

Description  
of  
Thesis Design

A College Memorial Building.

N. B. Clement, Corvallis,

1891.

## A College Memorial Building.

During the late Civil War, the president and many of the sons of an important College were lost in the cause for the Union. It is now proposed to erect a suitable building to their memory — a building that shall combine the useful with the artistic and the memorial.

In treating this subject, it has seemed to me that dignity and simplicity should govern the design, care being taken to retain its memorial character as the important one; and to make the building one of the greatest usefulness to the College, there should be grouped together under one roof with the memorial hall an

assembly hall, a library, and a dining hall.

My plans accordingly represent the building as disposed in three parts — a central structure and two wings. For the most part it is in two stories, with basement under all.

In general, the arrangement is this:— the Memorial Hall is made the central and largest feature, with the Assembly Hall directly behind it and entered directly from it. In the wing at the right, and occupying also the connecting corridor, is found the Library and Reading Rooms. In the wing at the left is the dining Hall. The connecting Hall between this and the Memorial Hall will be used as a museum for art collections.



The Memorial Hall is lighted by a skylight. A wide stairway at the rear of the hall leads to the gallery above. Niches and ample wall space are provided for memorial collections.

The Assembly Hall is constructed with side aisles at a clerestory. The galleries at side and rear are reached by two flights of stairs at the main entrance. Convenient to each side of the stage are found dressing and retiring rooms; and on the floor above them, rooms connecting with the galleries. The hall is provided with five entrances - the main entrance opening from the Memorial Hall.

The Library is given two entrances, at front and rear, besides the entrance

through the corridor. The alcoves on the floor are made wide enough to accommodate a study table, and each is well lighted. Wide floor space is left through the center of the hall for reading tables. In the galleries, which are reached by stairs at each corner of the room, the alcoves are arranged to give as much space as possible for books. The offices of the librarian and assistants are found at the intersection of the corridor with the main rooms.

The Dining Hall is planned in a manner similar to that of the Library, except that it is made in two stories, instead of with galleries. Stairways are provided at each end of the hall to the chambers on the second floor, and to the basement.

Coat rooms are arranged near the entrances at front and rear, and lifts and closets are conveniently located near the center of the Hall. Constructively, the Hall is made as bright and attractive as possible.

The external dimensions of the group of buildings are 230 feet in greatest length, and 180 feet in greatest depth. Care has been taken to group them so that they will appear as a unit. In general, the style of the Italian Renaissance has been followed, that being best suited to the purpose, and <sup>artistically</sup> most in accord with the present conditions of American life.



Abstract

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