Avenue just east of Cottage Farm Bridge. The property is bounded on the west by University Road, on the north by Bay State Road and the Charles River Esplanade, and on the east by Granby Street. Midway, the site is divided by Ashby Street, a continuation of St. Mary Street. Although a superficial examination of the property would seem to indicate that it is an excellent location for a city university: situated on the Charles River Basin, only a short distance from the commercial heart of the city, and serviced by bus, street car, and railroad lines, and highways; a deeper study brings to light a great many problems and possible disadvantages.

From the beginning it was quite evident that the educational plant for a school whose enrollment is over 12,000 together with dormitories for 1,000 students, would require that either the land be very densely covered or the buildings carried comparatively high. Playing fields, tennis courts, or any such outdoor recreational areas would be out of the question. Since a great many of the students commute by automobile from
the outlying communities of Greater Boston the problem of parking area would be an acute one.

Not only is the land restricted, but the heavy flow of traffic on all sides would effectively isolate the university unless careful provision were made for the handling of vehicles and pedestrians. Ashby Street and continuing on as St. Mary Street is the only direct connection between Soldiers Field Road and the Sears, Roe-buck area on the Fensway. It is therefore heavily travelled. The location of the university at this point would augment and further complicate these traffic problems. Any solution not offering a consideration of all these questions fails from the first to be either good planning or architecture.
METHODS AND APPROACH

In order to determine what the Boston University of the future might be, a survey of the present status of that institution was first made. An interview with the President gave us a broad view of the origin and purpose of the University - its growth, its organization, and the inter-relationship of the different schools; the present equipment and resources and the plans for future development and expansion.

Then each of the ten colleges was carefully examined in order to determine its size and equipment, its special character, type of student body, relationship to other colleges, its present needs and indications of future trends. These investigations took the form of an interview with the Dean of the school, a tour of the college buildings and a careful study of the curriculum and courses of study as indicated in the school bulletin.

The problem of student housing was taken up with the Dean of Women of the University and the Director of Housing for men students. The present equipment and future needs of the Division of Athletics were discussed with the Director of Athletics.

Following this first hand inquiry, the elements which
the requirements of each school seemed to dictate were set down in the form of an outline program and the size of each element determined by a comparison of the present set up in the school with the ideal.

Keeping in mind the amount of land available and the orientation and amenities of the site a tentative scheme for the dormitories, gymnasium, auditorium, central library unit, memorial tower, and for each of the schools was drawn up. In making an effort to arrange these plans in logical relationship on the property a concept of the extent and character of the whole building project was obtained. A working scheme for the entire university was soon discovered. After this scheme had been studied and revised in order to achieve a pleasing mass of the elements and good proportion between open and built-on area, the original main elements were re-organized in order to work smoothly with the whole.

Many school and college buildings in and near Boston were studied at first hand and the information to be found in the libraries on college and university planning was investigated. However, it was discovered that the problem at hand was peculiar in that scarcely any university has ever been planned as a whole and that unlike most ideal colleges it cannot be spread out on a large campus. In other words - there was very little
precedent to assist in the solution of this problem.
PRESENT DAY SCOPE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Preparatory to writing specifically of the requirements for the design of Boston University, it is probably best to give a general picture of the present day scope of the institution.

ADMINISTRATION is vested in the President of the University, the Board of Trustees, and the Executive Committee. All financial and money matters are centralized in the office of the Treasurer of the University.

CENTRAL AGENCIES. There are certain agencies and fields of activity which are maintained for the use of the entire university:

The Office of the University Dean of Women provides housing and counseling for women students, and supervises all social affairs throughout the University.

Residence facilities for approximately 300 women and 180 men (exclusive of theological students) are maintained in the University's several dormitories. All regular women students under twenty-six years of age who do not live with parents or relatives, and all first year men in Undergraduate Departments are required to live in the dormitories.
The Student Health Department is responsible for all university health programs including examination and consultation clinics and medical supervision of student recreative and athletic activities.

The Physical Education Department is responsible for all men's and women's physical education programs, including remedial and development gymnastics and intra-mural sports. The staff includes specialists in all these fields. The physical equipment of this department includes a large gymnasium for men and the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field on the Charles River in Brighton. At Nickerson Field are two football fields, a quarter mile running track, a baseball diamond, six tennis courts, a club house and separate dressing and training quarters. There is also a boat house with canoes on the river. The University rents the Boston Arena for its ice hockey practice and games, and swimming pools for intercollegiate swimming teams.

Intercollegiate Athletics are under the direct control of a committee composed of the Director of Athletics and representatives from six departments in which undergraduate men are registered. This committee together with the staff of coaches directs
all intercollegiate relations and sports programs.

The Alumni Association maintains a bureau of statistics for the alumni and publishes an official organ known as the "Bostonia".

The Student Counseling and Religious Activities as the name implies aids in student welfare and guidance.

The Bureau of Appointments assists the students in securing remunerative employment during their college years and placement after graduation.

EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS

Boston University is composed of eleven educational divisions or schools each having its own executive management. In the order in which they were incorporated in the University, they are:

1. The School of Theology (1871)
2. The School of Law (1872)
3. The School of Medicine (1872)
4. The College of Liberal Arts (1873)
5. The Graduate School (1874)
6. The College of Business Administration (1913)
7. The School of Education (1918)
8. The College of Practical Arts and Letters (1919)
1. THEOLOGY
2. LAW
3. MEDICINE
4. LIBERAL ARTS
5. GRADUATE
6. BUSINESS
7. EDUCATION
8. PRACTICAL ARTS AND LETTERS
9. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK
10. MUSIC
11. SARGENT
12. NEW SITE

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY
9. The School of Religious and Social Work (1919)
10. The College of Music (1928)
11. Sargent College of Physical Education (1929)

Following is a brief discussion of each of these departments together with an analysis of its existing physical facilities.

The School of Theology, having been first established in 1839, passed through various stages and finally in 1871 became the first part of the then newly chartered Boston University. Although it is traditionally related to the Methodist Episcopal Church, there are no religious restrictions whatever in the matter of registration. The aim and purpose of the school "has been to furnish young men....an adequate spiritual and intellectual preparation for the.....duties of their sacred vocation."*

Courses of study are offered which lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Master of Sacred Theology, Doctor of Theology, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. Since a college degree is a prerequisite for all these phases of study, the school is almost wholly of a graduate and professional nature. The total enrollment at the present time is 324. No charge is made to regular students for tuition or room rent.

(*Boston University School of Theology Bulletin 1938 p.10)
The group of buildings occupied by the School of Theology is located on Beacon Hill:

1. Warren Hall, 70 and 72 Mount Vernon Street, contains on the lower floors, the class rooms, offices, library, and reception rooms of the school; the three upper floors constitute one of the Student Halls.

2. Robinson Chapel, on Chestnut Street, is directly connected with Warren Hall and on two floors underneath it are located class rooms, gymnasium, locker rooms, shower baths, and professors' rooms.

3. Birney Hall, Number 2 Louisburg Square, and
4. Beebe Hall, Revere and West Cedar Streets, are houses which, together with the rooms in Warren Hall, provide living accommodations for about one hundred fifty men.

Because of the graduate nature of the courses of study, the character of the student body, and the practice of offering rooms rent free, feeling is in favor of keeping both the class rooms and living quarters of these students separated from those of the rest of the University.

The School of Law was established in 1872 with the active cooperation and assistance of many leading members of
the Boston bar and it has maintained this close association with the active profession throughout its life. It was the pioneer in introducing a course of instruction scientifically graded and extending through scholastic years. In accordance with the standards of the American Bar Association, two years of college work is a prerequisite to pursuing the three year course leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. "The purpose of the school is to give the student training in the fundamental principles of the law and equipment in the techniques of the profession that will best prepare him for active practice."* It has an enrollment of 447 men and women students.

The physical facilities of the department which include executive offices, class rooms, lounges, faculty offices, and a library of over thirty thousand volumes are located in Isaac Rich Hall on Ashburton Place.

The School of Medicine is uniquely situated near the Boston City Hospital group. Because of this very definite asset in location, it is not the intention of the Administration of Boston University to provide facilities for a new School of Medicine on the new site. Hence further discussion will be eliminated.

(*Boston University Bulletin 1937 p. 615)
The College of Liberal Arts is one of the larger units of the University, the total enrollment being 1723. Of this number, 600 are regular undergraduate students and the remainder are those registered for graduate or Saturday and evening classes.

"The College of Liberal Arts program is essentially cultural. It is concerned with the enlightenment of the individual regarding the nature, values, and possibilities of the physical world in which he lives, of the society of which he is a part, or his own well-being—body, mind and spirit, and with the discipline of his mind and morals. To these ends students study mathematics and the natural sciences, history, government, economics and sociology, languages, literature, and the fine arts, psychology and philosophy."*

Not only does this department maintain instruction for its own students, but it provides elective work in liberal arts subjects necessary to round out the curricula of other departments of the University. Specialization or concentration studies in its own curriculum prepare students for professional training on the graduate level, in education, law, medicine, theology, and many other fields.

The existing facilities of this school are located at 688 Boylston Street and in the Soden Building on Exeter Street. These include executive and faculty offices, class rooms, laboratories, lecture halls, seminar rooms, a gymnasium, an observatory and many other units necessary for the operation of the curriculum.

The Graduate School *established in 1874, offers in the College of Liberal Arts and other Departments of the University advanced instruction and opportunities for research leading to degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The school includes in its faculty professors from all the Departments of the University.*

As seen from the description above the facilities of this unit are, in general, those of the entire University, save for executive offices and seminar rooms.

The College of Business Administration with an enrollment of 3,746 (almost entirely of men) is the largest single unit of the University. Its courses of instruction lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Bachelor of Science in Journalism, Master of Business Administration, and Master of Commercial Science. The Evening Division was established in 1913, the Day Division in 1916.

(*Boston University Bulletin Graduate School issue 1937, p. 20*)
"It is the aim of the College of Business Administration to make available the type of education needed by the modern business executive - an education at once technical, liberal and ethical.... The courses of study, while not limited to technical training, prepare directly for accountancy, domestic and foreign commerce in all its branches, banking, insurance, journalism, advertising, salesmanship, office and industrial management, and the teaching of commercial subjects in colleges or secondary schools. In recognition of the vital importance of direct personal contact, business experience is made an essential part of the college course."

Training in military science is offered as a supplement to the business courses.

At present the department makes use of two buildings, one on the corner of Clarendon and Boylston Streets, and the Graduate Division at 178 Newbury Street. As may be recognized, no special functions dictate oddities in plan requirements as the largest number of units is class rooms. The library is now twenty thousand volumes and together with the libraries of the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Education would form the nucleus of a central university library.

(* Boston University Bulletin, College of Business Administration, 1937, p. 4)
The School of Education "aims to serve the need for better prepared teachers...."* With an enrollment of about 1200 men and women, the bulk of whom are part time students, the school is essentially one of graduate character granting the degrees of Master of Education and Doctor of Education. However, undergraduate courses are offered which lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Education and Bachelor of Science in Physical Education and in Commercial Education.

The building which now houses the School of Education is located on Exeter Street adjoining the College of Liberal Arts. Until recently the property of the Boston Athletic Association, the building has been renovated on the interior for education purposes. This makes it the most modern unit of Boston University. An intimate association with the College of Liberal Arts is present through the connection of the two buildings. This is an essential alliance of two reciprocating schools. A remedial clinic is one of the more important phases of this department. This is used not only as a practical betterment for the cases but also as a laboratory for the students interested in that part of education.

The College of Practical Arts and Letters is maintained

(*Boston University School of Education Bulletin 1937, p.8)
for women students. "It enjoys all of the advantages of being a comparatively small college for women (enrollment 662) with its own buildings and its own faculty. Yet at the same time it participates in the many advantages which come to a department of a large university."** The dormitory adjoins the main college buildings on Garrison Street.

Here to properly qualified young women are offered "the fundamentals of a cultural education plus vocational training in five different fields - secretarial service, home economics, art, retail store service, and the high school teaching of English, modern foreign languages, commercial subjects, and art."**

The School of Religious and Social Work. As the name implies, this school is organized to give Senior and Graduate instruction in Religious and Social work. The department is partly unique in that the majority of the study of the school is carried on in actual centers of religious and sociological activity. This means in part, that the basic physical needs of the school (now located in the Boden Building, Exeter Street) are small. Also many of the courses of instruction are administered by the other schools, such as Education, Liberal Arts, and Theology.

(** B. U. College of Practical Arts and Letters Bulletin, 1937)
At Deering, New Hampshire, the school maintains The Deering Community Center where, during the months of July and August, academic study, observation, and practical experience are "combined with weeks of healthful living." The regular enrollment of this department is approximately 250.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC. This school, which was re-incorporated in the University in 1928, offers courses leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Music in several fields; namely: Applied Music, Composition, School Music, and Church Music. These last two major subjects indicate the fact that there is an interchange of courses and students with the schools of Education, Religious and Social Work, and Theology. Also, the fine arts courses in Music offered in the College of Liberal Arts are under the tutelage of instructors from the College of Music. At the present time the total enrollment of both men and women students is 267. The optimum size of the school is thought to be about 400.

The Sargent College of Physical Education, like the College of Practical Arts and Letters, is exclusively for women. While the most recent addition to
Boston University, it is among the oldest schools of physical education in the country, dating from 1881.

The organization of the curriculum is in three basic parts. The first two years are spent in securing a broad, general "foundation in the sciences pertaining to the field of Physical Education, in general cultural subjects, and in physical activities. During the last two years, the students elect one field in which they wish to specialize, Health and Physical Education or Physical Therapy." * The third phase is that spent at the 500 acre Sargent Camp in Peterboro, New Hampshire, where instruction is given in all out-of-door activities.

Most of the 231 girls which comprise the enrollment of the department are housed in a dormitory adjacent to the school in Cambridge. The basic facilities of the college are, of course, gymnasiums, laboratories, and lecture rooms.

( * Boston University Bulletin Sargent College 1938 Issue)
PROGRAM AND DISCUSSION

After making a study of the existing facilities of the University and an estimate of its needs, the requirements of each division, as set down on the following pages, were determined. Where growth trends indicated the possibility of expansion, allowance was made for it.

No attempt has been made in this report to describe specific solutions to the many problems. Where circumstances and requirements have generated in our minds certain broad conclusions, these have been expressed. In the drawings we will endeavor to present, as fully as possible, the final solutions for the architectural development of Boston University.
THE ADMINISTRATION GROUP

Naturally the best location for the elements in this group would be a central one, easily accessable both to the personnel of the University and to the public. Those offices and agencies which belong to no specific division but offer their services to the University as a whole, together with the Graduate School, are placed here.

I. Office of the President
   A. President and Secretary
   B. 2 Assistants to the President
      2 Assistant Secretaries

II. Office of the Treasurer
   A. Treasurer - Secretary
   B. Comptroller
      1. Secretary and Cashier
      2. Assistant and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
   C. Bookkeeper
      3 Assistants
      2 Clerks
   D. Bursar
      1 Assistant and 1 Clerk
   E. Purchasing Agent
      Assistant
III. Office of the Dean of Women
   Reception Room
   Office
IV. Student Counseling and Religious Activities
V. Student Health Department
VI. Physical Education Department and Intercollegiate Athletics
VII. Bureau of Publicity
VIII. Office of the Alumni Association
IX. University Information Office
X. Bureau of Appointments
XI. Graduate School
XII. Summer Session
THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

In order to preserve the atmosphere and character of this school it was felt that the educational and living facilities should be combined in one working unit and this unit located in such a way as to make use of the servicing elements of the main dormitories and to partake of the general social life of the University without becoming too much a part of it.

| Approximate Dimensions |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Executive</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Dean, Secretary</td>
<td>30' x 40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Registrar, Secretary</td>
<td>20' x 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Faculty - 18 Offices</td>
<td>8' x 10'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II. Chapel - 300       |                           |
|                        | 40' x 70'                 |

| III. Library - 22,000 Volumes |               |
|                               | 75' x 150'              |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. Rooms</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 1 - Large 150</td>
<td>30' x 60'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1 -</td>
<td>30' x 40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 4 - 50</td>
<td>25' x 35'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 3 - 20</td>
<td>15' x 20'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V. Lounges</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
THE LAW SCHOOL

An association with the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration would provide for the Law School two adjacent elements with which it now has contact. Pre law work is offered in the former and specialized financial or business law courses in the latter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Executive Suite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Dean, Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Registrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Faculty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Members of Faculty (Men and Women) each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Lounge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Class Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Capacity 25 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Capacity 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Capacity 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Library - 150,000 Volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Model Court - 50 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Student Lounges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20' x 35'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20' x 35'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The library of the College of Liberal Arts taken in conjunction with those of Education and Business would comprise the basis for a Central Library.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Executive

A. Dean, Secretary
   30' x 40'
B. Registrar, Assistant, Secretary
   20' x 30'
C. Recorder, General Office Asst.
   20' x 30'

II. Departmental Offices
50 Professors and Instructors

A. Astronomy
   Mathematics
   20' x 30'
B. Biology
   20' x 40'
C. Chemistry
   20' x 30'
D. Economics and Social Science
   25' x 46'
E. English Language and Literature
   25' x 50'
F. Germanic Language and Literature
   20' x 30'
G. Greek Language and Literature
   20' x 20'
H. History
   25' x 46'
I. Latin Language and Literature
   20' x 20'
J. Music and other Fine Arts
   20' x 20'
K. Oriental Languages
   0
L. Philosophy - 4

M. Physics - 3

N. Public Speaking - 2

O. Romance Language and Literature - 5

III. Laboratories

A. Chemistry

1. General Elementary 25' x 60'

2. Qualitative Analysis and Balance Rooms 25' x 45'

3. Quantitative Analysis and Balance Rooms 25' x 45'

4. Organic Chemistry 25' x 40'

5. Research Laboratories
   a. Physical Chemistry 10' x 15'
   b. Special 10' x 15'
   c. Special 10' x 15'

B. Physics

1. Small Laboratory connected with lecture room 25' x 50'

2. Large Laboratory - offices and research. Same as A.5. 25' x 60'

C. Biology

1. Large Lecture Room and Laboratory combined 25' x 60'

2. Advanced Biology Research-2 10' x 15'

3. Large Lecture Room and Demonstration Desk 25' x 40'

D. Science Lecture Halls
1. 1 - Capacity 120 40' x 40'
2. 2 - Capacity Large 30' x 50'
3. 4 - Capacity Medium 25' x 30'
4. 4 - Capacity Medium 25' x 30'
5. Psychology Laboratory and Class Rooms 30' x 50', 25' x 30', 20' x 30'
6. Geology 30' x 50'

E. Seminar
1. English 20' x 30'
2. Romance Languages-Geddes Room 20' x 30'
3. Philosophy 20' x 30'
4. History 20' x 30'
5. Economics and Social Science 20' x 30'

IV. Faculty Lounge, Lockers & Toilet 25' x 35'
V. Men's Lounge and Recreation Room Lockers, toilets and study room 25' x 150'
VI. Women's Lounge and Recreation, Lockers, toilets and study room 25' x 150'

VII. Observatories
1 - 8" 16' diam.
2 - 6" 12' diam.

VIII. Library 75' x 200'
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The functions of this department are primarily administrative. Its facilities would therefore be most logically placed near the executive offices of the University.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. Executive

A. Dean, including C. Secretary to Dean and toilet
   30' x 40'

B. Registrar
   15' x 15'

C. Secretary to Dean

D. Assistants (7 men and women)
   30' x 40'

E. Professors - independent - 2
   15' x 15'

II. Rooms

10 Seminar Rooms 15 to 20
    Small libraries in each
   20' x 25'
THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The College of Business Administration having a large number of afternoon, evening, and Saturday classes should be located to most easily serve those students using the facilities during these sessions. Its atmosphere would most probably be that of a busy office building.

I. Executive Suite
   A. Dean and Secretary  
   B. Registration, Small Registrar Vault  
   C. Departmental Offices - 50  
   D. Secretarial Office and closets Visitors' Room  
   E. Information Office  
   F. Evening Division

II. Class Rooms
   30 Rooms  
   1 Large Room  
   1 Large Lecture Room - 250 Moving Pictures  
   2 Radio Class Rooms

III. Psychology Department
   A. Offices  
   B. 2 small rooms for individual research
C. Laboratory and Apparatus Room 20' x 25'

IV. Journalism Department
A. 3 Class Rooms 20' x 30'
B. Printing Laboratory 25' x 35'
C. Departmental Offices 35' x 45'
D. B. U. News offices, including private office 35' x 35'

V. Library 40,000 Volumes 75' x 300'

VI. Graduate Division
A. Director 60' x 150'
B. Secretary
C. Class Rooms
D. Graduate Women's Room
   Graduate Men's Room
E. Study Rooms
F. Bureau of Business Research

VII. Vocational Department 20' x 30'

VIII. Assembly Hall 1,500 75' x 85'
Stage and Dressing Rooms 35' x 45'

IX. Men's Club Room - Study 35' x 100'
Women's Club Room - Study 35' x 50'

X. Faculty Lounge 30' x 35'

XI. Military Science

Offices, Secretary, 4 Desks 30' x 40'
Class Room 30' x 35'

Rifle Range
Storage guns, uniforms and band instruments 25' x 100'
THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The School of Education is somewhat a parallel to the College of Business Administration in that many of its students are in afternoon, evening and Saturday attendance. The small elementary school should be rather separated from the rest of the University.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Executive
A. Dean, including Secretary 30' x 40'
B. Registrar, including Assistant 30' x 40'
C. Secretaries - 2 20' x 20'
D. Secretary of Student Personnel and Choral Director 15' x 20'
E. Offices - Instructors - 25 8' x 10'
F. Special Office - Conn. Valley Div. 15' x 20'
G. Special Office - Harvard-B.U. Extension 15' x 20'
H. Professors - 10 10' x 15'

II. Educational Clinic - Remedial Work 30 people 20' x 35'

III. Class Rooms
A. 5 to seat 150 30' x 60'
B. 10 to seat 75 20' x 45'
C. 5 to seat 20 - Seminar 20' x 25'
D. 1 Assembly 500 to 600 - plays, recitals 40' x 130'
E. General Science Demonstration - 75 25' x 50'
IV. Lounge Elements

A. Faculty  
B. Men  
C. Women  

V. Library  
16,622 Volumes  
4,000 Pamphlets

VI. Practice and Remedial School  
500 to 600 pupils

A. Administration

1. Principal (toilet)  
2. General Office and book room

B. Cafeteria with kitchen  
To seat 300

Assembly and Gymnasium  
Lockers and showers - 200  
Stage and Dressing Rooms  
Toilets and Coat Rooms  
Cooking Room and kitchen  
Bench working, etc. and  
Lumber supply  
Serving Room  
Class Rooms - 18  
General Science Laboratory  
Teachers Rooms  
Toilets for men and women
THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND LETTERS

Although many of the courses in this school are offered elsewhere in the University, it was felt that its character merited a complete educational plant of its own (with the possible exception of the science laboratories as those of the Liberal Arts College could be made available). This building should be located near or connected with the dormitories in which the girls would live. Furthermore, it might be possible to combine with Sargent College to form a women's unit, providing a common assembly hall for the use of both.

I. Executive

A. Dean and Secretary 30' x 40'
B. Registrar and Secretary of Faculty 15' x 15'
C. Director of Evening and Saturday Divisions 10' x 15'
D. Secretaries - 3 15' x 20'
E. Stock Room
F. Faculty Offices - 25 8' x 10'

II. Class Rooms

3 Seminar Rooms 15' x 20'
9 capacity of 30 20' x 30'
2 capacity of 80 35' x 40'
1 capacity of 100 30' x 50'
C. Art Studios
   1 Large for drawing 40' x 60'
   1 Small water color studio 30' x 30'
D. Sewing Room 30' x 40'
E. Foods Laboratory 30' x 40'
F. Typewriting Laboratory - total area 3000 sq.ft. Break down from total 150 students to units of 25 - 6 20' x 25'
G. Office Methods Laboratory
   1. Machine Equipment Room 20' x 30'
   2. Typewriting and Dictaphones 20' x 30'
H. Freshman Shorthand Room - 40 people 30' x 30'
I. Assembly Hall - 550 50' x 80'
J. Library 5,613 Volumes 20' x 30'
K. Council Room - Faculty and Students 20' x 20'
L. Student Social Room 20' x 30'
M. Faculty Lounge 20' x 30'
THE SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK

The School of Religious and Social Work while doing important service in its field has a regular part of its instruction in actual work upon cases. Hence its University requirements are small and comparatively inconspicuous.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Executive
   A. Dean and Secretary 30' x 40'
   B. Registrar

II. Library, small
   20' x 30'

III. Small Chapel
    - 100
   30' x 40'

IV. Lecture Halls
    2 capacity 100
    30' x 50'
    2 Class Rooms
    20' x 30'
    3 Seminar Rooms
    15' x 15'

V. Faculty Offices for 12
    8' x 10'

VI. Social Rooms
    Men
    20' x 30'
    Women
    20' x 30'

VII. Faculty Lounge
    20' x 30'
THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The College of Music might be so located that its instrument storage facilities would be also available to the University auditorium and its large practice studio become a tuning room at the time of a concert. It should be fairly closely related with the College of Liberal Arts.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Executive Suite
A. Dean's Office, including toilet and outer office 30' x 40'
B. Registrar and Secretary of Faculty, including Secretaries D. 30' x 40'
C. Recorder 15' x 20'
D. Secretaries
E. Offices for Instructors Cubicles only for 25 men and women 8' x 10'

II. Class Rooms 10 for 35 students 20' x 35'
Office and Studio 20' x 15'

III. 1 Large Practice Studio 50 musicians 35' x 35'
2 small Studios - 20 musicians 20' x 30'
15 small Practice Rooms 20' x 20'
1 Organ Practice Room - Skinner, including machinery 20' x 20'
1 Organ Practice Room - Hammond 20' x 20'

IV. Assembly Hall - 400 seating area only 40' x 70'

V. Storage of Instruments #160 20' x 40'
VI. Library

Record

Phonograph Alcoves - 2 - Soundproof 20' x 20'

VII. Faculty Lounge - add toilets 20' x 35'

Men Lockers and Toilets

Women's Lockers and Toilets,
Used together, each 20' x 35'

Note:

Associations only with School of Theology
and Religion and Social Work. Otherwise
fairly independent.
THE SARGENT COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It was recommended that the gymnasium facilities for this school be placed in the central athletic building and made available also to the other women of the University. Its other elements should be in good relation to the gymnasium and to the living quarters. Being also a college for women, it might concievably be closely associated with the College of Practical Arts and Letters.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Executive
   A. Dean, Secretary 30' x 40'
   B. Assistant to Dean - Registrar 15' x 15'
   C. Supervisor of Health 10' x 15'
   D. Student Advisor 10' x 15'
   E. College and Camp representatives 10' x 15'
   F. 3 Secretaries 15' x 20'

II. 2 Gymnasia - 50'
   Folding doors, storage for apparatus
   Dressing and shower rooms
   50' x 60'
   50' x 80'

III. Lecture Halls
   4 capacity 100 30' x 50'
   4 capacity 30 20' x 30'
   3 Conference type 15' x 15'

IV. Library 2,000 Volumes 20' x 30'

V. Arts and Crafts Shop 30' x 50'

VI. Offices - 16 Faculty
    Lounge 8' x 10'
THE DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

The requirements for football, baseball, track, tennis and such outdoor activities are quite adequately provided at Nickersen Field. The restricted space at the disposal of the University on Bay State Road precludes any attempt to use any of the land there for playing fields.

Approximate Dimensions

I. Administration
A. Director of Physical Education 20' x 60'
B. Director of Athletics
C. Intercollegiate Coaches - each 8' x 10'
   1. Football
   2. Basketball
   3. Baseball
   4. Ice Hockey
   5. Track and Field
   6. Swimming
D. Secretaries
E. Committee on Athletics Meeting Room 20' x 20'

II. Gymnasium
2 Sargent - each 50' x 80'
2 Boys - each 50' x 80'
1 Intercollegiate 1000-1800 spectators 100'x100'
Showers, dressing rooms, etc.

III. Squash and Handball Courts - 30 30' x 450'
IV. Tanks 30' x 75'
V. Cage 20' x 75'
VI. Boathouse
STUDENT HOUSING

We were advised to provide dormitory accommodations for five hundred men and five hundred women on the present building site, if possible. A scheme whereby the men's and women's dining halls would adjoin, use the same kitchen and be easily thrown together to make one large banquet or ball room was thought to be a good one. This large hall might serve as a cafeteria for the use of the entire faculty and student body at lunch time.

When the University finally becomes established on the new site it is logical to presume that Fraternity houses, other living halls, and many faculty homes would be located along Bay State Road.
THE TOWER

A requirement of the problem, as fixed as the choice of the site itself, is the tower. It has long been a dream of Boston University to have as the central motive or expression of the institution a replica of "Boston Stump." A part of St. Botolph's church of Boston England, the tower is 290 feet in height and dates from about 1400. It would be used as a memorial to symbolize the background from which Boston and Boston University have sprung. As an architectural expression we feel that the tower should have a subtle influence on the design as a whole. However this must be accomplished not by the borrowing of moldings or other details, but rather by proportions and the playing of masses one against the other. The tower would be best conceived if placed alone, somewhat as a separate feature distinct from the other more modern buildings.
"BOSTON STUMP"

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH * BOSTON; ENGLAND
A CENTRAL LIBRARY

Because the several schools of the University have developed independently, each has built up a library for its own use. It would probably be unwise to throw all these into one large central library, and yet the material in each should be made easily available to the whole University. If a combination of separate reading rooms with a central stack area serving all of them could be well arranged, it would be an ideal solution. The libraries of the Schools of Education, Business Administration, Law and Liberal Arts are the ones which would logically belong in such a group.
THE AUDITORIUM

A meeting hall which would hold the entire faculty and student body of the University is out of the question, however, an auditorium seating between two thousands and two thousand five hundred would be a highly desirable asset to the life of the institution. It would be used for musical concerts, large convocations, dramatic productions, special lecture courses and meetings of a similar nature. This building should, of course, be easily accessible to the general public as to the students and faculty.
SITE

In regard to the development of the site two major problems, that have already been mentioned, were confronted; namely, the problem of parking and the problem of traffic.

Since the land available for the university buildings is comparatively restricted it was thought that any parking area provided would have to be on a lower level, actually underneath part of the campus. Commonwealth Avenue being somewhat higher than Bay State Road made this scheme seem quite feasible.

Keeping the campus area more or less on a level with Commonwealth Avenue and raised above that of Bay State Road pointed to the possibility of running Ashby or St. Mary Street through below the campus and Commonwealth Avenue. In this way a dangerous traffic hazard would be eliminated and the area on which the University is built entirely unified. If pedestrian lanes were also carried through underneath the Avenue, along with the roadway, a safe means of walking from the far side of the street to the University would be provided. At the same time these pedestrian underpasses would serve as a direct con-
nection between the campus and the proposed railroad station at St. Mary Street. From this station specially scheduled trains would carry students (as is now the practice from Trinity Station) to Nickerson Field for football games and other important athletic contests.

A discussion of the site should also include mention of tentative plans for the development of the Charles River Esplanade by the Metropolitan District Commission. This body has in mind the construction of a high speed highway which would join Soldiers Field Road with Embankment Road. If accomplished, this change would give to Boston University the strip of land now occupied by the west end of Bay State Road. However, our solution is based on existing conditions. The additional land could be used for Tennis Courts and similar play areas.
MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

Of the materials and construction there is no need of a lengthy or complicated exposition. Economics have influenced the design to have a practical module basis for the buildings. This unit is, in general, the 25 by 27 foot rectangle. Steel frame, or typical office building construction would be employed for the main structures. However, when any of the buildings are raised above the ground level, the supporting columns would be reinforced concrete. This same system would be used in maintaining the campus at the upper level.

On the interior it is essential that flexibility be as complete as possible so as to meet with the changing conditions inherent with a university of this character. Thin stone veneer would be used to protect exposed building surfaces.