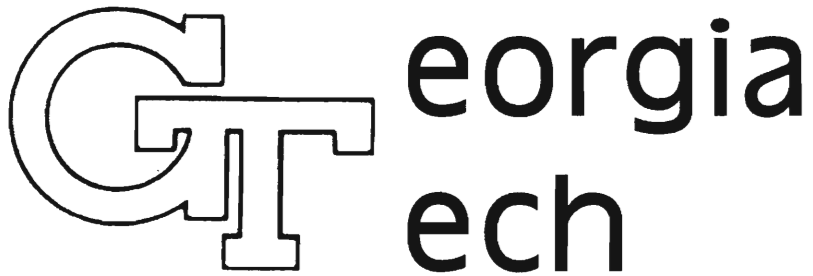


Historic Structure Report

Brittain Dining Hall

prepared by
Ray & Associates
August 2001



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Chapter 1: The Brittain Dining Hall and Its Place in the Early History of the Georgia Institute of Technology

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, two confederate veterans of the Civil War initiated the drive to open a technical school in Georgia. These two men were Major J.F. Hanson, publisher and manufacturer who later became president of a railroad, and Colonel Nathaniel E. Harris, a Macon attorney who eventually became Governor of Georgia. During the summer session of the Georgia Legislature in 1882, Harris introduced a bill to establish a School of Technology as part of the state's university system. A bill was passed in the summer of 1885, and \$65,000 was appropriated to establish the school. Harris became the first President of the Board of Trustees; and in April 1888 the board elected Dr. Isaac Hopkins, at that time President of Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, as the first President of the school.

Under the tutelage of Hopkins, the first two buildings of the campus were erected in 1888, paid for with state funds. They were the Main or Academic Building with its now famous tower, designed by Thomas H. Morgan of the architectural firm Bruce & Morgan, and the Shop Building, which had a similar design. With their prominent twin towers these buildings reflected the philosophy of Tech's educational system in the early years – equality between the shop and academic curricula. The Shop Building was badly damaged by fire in 1892, but was rebuilt the same year. However, the building was shortened on the south end, eliminating the tower. This building remained in use at least into the 1960s, when it was demolished.

The second President of Georgia Tech was Dr. Lyman Hall, Professor of Mathematics, who remained in that office until his death in August 1905. Dr. Hall's presidency was marked by a rapid growth in enrollment, and a remarkable growth in buildings and equipment. During his presidency, Hall added two temporary dormitory buildings and the first permanent dormitory, Knowles Hall, to the campus. Next came the French Textile Building, which was jointly financed by the State of Georgia, several textile manufacturers from Georgia and Aaron French, a textile manufacturer from Pennsylvania. By 1901 the Swann Dormitory and the Electrical Building had been added to the campus. The Electrical Building was the last structure built during Hall's tenure. After Dr. Hall's death, Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson became Chairman of the Faculty on August 23, 1905 and was named President less than a year later. The new President's first move was toward construction of a library building. On March 12, 1906 Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for the building, provided that the school appropriate annual funding of \$2,000 for maintenance of the library. This goal was achieved and the library opened in September 1907. The next building constructed was the Whitehead Memorial Hospital. A YMCA building, designed by Morgan & Dillon, successor firm to Bruce & Morgan, was dedicated in June 1912.

In August 1910, the Legislature approved \$35,000 for a Mechanical Engineering Building under the provision that \$15,000 was to be raised by the school. Through the aid of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, \$22,000 was raised within two months. The first two units of this building were completed in 1912. Replacing the Old Shop Building, the new structure was called the Mechanical Engineering Building or the New Shop Building. It was officially named the Coon Building, in honor of Dr. Coon, the first head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, after his death in 1938.

The school purchased an additional three acres of land north of the campus in October 1910. In 1911, Charles W. Leavitt was commissioned to design a campus landscape plan. Leavitt was a nationally known civil and landscape engineer with a business in New York City established in 1897. His commissions varied from eclectic private estates for New York millionaires, to public spaces, to campus plans. Leavitt's Georgia Tech campus plan was completed in April 1912, and included all the land bounded by Techwood Drive, Third Street, Cherry Street and North Avenue. The plan established a system for drives and regular tree plantings on the existing campus. It recommended the demolition of the old shop building and the two temporary dormitories. The sites for unassigned future buildings (the D. M. Smith building was eventually built on one of these spaces) had a uniform setback from all major streets. Leavitt also attempted to use the topography by creating a series of small terraces in the area between the Hospital and Third Street. However, the improvement of the site and location of buildings for the football/baseball field was considered the strongest point of his plan.

In its first 25 years the school had grown rapidly in both physical size and enrollment. An inventory published in a booklet entitled "A Quarter Century Of Progress" states the initial enrollment of 95 men had grown to 857 by 1913. From its beginning in 1888, with five acres and two buildings, the school had grown to 25 acres and 15 buildings. When Georgia Tech was founded there was only one department, known today as the Mechanical Engineering Department. Academic curriculum and shop classes were given equal importance. The students and faculty worked under a contract system, participating in local competitions with other contractors. This method was one of the main sources of revenue for the school, and gave the students a chance to compete with other manufacturers. The iron columns for the Grant Theater and the gates for Oakland Cemetery were both manufactured under contract in the Georgia Tech foundry. After disputes arose with local Labor Unions, this system was abandoned. A quarter century after it was founded, the school had departments for Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Textile Engineering, Engineering Chemistry, Chemistry and Architecture.

The next few years saw continuous growth for the university. Phinehas V. Stephens designed a power plant in 1913. His design was greatly enhanced by Francis P. Smith, head of the Department of Architecture, and this second scheme was erected in the years between 1915 and 1918. When the nation became involved in World War I, a new mission was instituted at Georgia Tech, as the Ground Flight Training School became part of the school. In a six-week program pilots were trained in a number of technical disciplines. The Ground School was replaced in 1918 by a training school for supply officers.

After World War I, an increase in both student and faculty populations was inevitable as Tech added a new mission of rehabilitating wounded soldiers for technical civilian jobs. In 1920, major changes occurred. Faced with an increase in student body numbers, President Matheson pressed for completion of phase three of the Coon Building. A movement also began in 1920 to transform Georgia Tech from a trade school into a research institute, and Matheson believed the fundraising necessary to accomplish that change could not be achieved without at least a tentative master plan. Professors Warren Laird and Paul Cret of the University of Pennsylvania and Francis P. Smith of Tech were commissioned to survey the existing campus and other

possible locations in Atlanta for a new campus design. Warren Laird was considered to be the leading American educator in the Architectural discipline. Under his care and with the help of Paul Cret, an Ecole des Beaux-Arts graduate, the University of Pennsylvania's Architecture program became one of the best in the nation. Smith was a graduate of this program, and had studied under both professors before he came to Tech.

The study developed by Laird, Cret and Smith finally recommended keeping the school at its present site and enlarging the campus with purchases of surrounding properties. In 1921 they followed up with a master plan, which identified Collegiate Gothic as the desired campus architecture. The plan recommended that all campus buildings, with the exception of the Mechanical Engineering Building, the Power Plant and the YMCA, be demolished because they did not comply with this style!

In 1921 Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert, Jr., at that time a member of both the Board of Trustees and the Athletic Association, lobbied for the appointment of Robert and Company as Supervising Engineers and Architects. He was successful in his efforts, and his firm entered into a contract with Georgia Tech as official campus architects. The contract specified their fees (six percent of a building's cost) and gave them responsibility for all campus building and planning. Also, as part of this agreement, Professors Laird and Cret would be employed as consulting architects with their fees paid by Robert and Company. This agreement fell under official scrutiny, and a decision by the Attorney General of the State of Georgia declared "such dealings between a Trustee of the Georgia School of Technology, and a corporation in which he is a stockholder and officer" were illegal. The agreement was voided, but remained in effect for the duration of construction work on the D. M. Smith Building. Instead of Laird and Cret, Francis P. Smith was hired as associate architect.

The D.M. Smith Building was completed in 1923; and at that time was known as the Carnegie Physics Building. In the history of the Georgia Tech this building plays an important role for two reasons. The building was the first on campus to be constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, according to the new campus master plan. Second, almost the entire funding for the building came from the Carnegie Foundation. During the financially strained times of the early 1920s, the Carnegie Foundation offered \$150,000 for a campus building. Two proposals by Smith were rejected, but the third, a Physics Laboratory, was accepted as a fitting use for the Foundation's proposed donation. In order to assure they would have the most up-to-date facility possible, Chip Robert, Jr. and Francis P. Smith went on a tour of modern physics laboratories in the eastern United States to collect information for the design of this building.

In 1923, shortly before Smith left Georgia Tech, he started a nationwide search for his replacement. Smith contacted Professor Laird at the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently suggested four men who had been trained at the University of Pennsylvania, two of whom were his classmates. None of these men were hired; instead James L. Skinner was appointed to this position in the summer of 1923. Skinner had received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Toronto, and his Masters in Architecture from Harvard. While at Harvard he became friends with Harold Busch-Brown. Under Skinner, with Bush-Brown as assistant director, the architectural program maintained the same curriculum approach as developed by Smith. This highly competitive program was consistently recognized in

nationwide design competitions, and in 1925 the Tech architectural program was elected to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Tech was the only southern member and was admitted because of its “well balanced curriculum and through professional course and high order of student attainment.” In 1924 Tech’s architectural school was ranked first in the south and fifth in the nation.

Under the direction of the fourth president of the school, Dr. M. L. Brittain, several new buildings were constructed on the Georgia Tech campus. Between 1924 and 1929 a Ceramics Building, an addition to the Layman Hall Chemistry Laboratory and concrete stands for Grant Field were built. In 1924 the architectural team of Skinner, Bush-Brown and Stopple designed the Julius Brown Dormitory. This apartment building housed students and faculty members, and was built from funds secured from the estate of Julius L. Brown, Governor of Georgia and a generous supporter of the University. A second dormitory, the N. E. Harris Dormitory was designed by Professors Bush-Brown and Stopple, with James Herbert Gailey as associate.

The increase in student population of twenty percent between 1922 and 1925 resulted in the establishment of several fraternities to house a portion of the student body. As his last campus design, Director Skinner designed the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House. In June of 1925 Skinner resigned his position to go into private practice. Bush-Brown replaced Skinner in the fall of 1925, and served as the Architecture School Director until his retirement in 1956. James Herbert Gailey became Assistant Director. Several new professors with excellent records were hired from all over the country.

Many of the older faculty members remained committed to the Ecole de Beaux-Arts method of design, which had been in use for many years by the major architecture schools in the United States. However, in the 1930s the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture criticized the design of a sophomore year project, which used the classical order, as unrelated to the functional problems of the day. The influence of the Bauhaus and European modernists was being felt, although the Gothic style remained popular for campus architecture. The national trend towards modernism was not yet felt on the Georgia Tech Campus, as indicated by the Dining Hall extension of 1928 (Brittain Dining Hall).

Following a national trend, the Architecture Department continued to assist in campus designs. Professors were encouraged to practice architecture and keep current on architectural movements, as long as teaching was their first priority. In addition, the student body profited from participation in actual design projects. The architectural firm Bush-Brown and Gailey designed Brittain Hall, but most of all this building was a showcase for many Georgia Tech departments working together. For example, the Ceramic Department designed floor tiles and the Textile Department designed the curtains and tapestry for the President’s Dining Room. The cost of Brittain Dining Hall was \$125,000, and the financing came from the Greater Georgia Tech Fund, with a substantial contribution from the Athletic Association.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. On file at the Atlanta History Center.

Attachments

- 1.) Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1892. On file at the Atlanta History Center.
- 2.) Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1899. On file at the Atlanta History Center.
- 3.) Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1911. On file at the Atlanta History Center.
- 4.) Campus picture with students, 1888. City Builder, 1911.
- 5.) Rendering, ca.1920
- 6.) Photo showing first faculty at Georgia Tech, dating from 1890. From Images and Memories.
- 7.) Photo from the George Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering Photo Archives.
- 8.) Charles W. Leavitt landscape plan, April 1912.
- 9.) Preliminary architectural master plan by Professors Laird, Cret and Smith, 1921.

No exposures

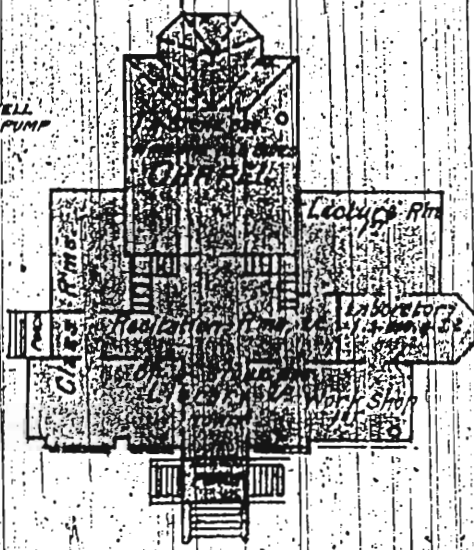
CHERRY ST.



GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

2 SMALL HYD'S. IN FOUNDRY &
30 CM SHOP. TIN PAIS. DISTA'D.

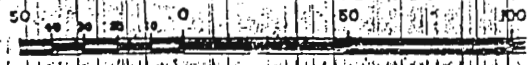
WELL & PUMP



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3 A FRENCH-TEXTILE SCHOOL 3
BEING BUILT
TO HAVE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

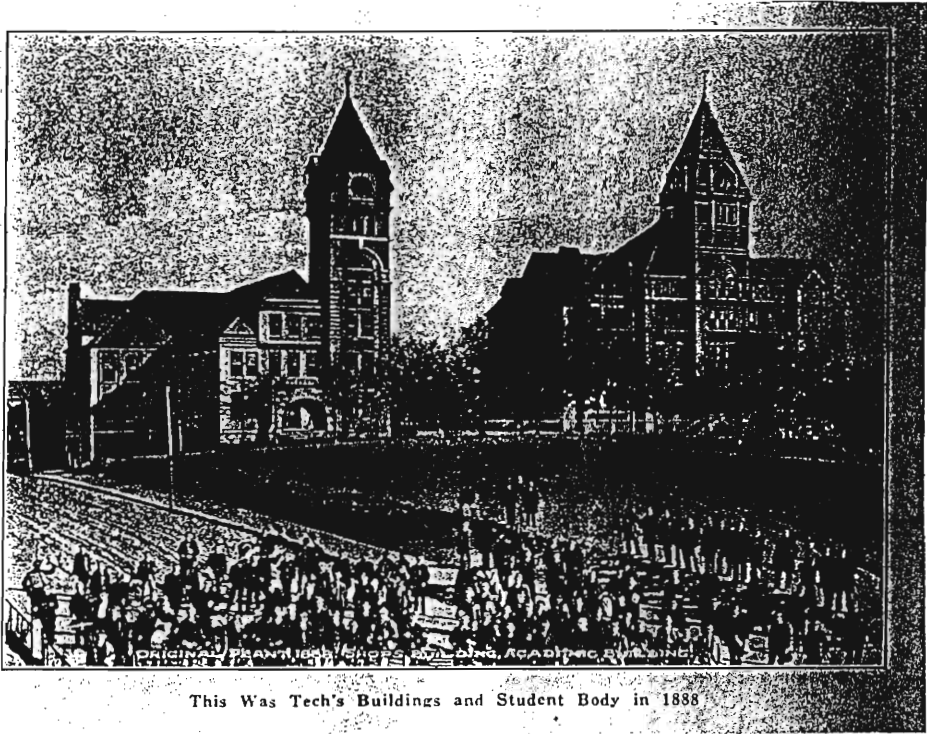
DORMITORIES
DIV. F.
DIV. E.

DIV. D.
DIV. C.
DIV. B.
DIV. A.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

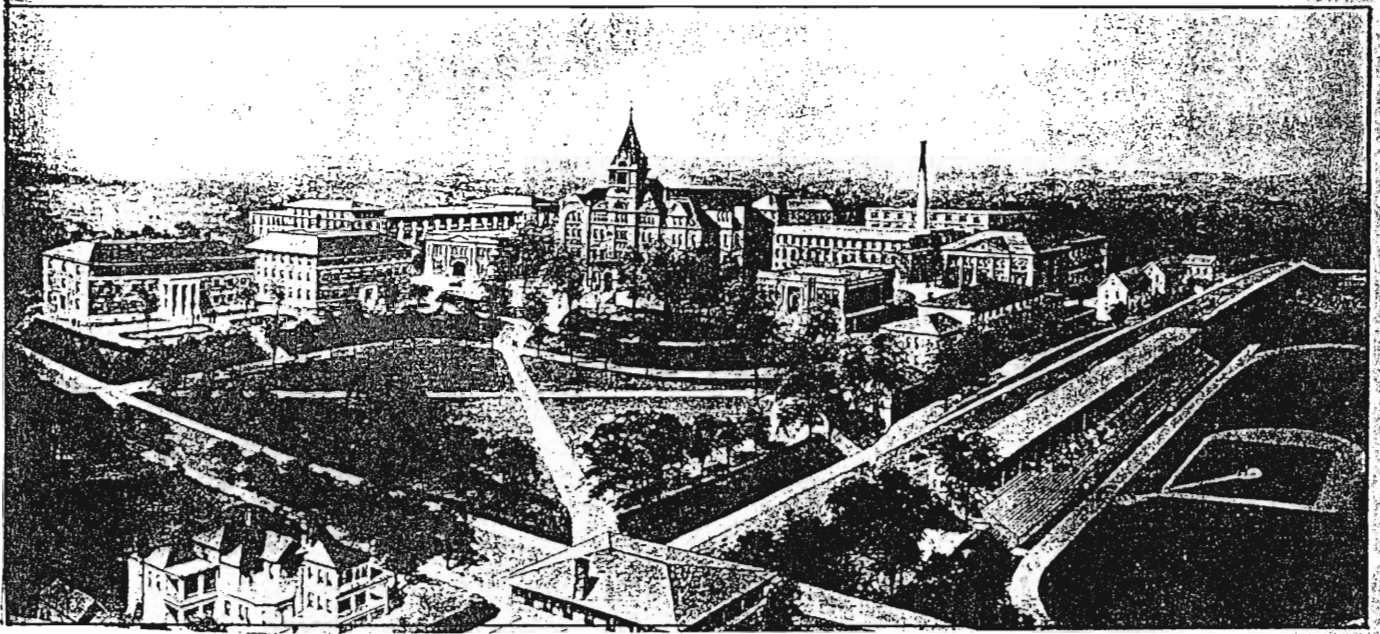
HEAT & POWER STEAM - LIGHTS ELECTRIC & GAS - NO FIRE APPS -
TO HAVE AUTO. SPRINKLERS IN A. FRENCH. TEXTILE SCHOOL

Attachment 1.4: Campus picture with students, 1888. 1911 "City Builder."



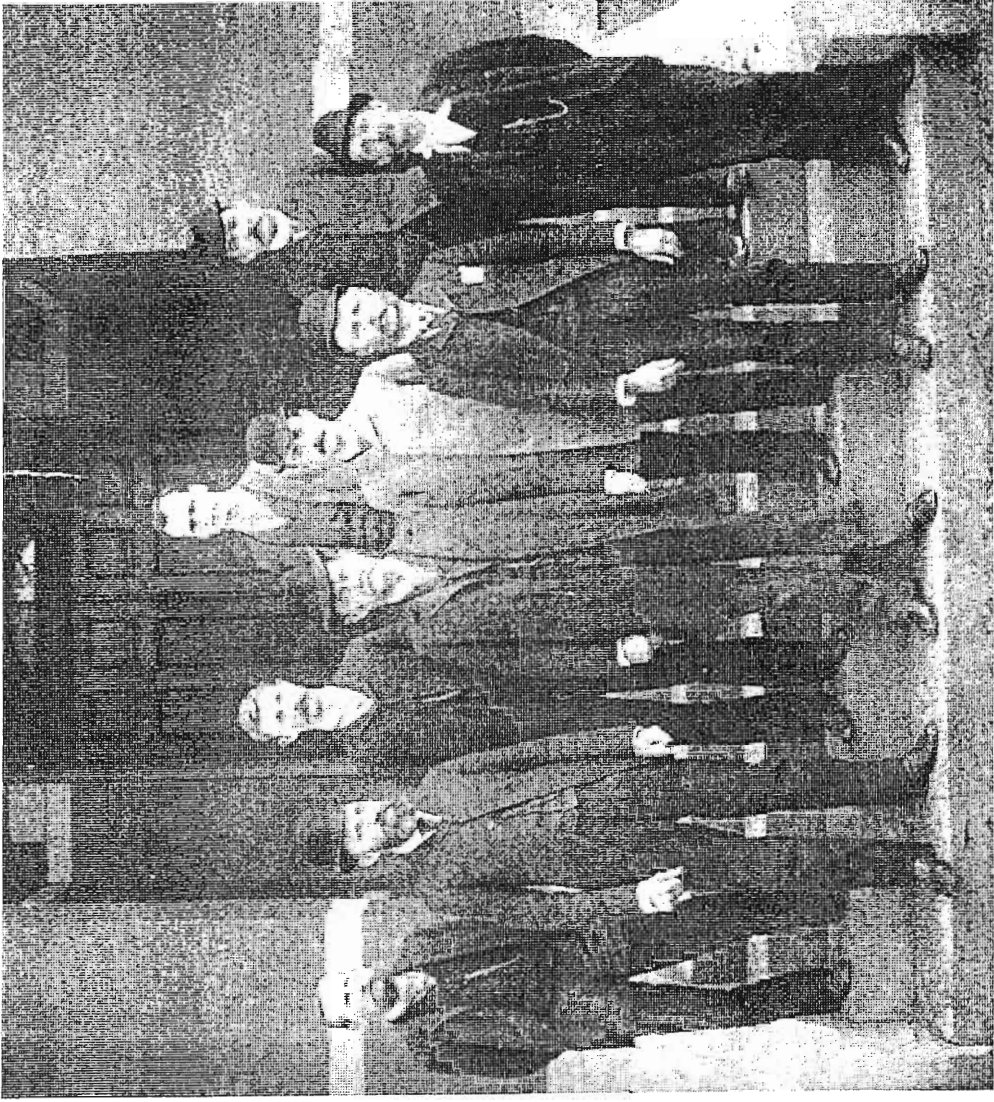
This Was Tech's Buildings and Student Body in 1888

Attachment 1.5: Rendering ca.1920. 1911 "City Builder."



Attachment 1.6: Photo showing first faculty at Georgia Tech, dating from 1890. From Images and Memories.

The first faculty at Georgia Tech in 1890. From left to right: (front row) John Saylor Coon, Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing; Isaac Hopkins, President from 1888 to 1896; A. Jessop, Superintendent of Shops; the Reverend Charles Lane, Professor of English; (second row) D. B. Oviatt, Professor of Drawing; Ernest E. West, Adjunct Professor of Physics and coach of the first football team in its three games in 1892; Lyman Hall, Professor of Mathematics; (third row) F. O. Spain, Professor of Mathematics and center on the 1892 team; William H. Emerson, Professor of Chemistry and Dean.



Attachment 1.7: Photo from the George W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering Photo Archives.



Some of the products made in the Wood Shop in 1906. After the contract system ended in 1896, the products were used to furnish offices and dormitories on campus.

Chapter 2: Dr. Marion Luther Brittain – Fourth President of Georgia Tech

Marion Luther Brittain was born in Wiles County, Georgia on November 11, 1865, the son of a Baptist minister. He graduated from Emory College at Valdosta in 1886, and began his career as an educator that year as Principal of the Crew Street School in Atlanta. In 1890, he moved to Boys' High as head of the Department of Languages. He stayed there until 1898, when he began his graduate studies at the University of Chicago. Upon completion of his graduate degree, he returned to Atlanta in 1900 as Superintendent of the Fulton County Schools. In 1910, he resigned that position to become State Superintendent of Schools, where he served for eleven years before becoming Georgia Tech's fourth President. He was known as a sophisticated educator with insight into local, state and national politics.

Brittain was elected as the fourth President of the school July 14, 1922. Brittain's tenure was considered highly successful in contributing to physical growth and academic achievements and growing involvement in school – state relations.

In 1927 the Board of Trustees passed a motion to send President Brittain abroad and to pay his expenses. With several faculty members in tow, Brittain began his journey to Europe in 1928. He accepted only a small sum for his travels and used these funds for several art purchases while in Italy, one of which was a replica of a recumbent gladiator in Carrara marble in the Capitoline Museum in Rome, which was placed in the new Dining Hall.

He was extremely successful in fund raising and started an ambitious building plan. Brittain managed to add 22 new buildings to the growing campus during his 22 years as President. At the close of his term in 1944, the entire campus was valued at \$4,500,000 with over \$3,460,000 of that amount vested in buildings.

His most influential accomplishment academically was certainly securing a Guggenheim Award for 1929. Georgia Tech was one of only seven institutions to receive a Guggenheim Foundation award for the establishment of a program in aeronautical engineering.

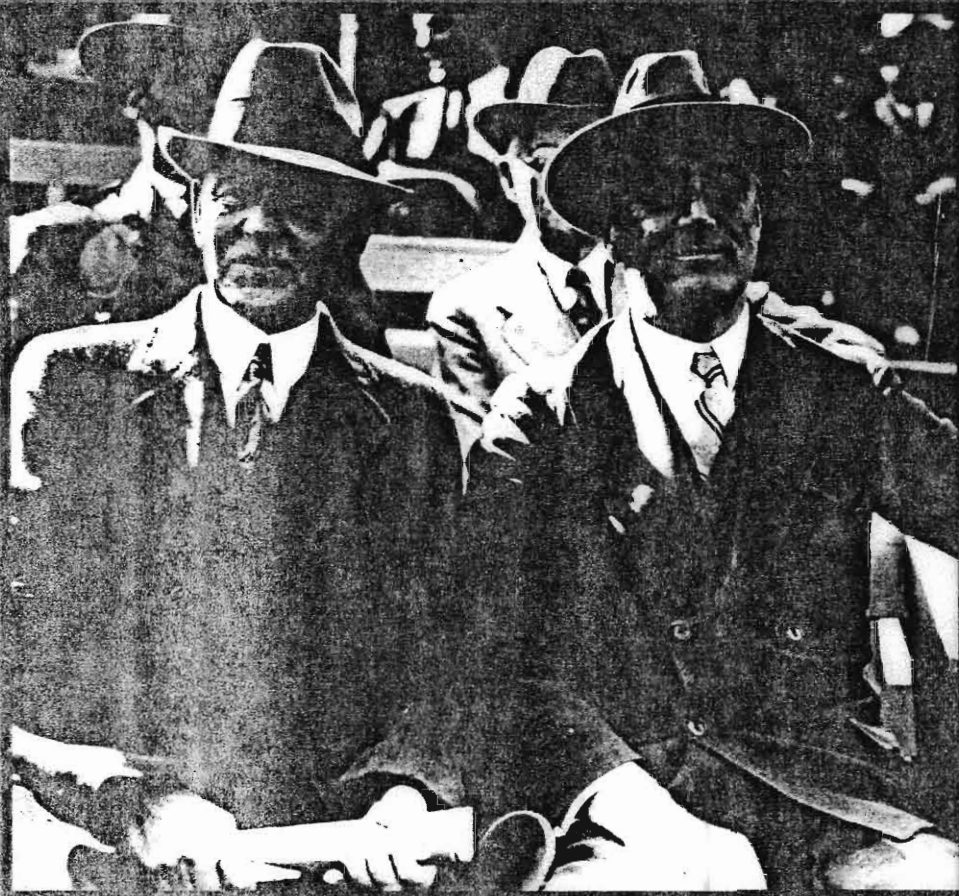
From the day he took office he felt improvement in the school's relationship to the state government was desperately needed. He made this goal one of his primary aims. Each school had to fight its own battles for funds. Brittain thought a state-wide concept of college/university management under which all of Georgia's many institutions of higher learning would be directed by a single board of trustees would serve far better. In 1930, at a joint meeting of Georgia Tech and Georgia alumni in Savannah, he made his first major speech on this issue. This speech served as a catapult, and many well-known Georgia educators joined the battle. On August 28, 1931 Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr. signed an act passed by that year's General Assembly creating the University System of Georgia and the Board of Regents to supervise it. Russell appointed eleven men to this board, which started its reign on January 1, 1932.

The old Board of Trustees of the Georgia School of Technology went out of existence. On January 7, 1932 Tech's trustees wrote a farewell letter to the first Chairman of the new State Board of Trustees. This letter outlined the importance of an all-male student body for Tech, the need to keep the school in its current location and to keep the institution entirely technical. Furthermore they said a fifty-fifty percentage of out of state students should be encouraged, and dormitory space provided for all freshman and cooperative students. An additional concern was the Athletic Association, which was operated by the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association. This board was composed of seven faculty members, the President being one of them. They believed the Association should be kept as a separate corporation.

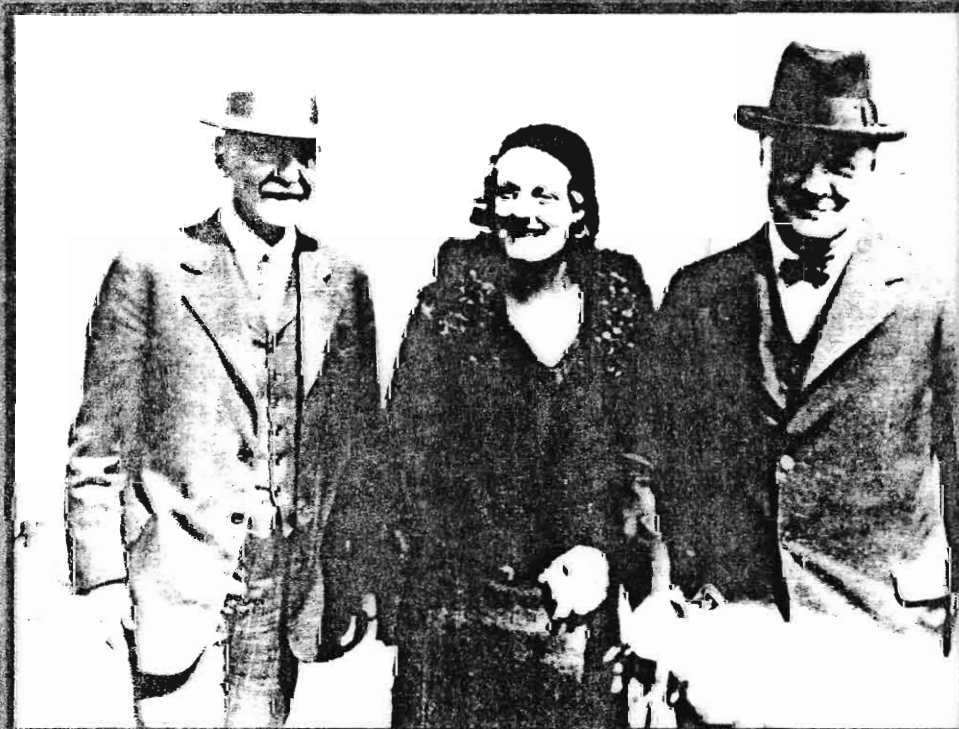
Many battles ensued, and one of Brittain's major concerns was the fact that no Georgia Tech alumnus was on the new Board of Regents, and that the majority of members were alumni of Georgia. In 1933 the Board decided to move all engineering work to Georgia Tech and to transfer the entire Commerce Department to the University of Georgia. Since the number of engineering students at the University of Georgia was very small, but the commerce department had 447 students at Tech, this was seen as an unfair solution. School economics and athletics were seen as the major reason for this change. Despite Brittain's protest the ruling was never reversed.

Brittain's actions during his tenure resulted in adequate state funding, national recognition for the school, an outburst of building activity and finally the reorganization of the University System of Georgia. After 22 years of service to Georgia Tech, Brittain retired in 1944 at age 78 to write a history of Georgia Tech. He died in 1953.

Attachment 2.2: Photos of President Brittain with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 and with Winston Churchill in 1932.

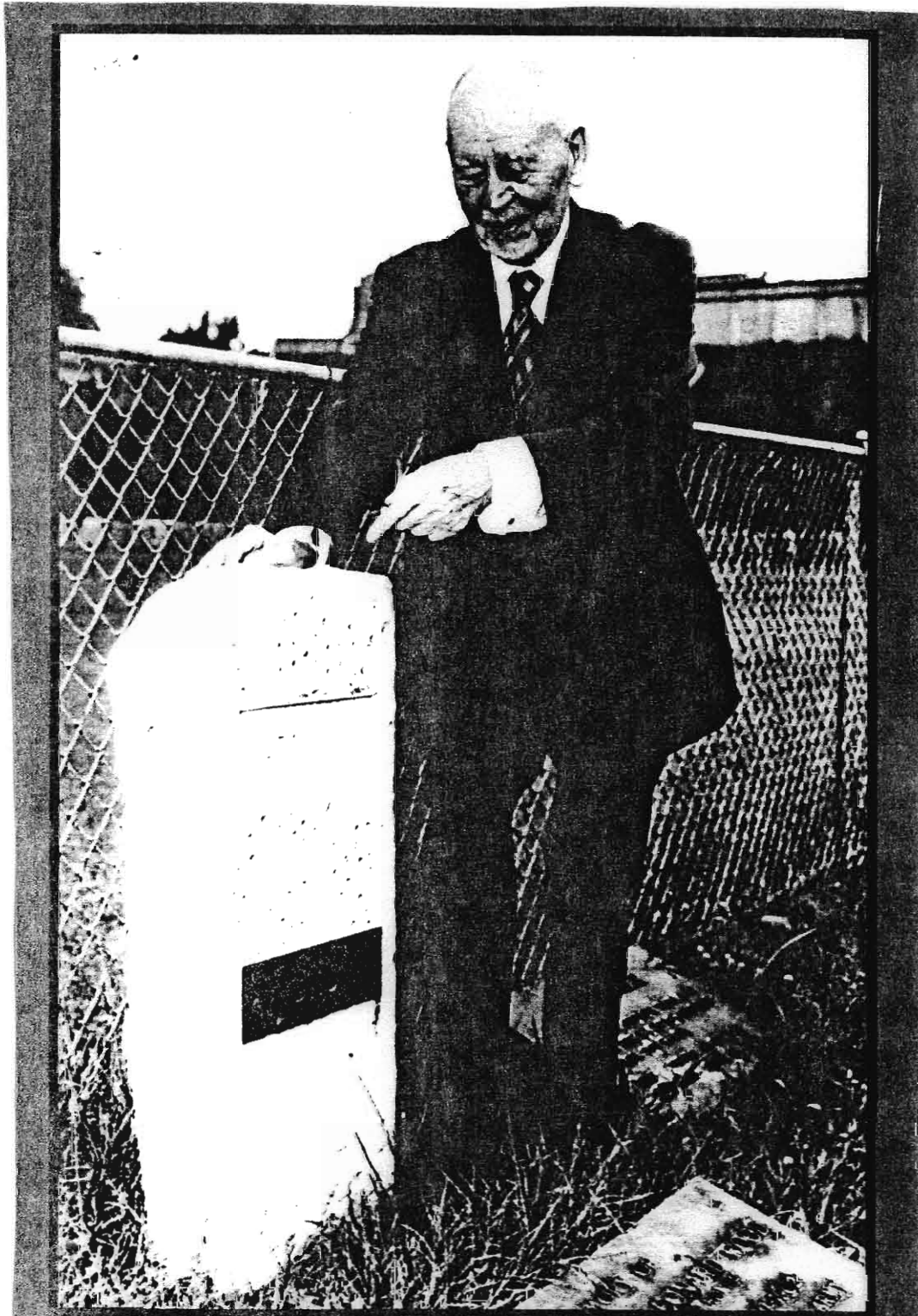


President Franklin D. Roosevelt attended several football games with President Brittain. On November 29, 1935, he issued a "message of greeting" to the stadium and then spoke to more than 50,000 who filled the stands and the field of Grant Field for the formal dedication of the Tidewater Housing Project, the first low-income housing project in the nation.



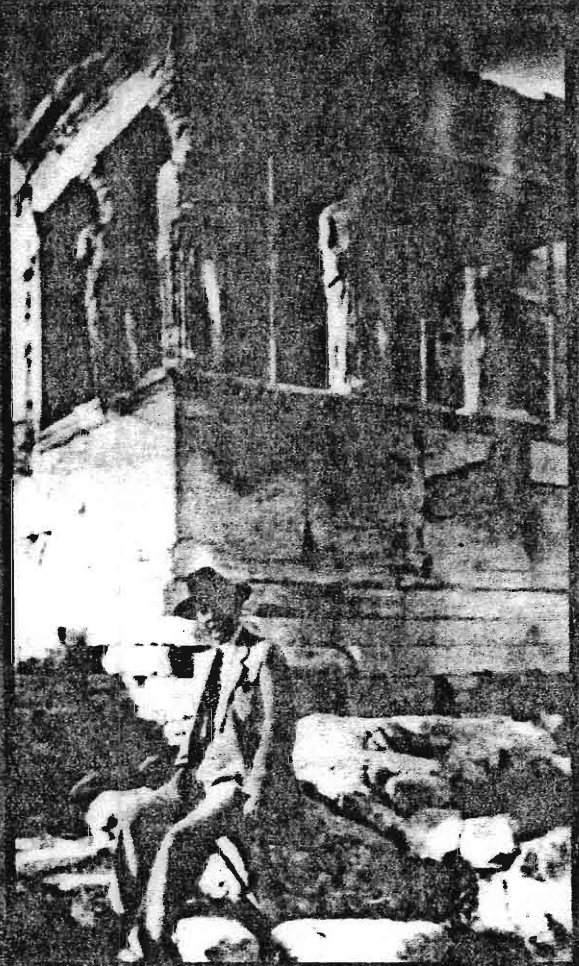
In 1937 Winston Churchill visited Atlanta with his daughter Diana (shown here with President Brittain). Speaking from a flower-covered platform on Grant Field, he urged the continued brotherhood of England and the United States. "With my earnest desire that the two peoples of English speaking nations will always remain united by their common language. Together with their ties of blood and history that have always made us brothers across the sea."

Attachment 2.3: Photo of President Brittain in 1933.



President Brittain brought the rectangular marble Marathon Stone from the battlefield in Marathon, Greece. The inscribed words, "Marathon" in Greek and "Victory" in English, suggest Brittain's own deeds as well as those he sought to instill in the "young gentlemen" in his charge. The stone disappeared from Grant Field during construction of the West Stand, but in 1931 Mrs. Fred Patterson (de. Brittain) commissioned a duplicate to be made in Greece and installed on the new George C. Griffin Track adjacent to Rose Bowl Field.

Attachment 2.4: Photos of President Brittain taken during a trip to Europe in 1928.



President Brittain VISITS THE SPHIX—
President Brittain, president of Georgia,
and Mrs. Brittain (right) seen
with their camels and their
companion, Mrs. Maxwell.

Chapter 3: Harold Bush-Brown – James Herbert Gailey, Architects of Brittain Dining Hall

Harold Bush-Brown

Harold Bush-Brown was born on November 3, 1888 in Paris, France, son of Henry Kirk and Margaret (Lesley) Bush-Brown, both artists. He attended Milton Academy in Massachusetts and Newburgh Academy in New York State. He received his bachelor's degree in 1911 and his master's degree in 1915, both from Harvard. In between, he worked for the architectural firm McKim, Mead & White in their New York offices. After graduation he was employed by Cram and Ferguson, Architects in Boston. During World War I he served in the Navy on a submarine out of New London, Connecticut. In 1921, Bush-Brown was hired by Georgia Tech as a Professor of Architecture, and in 1925 he succeeded James L. Skinner as head of the School of Architecture.

In 1924 he married Marjorie Conant in Paris, France, and they had one son, Richard Lyman. Marjorie Bush-Brown, a well-known artist, was commissioned by the senior class of 1936 to paint a portrait of Dr. Lyman Hall, the second President of Georgia Tech.

In 1943 Bush-Brown became President of the Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He became a Fellow in 1949. In 1976 he published a book titled: "*Beaux-Arts to Bauhaus and Beyond: An Architect's Perspective.*"

In addition to his duties at Georgia Tech, Bush-Brown continued his work as a professional architect. As the senior member of the architectural firm Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan, he planned and designed Brittain Dining Hall, the Textile Building, the west stands of the stadium, dormitories, the Architecture Building, the Highway Building and several fraternity houses.

During Bush-Brown's tenure the School of Architecture grew in reputation and gained international recognition. This was exemplified in 1939 when it was awarded the School Medal of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francais. Bush-Brown always believed architectural design needed to be viewed as a form of art, and not just an engineering problem. He once expressed his philosophy about teaching architecture in the following quote:

“We are trying to give our students those intangibles, which they don't get during an internship in architects' offices or in architectural mechanical practice. They must develop a philosophy for their work and recognize the importance of their profession as an art.”

In 1956, after 31 years of service, Bush-Brown retired from his position at Georgia Tech. Paul Hefferman succeeded Bush-Brown as head of the School of Architecture. At the

time of his retirement Bush-Brown lived at 426 Golf View Road in a contemporary, long, low home designed by one of his students, William Finch.

Bush-Brown died February 27, 1983 at the age of 94 in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

James Herbert Gailey

James Herbert Gailey was born in Philadelphia. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. In 1912 he became the first full time architecture instructor under the administration of Francis P. Smith, four years after the School of Architecture was called into existence. Gailey was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1914, and Associate Professor in 1921. In 1923 and 24, he studied for 13 months in England, France, Italy and Greece as a Henry Gillette Woodman Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1925, after his return to Georgia Tech he was promoted to full professor. During his tenure, Gailey was associated in the successive architectural firms Bush-Brown and Gailey, and Bush-Brown, Gailey and Hefferman. He contributed to the design of such buildings as Brittain Dining Hall, the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, the Engineering Mechanics Building, the old Gym swimming pool and athletic office building. He devised Tech's first campus plans for 1944-1954, and contributed to the design and construction of a number of post World War II buildings. Those buildings included Smith Tower, Glen Dormitories, the Grant Field West Stands, the Textile Engineering Building, the School of Architecture Building, the Price Gilbert Memorial Library and the State Highway Laboratories.

After 44 years he retired from Georgia Tech in 1958. Gailey died June 1, 1966. At the time of his death he still resided in Atlanta, Georgia.

Gailey was a member of the North Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Treasurer for that group from 1926 to 1953. He became a Fellow of the Institute in 1952 at their convention in New York City, where he was honored with a citation in education. He was also a member of the Georgia Engineering Society.

He was married to Edna Bryan and had three sons.

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Who’s Who in the South, 1927.

Attachments

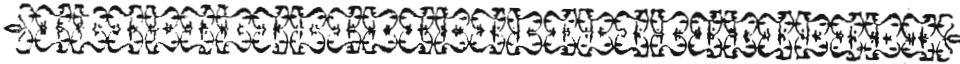
Attachment 1) Photo of Dean Bush-Brown. Blueprint 1928, page 25. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

Attachment 2) Photos of Dean Bush-Brown and several of his faculty members. Blueprint 1949. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

Attachment 3) Photo of James Herbert Gailey. Blueprint 1940. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

Attachment 3.1: Photo of Dean Bush-Brown. Blueprint 1928, page 25. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

School of Architecture



HAROLD BUSH-BROWN, A.B., M.ARCH.

A.B., M.Arch., Harvard University

Head of the Department of Architecture



DEAN BUSH-BROWN

JAMES H. GAILEY, B.S. IN ARCH., M.S. IN ARCH.

B.S. in Arch., M.S. in Arch., University of Pennsylvania

RICHARD T. MORENUS, B.ARCH.

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Assistant Professor of Architecture

RALPH G. GULLEY, B.S. IN ARCH.

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Instructor in Architecture

FRANK E. MARKEL

Purdue University

Instructor in Architecture

HAROLD C. McLAUGHLIN, A.B., B.S. IN ARCH.

A.B., University of Missouri; B.S. in Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Instructor in Architecture

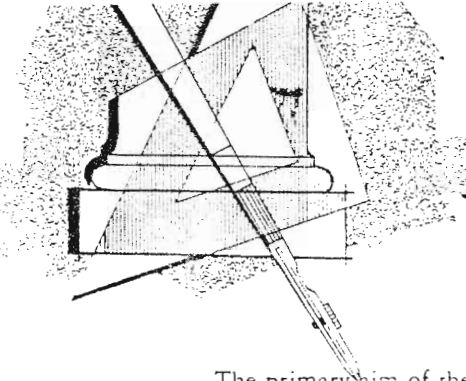
MAURICE SIEGLER

Pennsylvania Fine Arts

Assistant Professor of Architecture

Georgia Tech is one of the few southern schools offering a first class course in Architecture. This course has grown considerably in the past few years and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. It is the ultimate aim of the department to give the student the necessary training in design, construction and allied subjects that will fit the graduate for the practice of Architecture and will also enable him to be of immediate value as a draughtsman. Along with the professional subjects taught in this course is given the essentials of a liberal education, giving the student a broad foundation for his future work. Architecture is regarded primarily as a Fine Art, and the aesthetic side of the profession is emphasized throughout.

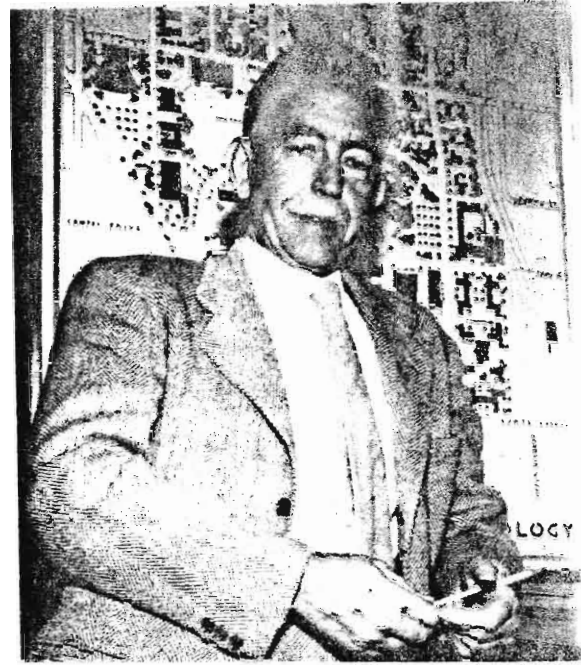
Attachment 3.2: Photos of Dean Bush- Brown and several of his faculty members.
 Blueprint 1949. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.



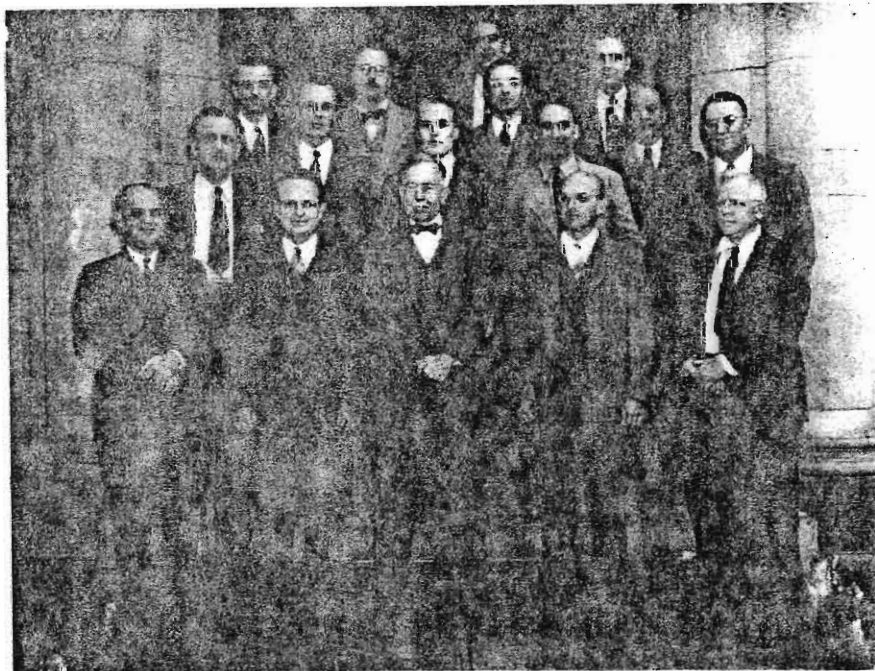
Architecture
 DEPARTMENT

The primary aim of the School of Architecture is to provide a broad and thorough preparation for future architects through the course designated Architectural Design. Architectural Engineering is offered as a second option for those who may wish to engage in the practice of architecture or allied fields as specialists in construction.

With the advent of industry in the South, a need has been seen for a course in Industrial Design to give adequate preparation, with a technological background, for men entering this new profession. While this course was inaugurated before the war, a full offering of courses awaits a new building.



H. BUSH-BROWN



FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Harris, Edwards, Bush-Brown, Boguslavsky, Gailey. . . . SECOND ROW: Wilson, Alexander, Randall, Saporta, Smith. . . . THIRD ROW: Shipley, Pretz, Grady, Lin. . . . FOURTH ROW: Edwards, Heffernan.

- HAROLD BUSH-BROWN, A.B., M.Arch. *Professor*
 Director of School
- B. W. BOGUSLAVSKY, B.S., M.S., D.S. *Professor*
- JAMES HERBERT GAILEY, B.S., M.S. *Professor*
- PAUL MALCOLM HEFFERNAN, B.S., M.S., M.Arch. *Professor*
- J. H. GRADY, B.Arch. *Associate Professor*
- I. E. SAPORTA, Diplom-Ingenieur *Associate Professor*
- DAVID J. EDWARDS, B.A., B.Arch. *Assistant Professor*
- JULIAN H. HARRIS, B.S. *Assistant Professor*
- RICHARD WILSON, AA Diploma *Assistant Professor*
- RALPH R. RANDALL, B.S., B.Arch. *Instructor*
- VERNON H. SHIPLEY, B.S., B.Arch. *Instructor*
- H. GRIFFITH EDWARDS, B.S. *Lecturer*
- RUSSELL A. SMITH, B.S. *Lecturer*
- LEVY R. TINDAL, B.S. *Lecturer*



Attachment 3.3: Photo of James Herbert Gailey. Blueprint 1940. On file at the Georgia Tech Archives.

