

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 26, 1933

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you for your letter of the 19th
in which you forward a proposal from Professor Traquair.
Our active year has come to a close, and no decision can
be reached until our new fiscal year begins in the fall.
In the meantime, we shall take it up with our advisers.

Sincerely yours

J. M. Appel

K:R
EPL

*Professor
Traquair
Please note
and return*

May 19th, 1933.

Dr. F. P. Keppel,
President,
Carnegie Corporation of New York,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Keppel,

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you herewith a letter from Professor Ramsay Traquair, Director of our School of Architecture. Professor Traquair is most anxious to obtain a small grant in order that he may be enabled to continue his research into the old Architecture of French Canada. The field of research, he says, includes possibly the richest local architecture of North America and has hitherto been almost entirely neglected.

Professor Traquair's application is, of course, heartily supported by McGill University. Traquair is one of the leading men in his subject, who came to us from Edinburgh a good many years ago. I am quite sure that any contribution he is enabled to make to research in his chosen subject will be of permanent value.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

May 15th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Wm. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I should like to know if it would be possible to obtain a grant in aid of my research into the old Architecture of French Canada from the Carnegie, Guggenheim or other research foundation. An amount of say \$1000 or \$1500 spread over two years would be of the greatest value.

I commenced this work in 1925 and since then I have published sixteen papers of which I append a list. These are either general papers or monographs of existing buildings. They were published in the Journals of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, of the Royal Institute of British Architects and elsewhere, and have been reissued by McGill University.

The historical material is based upon personal research in the contemporary parish and other records; in this I have had the assistance of Mr. Marius Barbeau, Professor Adair and Mr. G. A. Neilson. The Architectural material includes measured drawings, photographs and technical description and is almost entirely my own work. The whole of the original material, records, drawings and photographs, is being classified and will, I hope, always remain in McGill University as a record of the old French Canadian Culture.

This research has received the approval and encouragement of Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop coadjutor of Montreal and of Mgr. Camille Roy and Mgr. Amedee Gosselin of Laval University.

- page 2.

As evidence of the value attached to the work, I enclose a copy of the Journal R.I.B.A. with a review of the publications.

In order to cover some part of the cost of travelling and photography, a few friends kindly subscribed amounts coming to about \$200 a year during the early years. In 1931, the University gave me a cumulative grant of \$300 annually which has been continued until last year. Under present conditions, I have not felt that I could continue to ask for the whole of this sum, and this year I have asked for a grant of \$75 to keep the fund alive.

The field of research is a very rich one, possibly it includes the richest local architecture of North America. It has been almost entirely neglected. The few publications issued have been of a very superficial character. Yet the corresponding colonial arts of New England have been very fully examined and published.

Hitherto, we have worked on buildings near or in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, which can be easily reached. It is now necessary to extend our work to cover the more remote parishes of the province, in which we know that there are fine buildings and records. Indeed, an examination of all the old parish records is very desirable. These investigations will lead to extra expense for travelling, photography and draughtman's services beyond what I can well afford. It is to cover these that I am seeking a grant.

Eventually, it is intended to publish a work which I hope will be authoritative and of permanent value.

Yours faithfully,

Ramsay Traquair

Ramsay Traquair,
Head of the School of Architecture.

- Traquair, R. - The Old Architecture of the Province of Quebec. Journal R.A.I.C. Jan. 1925. McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The Cottages of Quebec. Canadian Homes and Gardens. 1926. McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The Church of Ste.Famille.I.O. Journal R.A.I.C. 1926. McGill Publications.
and
Barbeau,C.M.
- Traquair, R. - The Church of St.Francois de Sales. I.O. Journal R.A.I.C. 1926. McGill Publications.
and
Barbeau,C.M.
- Traquair, R. - The Church of the Visitation. Sault-au-Récollet, Quebec. Journal R.A.I.C. 1927. McGill
and
Adair,Prof.E.R.- Publications.
- Traquair, R. - Old Churches and Church Carving in the Province of Quebec. Journal R.I.B.A. 1928. McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The Church of St.Pierre. I.O. Journal R.A.I.C. 1929. McGill Publications.
and
Barbeau, C.M.
- Traquair, R. - The Chapel of Mgr. Briand in the Seminary of Quebec. Journal R.A.I.C.1929. McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The presbytery of the Basilica, Quebec. Journal R.A.I.C. 1930, McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The Church of St.Jean. I.O. Journal R.A.I.C. 1929. McGill Publications.
and
Barbeau, C.M.
- Traquair, R. - No.92 St.Peter Street, Quebec. Journal R.A.I.C. 1930, McGill Publications.
- Traquair, R. - The Huron Mission Church. Sorelle. Que. Journal R.A.I.C. 1930. McGill Publications.

(continued)

Traquair, R. - The Architecture of the Hopital General. Quebec.
and
Journal R.A.I.C. 1931. McGill Publications.
Neilson, G.A.

Traquair, R. - The Old Architecture of French Canada. Queen's
Quarterly. 1931. McGill Publications.

Traquair, R. - The Church of Ste. Jeanne. I.P. R.A.I.C. Journal
and
1932. McGill Publications.
Adair, Prof. E.R.

Traquair, R. - The Old Presbytery at Batiscon. R.A.I.C. Journal.
and
1933. McGill Publications.
Neilson, G.A.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 5, 1933

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

We are sorry to have to tell you that your suggestion of May 19 relative to a grant-in-aid for Professor Traquair's research in the old architecture of French Canada, is one of a large number which the Corporation has decided, through its Executive Committee, that it cannot consider at the present time. This is not a decision based on the intrinsic merits of the proposals themselves, but upon our own existing commitments and on the consequent necessity of limiting the fields of our activity.

Sincerely yours

W. H. W. W.

FPK:EPL

To Prof. Traquair.

Please note and return.

10/10/33.

W. H. W. W.

The result, however, is that the minister speaks without effort and is distinctly heard at the rear of the church, the pianissimo passages of the choir music retain the desired value throughout the building, and one is not conscious that any mechanical reinforcement is in use.

The selection of the mechanical equipment, and the arrangement of it, called for the thorough cooperation between consulting engineers and architect. As a result the ventilation and heating system have been designed to allow of their concealment without loss of efficiency. The outlets in the ceiling and in the aisle side of pews are unobtrusive, yet provide good circulation for the ventilation. Concealed radiators with access from a grille at the floor level are placed under the windows. The wall treatment is continued in front of them—eliminating projecting screens and grilles, and the outlets in the windowsills permit the warm air to rise where required.

The lighting fixtures are of the lantern type. Mica cylinders with concealed lamps give general illumi-

nation, and enclose the central unit which directs the light down to the pews where the higher intensity is essential. By means of "dimmers" the illumination can be reduced to any point desired during the service.

Large organ chambers are designed at each side of the chancel and the gallery. In the arched openings to them are placed wood grilles and the undue emphasis to pipes with elaborate decoration is avoided.

The communion table of finely cut limestone is raised seven steps above the floor of the nave. Following the Scotch tradition the elders' stalls surround the communion table on three sides.

In conclusion the effort of the architect and his associates has been to design and plan a church modern throughout in construction and equipment, yet retaining the atmosphere of quiet and dignity so necessary in a building for worship.

—H.L.F.

AWARDS AT THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Approximately one hundred and ten photographic enlargements, representing some sixty-five buildings designed by members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, are now being shown at the Art Gallery of Toronto in conjunction with the Fifty-third Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

The main purpose of the exhibition is to award the gold medal of the Institute which is offered annually for the building of most outstanding merit completed within the past three years, also to make other awards for meritorious work in the various classes to be determined by the jury.

Prior to the opening of the exhibition, which took place on Friday evening, November 4th, the jury of award, consisting of Messrs. John M. Lyle of Toronto, chairman, Allan George of Toronto, and Irene Vautrin of Montreal, president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, met and after careful consideration of the buildings exhibited, awarded the gold medal to Messrs. Barott and Blackader, architects of Montreal, for the Bank of Montreal Building at Ottawa. (This building was fully illustrated in the September issue of THE JOURNAL.) Other awards of merit, including four firsts and six honourable mentions, were also made, as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

First Award, Bank of Montreal Building, Ottawa, Barott and Blackader, Architects.

Honourable Mention, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Chapman and Oxley, Architects.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

First Award, Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect.

Honourable Mention, Ottawa Mausoleum, Ottawa, Wm. Ralston, Architect.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

First Award, St. Joseph Novitiate, St. Genevieve de Pierre Fonds, P.Q., Lucien Parent, Architect.

Honourable Mention, Brockville Collegiate Institute, Brockville, Ontario, G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect.

Honourable Mention, Emmanuel College Residences, Victoria University, Toronto, Sproatt and Rolph, Architects.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

First Award, Residence, 1418 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Ernest Cormier, Architect.

Honourable Mention, Residence for Howard Banks, Esq., Westmount, P.Q., Perry and Luke, Architects.

Honourable Mention, Residence for R. O. Swezey, Esq., Kingston, Ont., P. Roy Wilson, Architect.

THE EDUCATION OF THE ARCHITECT

BY RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, M.A. (HON.), F.R.I.B.A.
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

With a view to obtaining authoritative opinions on the subject of Architectural Education, an invitation has been extended to the heads of the recognized schools of architecture in Canada to give in THE JOURNAL their conception of what would constitute an ideal course in Architecture. Professor Traquair, who has been at the head of the School of Architecture at McGill University for many years has consented to initiate the series and his views are expressed in the following article. Professor M. S. Osborne of the University of Manitoba will follow in an article to appear in the next issue—EDITOR.

THE architect is an artist who uses structure as his material. Every fine art is based upon some material through which its effects are produced and which gives it its peculiar character. So the musician uses sound, the poet uses words, the painter uses canvas and colour and the architect uses the construction and the materials of building. We may go further and speak of the architecture of a silver cup or of a stained glass window, since the design of these objects is architectural in so far as it is based upon the material of which they are made and the manner in which they are constructed. The architect is the artist of structure, primarily of the structure of buildings.

But very few buildings are made only to be looked at; the architect must also satisfy practical needs. This necessity must not be thought of as a limitation to his art, but as an opportunity. These practical needs are part of his material, they form indeed one of the principal directing motives of his design. Without the need of satisfying the practical uses of his building, the architect would be designing in a void.

There is therefore no such thing as an abstract or "pure" architecture of form and proportion, and we must beware of that curious conception which regards a building as a work of pure form only trammelled and limited by the unfortunate necessities of use and material. Every work of architecture is based upon practical needs, placed upon an actual site and composed of real and possible materials. To a real architect nothing could be less interesting than a building on a flat site composed of a material capable of anything and designed for no particular requirements. The practical needs are the architects' opportunity, he is the artist of practical needs.

Much harm has been done to modern art by the conception of the artist as a person quite divorced from practical things, producing only a personal art of pure beauty and acting quite without regard to his public. This conception is, I believe, utterly false and injurious; the architect is fortunately saved from it by the conditions of his work.

Art grows from the past, like everything else, and though it may please some to think that they are completely new and original entities, yet, for all that, they are, like the rest of us, the children of the past and they cannot reject this inheritance.

Man is distinguished from the animals by his power of accumulating knowledge so that each generation uses the experience gained by its predecessors. Our practical needs, our methods of construction, our very thoughts are all inherited from our parents. We may change, indeed we must change as conditions change, but we cannot be independent of the past. This is tradition, and it is well to remember that revolt against tradition is a recognized phase of traditional development.

So we find certain large subjects upon which architecture is founded and in which the young aspirant must be trained. They are: *First—Construction, including materials. Second—Practical needs. Third—Tradition, or history, and the combination of these three subjects into: Fourth—The design of buildings.*

To these we may add some knowledge of the manner in which an architect conducts his business, his legal rights and obligations and the code of professional ethics which governs him. This is really an education in his duties as a citizen rather than a training in his abilities as an artist and it provides us with a *fifth* subject:—*Professional Practice.*

The architect must also have certain technical skills. He should be able to realize his design to his own satisfaction and to express his ideas clearly, to the satisfaction of his client and his contractor. He must be able to draw and to write a technical description, he must have some control over the ordinary elements of architectural expression in the way of mouldings and textures and, in a country like Canada, where the building professions are not so highly organized as they are in many European countries, it is just as well that he should know something of surveying and of quantities. This technical training, particularly that in drawing, must of necessity occupy most of his time in the early years of his course, for he cannot go further without it, yet it must not be exaggerated. We can imagine a good architect who could hardly draw and who knew nothing of surveying, but we cannot imagine an architect ignorant of construction, materials and tradition.

The programme thus outlined is large, indeed it is a great deal too large and in practice it must be limited for we have only a very limited time in which to carry it out. The length of the academic course is limited for strictly educational reasons as well as by the purse and patience of the student,

indeed many students would cheerfully continue at the University for far longer than is good for them. This is a matter of the greatest importance. The architectural course is today becoming standardized at five years, and it may be questioned whether this is not already too long. Most people lose their youthful elasticity of mind at some time between twenty and thirty, after thirty few can learn anything new. They have learned, they can increase and improve their learning and their ability, but their ideas are fixed.

Now it is very important that the young man should go out into life whilst his mind is still flexible and his ideas still capable of change. This means that his period of formal tuition must be finished in time to allow of a further period of self-education. The tendency to lengthen the period of University tuition is, of course, very strong; courses are always being improved and lengthened; desirable subjects are always being added. To this tendency one answer must always be given. The University course is not, and cannot be, a complete training for the profession. It is a training in certain fundamental subjects, its objects are not immediately practical and it cannot include everything.

The need of early contact with the living profession may to some degree be satisfied by requiring office experience during the long vacations of the academic course, indeed this experience is necessary if the student is to make full use of his academic opportunities. It is a common saying that the young architect learns more during his first year out of the school than he did during the whole of his course; he learns in fact the relation of his previous training to the practice of his profession; he learns, we hope, how much more he has to learn.

Opinions will always vary as to what subjects are the most important and as to how they should be taught. Courses will always vary with the teacher and there can be no such thing as a standardized best course. The very idea is objectionable. Variety exists amongst the schools of architecture today; this variety is good and it must be allowed to continue for there can be no cut and dried formula in a subject so large and so human as architecture.

Some very important subjects are quite unsuited to academic instruction and can only be learned by doing them. We cannot give lectures on how to manage a building committee or how to take lunch with a client. Generally speaking, the subjects of academic instruction are those which can be treated fundamentally, that is, from the point of view of why as well as of how. A technical school teaches its students what to do, a university in addition teaches why we do it so. Our universities today are very apt to be turned into technical schools, and this tendency must be guarded against. Yet, even

allowing for differences in the technical training, the schools of architecture today differ in fundamentals. This, too, is good and should be preserved.

The ideal course which I shall outline will be of such length that the student can complete it in his early twenties. School should continue up to seventeen, after this may come a year devoted to travel, to the acquisition of a foreign language or to cultural work at a university; in any case a year free from the bonds of the schoolboy. Entering the architectural school at eighteen, the student may hope to graduate at twenty-three; graduation may be followed by a year of travel and study, and at twenty-four our young architect will begin work as a draughtsman. If he has already done some office work during his vacations, he may hope by this time to be a young architect, inexperienced, but with a realization of what his profession means to himself. There must be no post graduate course to tempt him to further academic lectures and classes; practice is his only real post graduate work.

The first year of the course must be preparatory, devoted to drawing and construction, including the mathematics necessary for the advanced branches of construction. But the importance of drawing need not be exaggerated.

The making of very elaborate and highly-finished drawings is rather a waste of time; neat and accurate drawings are all that are necessary. In any case those students who have a natural talent for draughtsmanship can be trusted to develop it with a little encouragement. It is a mistake to think that a building can be very deeply studied in detail on paper. Such study is much more likely to result in a paper architecture and the best way to study detail is by measuring old buildings.

From the very beginning construction must be a principal subject. Until the student knows how a thing is made he cannot draw it, until he knows why it is made in any particular way he cannot design it. Architecture is a structural art, founded on structure and dependent on structure for its development. An architect who cannot construct is worse than a bad practical man; he is, of necessity, a bad designer.

But the architect is not an engineer, he should know his structure, how it is made and why it is so made, he should feel his structure in his design, but he need not be able to design a complete steel frame or a ferro concrete bridge. In practice he would be very unwise to attempt the actual calculation, but he cannot design the building unless he knows very well where his steel framing will be placed, how big it will be, what spans he can properly use and how it must be protected. He must design with a sense of structure, whether in steel or brick or wood. So his structural work will begin with simple carpentry or mason work and advance

to steel frames and ferro concrete, the training being so conceived as to give him an understanding of structure, and an eventual ability to design along structural lines.

History commences in the drawing of the traditional forms of classic architecture, the well-known "orders." This drawing should be accompanied by explanations of how these proportions and forms were developed and used. Later on, the student will be free to discard the orders if he likes, but there is no real substitute for them in teaching.

The methodic teaching of history may begin in the second year, as soon as the student has learned the first elements of his work. It should then continue as a background throughout the course. History is not merely a learning of the so-called styles, it is a study of how architecture as we know it came into existence. So the student must be asked to follow the development of forms, the manner, for instance, in which the structural methods of one age became the ornamental details of the next. He must be shown how material has formed design, the influences of economic and geographic conditions, the formation of schools by individual geniuses as well as by tradition, in short, the causes of the historic styles as well as the actual forms which they used.

History also gives an opportunity for the analysis of plan, structure and form, the technical use of mouldings and carving and a consideration of how and why famous buildings produce their effect. It shows how taste varies from generation to generation so that the masterpiece of one century may be despised in the next. History is accumulated experience and eventually shows the student himself as the young blossom on a great and ancient tree.

For this reason history must be brought up to the present day. Why stop at the XVIII century? The architecture of today is the product of that of the XIX century and cannot be understood without it. So the architect should know something of the Gothic and Greek revivals, the arts and crafts movement, "Art Nouveau," the secession and the cubists.

Local tradition is an important part of history. This is not the place in which to discuss fully the evils of cosmopolitan art and the need for "localism." It is sufficient to state the conviction that all good art is local and that a "world art," a cosmopolitan art, is simply a bad art, pithless and flavourless. Architecture is the art of erecting buildings in a place, out of real materials and for local conditions of life. What is suited for Canada will not be found in London, Paris or New York, but by patiently investigating Canada. What is best for British Columbia may be quite different from what is suited to the Prairies, Quebec or Nova Scotia. Architecture is a local art, and here in

Quebec we are fortunate in having a very fine local architecture.

History, as a background, continues throughout the course; construction, as a material, may well be concentrated into the earlier years. Design really begins with the first drawing a student makes and continues in the second year with simple very formal subjects. By the third year the student should have a sufficient knowledge of construction to attempt the design of a house and, from that time onwards, a large part of his time will be devoted to the design of practical buildings upon possible sites with definite materials. The reason for this insistence upon the practical side is not a desire to turn out useful young draughtsmen, it is a conviction that architecture as an art of reality can only be learned by contact with reality. The teaching of "design" must be in the hands of an architect of experience with a knowledge of local conditions and will consist largely in the solution of problems in terms of material and needs. In this way we may hope to avoid an abstract architecture and to train the student to grasp rapidly the possibilities in building of a given programme. Domestic planning is useful as emphasizing the need of designing for actual physical requirements, but every design must be thought of as a real building. This does not in any way tie down the most magnificent flights of imagination, it only gives muscle to the aspirant's wings.

Some attention should be given to the philosophy of art, to aesthetic. This is a difficult subject requiring a good deal of independent reading on the part of the student and is for that reason a good subject. The student must be taught to ask why rather than merely to learn what.

Professional practice, as a branch of civics, should be given to the student just before he enters on his civil life.

Finally, a university is a place of education, and, though our universities do tend to become technical schools rather than homes of culture, yet we can guard against too much mere instruction. The final purpose of education is to enable the student to enjoy his life not only by providing him with a means of livelihood, but by multiplying his interests. Mental curiosity is a mark of culture, and a desire to get to the bottom of things. An educated man is a man of many and varied interests. But we cannot give courses on mental curiosity or on the need of fundamental study. There is little value in putting a few "cultural" subjects into a "practical" course. Every subject can be made "cultural" if it is properly presented. The student learns, he is not taught; he walks on his own feet, he is not walked out on his teacher's arm; in the end he educates himself and all the university can do is to spread the table and invite him to fall to.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

RAMSAY TRAQUAIR,
M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

April 5th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I send a copy of the arrangements now officially concluded between the School of Architecture and The Royal Institute of British Architects for the conduct of their examinations in the Province of Quebec. This is verbally the same as the draft agreement which the Dean and I submitted to you some little time ago. I think it will prove a good arrangement both for the School and for the Royal Institute.

The matter is not one which affects University teaching or the organization of the School though of course your consent is necessary to its being made. I think that it would be better that no mention should be made of it in the press.

Yours faithfully,

Ramsay Traquair

Head of the School of Architecture.

GC

W. A. K.

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April 6, 1932.

Professor Ramsay Traquair,
School of Architecture,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Traquair,

Let me acknowledge
your letter of April 5th enclosing a copy of the
arrangements between the School of Architecture
and The Royal Institute of British Architects for
the conduct of their examinations in the Province
of Quebec.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS IN CANADA.

Province of Quebec.

This Province will be covered as follows:-

Normally, entrance to the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. will be through the recognised School of Architecture, i.e., the School of Architecture of McGill University. Graduates (Bachelors of Architecture) of this School are exempted from further examination subject to the Regulations of the Royal Institute and are eligible for the Associateship (A.R.I.B.A.) after having had 12 months' experience in practice.

The Associateship of the R.I.B.A. may also be obtained by Students R.I.B.A., who in addition to having the necessary experience in practice, have passed the Final Examinations of the School of Architecture of McGill University, which are accepted by the R.I.B.A. as equivalent to their own. Candidates may prepare for these examinations without following any course of study in the School of Architecture, but candidates requiring tuition may be admitted to the School as partial students at the request of the Board of Architectural Education R.I.B.A. having due regard to the accommodation available in the School.

Architects in practice and Assistants of 30 years of age and over, who normally would qualify for Associateship by passing the Special Examination of the R.I.B.A., shall likewise be permitted to qualify by passing such parts of the Final Examinations of the School of Architecture as correspond with the Special Examination of the R.I.B.A., the syllabus for which is as follows:-

- A. Design.
- B. General Construction, including the general building trades, shoring and underpinning, and a general knowledge of steel and concrete.
- C. Hygiene, including Drainage, Ventilation, Heating, Lighting and Water Supply.
- D. Specifications and the Properties and Uses of Building Materials.
- E. Professional Practice:
 - (i) Professional Conduct.
Duties and Liabilities of Client, Architect and Builder.
Architect as Agent of Client.
Architect as Arbitrator.
 - (ii) Forms of Contract and Contract Documents including General Clauses in Specifications.
 - (iii) Law of Easements.
Rights of Landlord and Tenant, including Dilapidations.

(continued)

(iv) Building Acts and Bye-laws.

All candidates for such special examinations or partial courses must be individually recommended by the Board of Architectural Education R.I.B.A.

The School of Architecture will report to the Board only the results of the examinations prescribed above, and in no case shall a successful candidate be entitled to a certificate or diploma from the School of Architecture. The granting of the Associateship rests entirely with the Council of the R.I.B.A.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
14 PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

August 27, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

re: ROME SCHOLARSHIP

Dear Sir Arthur,

I attach a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Prime Minister. A year ago, I had occasion to communicate with Mr. King on this subject, but received no response. The other day I had an opportunity of talking the matter over with His Excellency the Governor General, who is keenly interested, as this is a matter of which he had already heard something from the late Ambassador at Rome.

Should you have an opportunity of saying a good word for the scheme, I shall feel very greatly obliged if you will bear the matter in mind.

I am,
Yours very truly,

Perry North

P., R. A. I. C.

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(C O P Y)

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
14 PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

August 27, 1930

The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Canada.

re: ROME SCHOLARSHIP

My dear Prime Minister,

Some time ago the Royal Institute of British Architects drew the attention of this Institute to the possibilities afforded by the British School at Rome for the study of Architecture by students from all parts of the Empire. I enclose two copies of a memo. of even date outlining a scheme in this connection.

I may mention that Architectural Education in this country is now highly organized. This Institute is composed of the provincial architectural bodies, all of which require certain standards of professional education on the part of their members. This education is largely provided by certain of the universities and schools of art, and the provincial governments spend very substantial sums in this connection. What has hitherto been lacking in this system is an adequate provision for travelling scholarships.

This Institute is now engaged in raising funds for the institution of three or four such scholarships, the very existence of which would go far to stimulate and coordinate the various efforts put forth in the cause of architectural education. It is felt by my Council that it would be appropriate that one, at least, of these scholarships should be provided by the Dominion Government, and that a scholarship relating to the British School at Rome would be appropriate as a Federal contribution to the scheme.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
14 PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

The Rt.Hon. R. B. Bennett.... Page #2

Aug.27/30

As I understand you will presently be in London, may I take the liberty of asking my friend, Mr. Ian MacAlister, the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to furnish you with further information with respect to the official relations of the British School at Rome with the machinery of architectural education in Great Britain?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Percy E. Nobbs,

P., R.A.I.C.

PEW:C
Encs.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

FOUNDED 19TH AUGUST 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16TH JUNE 1908 AND 1ST APRIL 1912

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF

THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. P. HYNES, PRESIDENT.
S. M. EVELEIGH, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.
PERCY E. NOBBS, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.
ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, HON. SECRETARY.
W. L. SOMERVILLE, HON. -TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
73 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONT

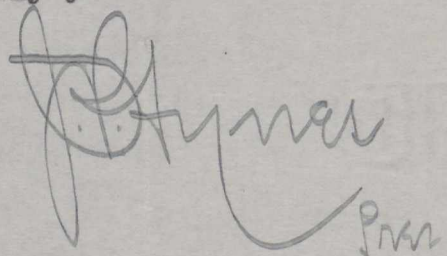
December 12th, 1927.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. President:-

It is very gratifying to have your acknowledgment of the 3rd inst. to our request that the Professor of Architecture of McGill University attend the next Convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. I am looking forward to have the pleasure of meeting your representative on that occasion.

Very truly yours,



J. P. Hynes
Pres.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

RAMSAY TRAQUAIR

M. A., F. R. I. B. A.

W. E. CARLESS

F. R. I. B. A.

PROFESSORS

Dec. 6th, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

It will give me much pleasure
to attend the Convention of the Royal Architectural
Institute of Canada in Ottawa next February as the
official representative of the University.

I should have attended this important
Convention in any event, but it is an additional
pleasure to have your endorsement.

Yours faithfully,

Ramsay Traquair

September 11th, 1929.

Dr. J. A. Nicholson,
Registrar,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Nicholson:-

To-day I had an interview with Mrs. John Scott and Mrs. Patton of the Montreal Women's Club, who, I believe, had some correspondence last Spring with the Board of Governors and with you regarding the matter of the admission of women to the study of Architecture.

I wish you to place this matter on the Agenda for the next regular meeting of Corporation, and I will also leave it to you to see that the opinion of the Faculty of Applied Science is presented at such meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

NOBBS & HYDE
ARCHITECTS

PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.,
GEORGE T. HYDE, B.Sc., S.B.

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE,
MONTREAL

January 14, 1929

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.

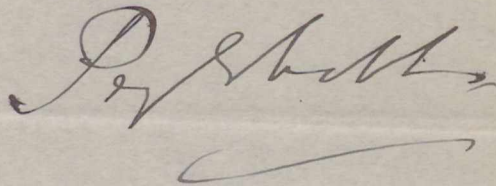
Dear Colonel Bovey,

I am invited by the National Housing Association (U.S.A.) to attend a Conference at Philadelphia, January 28, 29 and 30, which I would be happy to do, provided the University can see its way to covering my expenses.

This is a subject to which I devote a good deal of time in my lectures.

Should I be attending the Conference I would like to have a letter from you for use with the immigration authorities. What is necessary is a few lines stating that I am attending the conference at the instance of the University.

I am,
Yours sincerely,



PEN/C

January 17, 1929.

Dear Dean MacKay:-

I enclose you herewith letter from Professor Nobbs. Do you think Professor Nobbs' attendance at the Conference advisable, and would you care to find all or any of the expenses from your Travelling Expense Account?

I should think the trip would cost approximately \$150.

Yours faithfully,

Director.

January 19, 1929.

P.E. Nobbs, Esq.,
14 Phillips Square,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Nobbs:-

After consultation, it has been decided that
\$100. can be provided towards your expenses in connection with attending
the Conference of the National Housing Association on January 28, 29 and 30.

Yours faithfully,

Director.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 18th, 1929.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
Director,
Department of Extra-mural Relations.

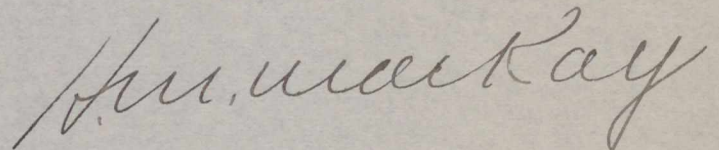
Dear Colonel Bovey:-

Regarding the enclosed letter from Professor Nobbs, I would say that we shall be glad to meet his railway and pullman expenses and, indeed, any expenses up to seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) out of the Applied Science Travelling appropriation. Ideas of personal expenditure vary so much that I am afraid I cannot guarantee to meet the entire cost of his trip out of such funds.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory,

I remain

Yours very truly



Dean.

March 15th, 1926.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

Thank you very much for
the information contained in your letter of March
14th.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

March
14th
1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am in receipt of your
letter of the 12th March.

In answer, I beg to state
that Honourable Mr. David intends to withdraw
the bill referred to in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

L. G. Dandurand

March 12, 1928.

The Honourable L.A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

I understand that there is now before the Quebec Parliament a Bill by which students of the French-speaking schools of Architecture will one year after graduation be privileged to practise as architects without further examination.

You are of course aware that we have at McGill a School of Architecture the graduates of which must pass the examinations provided by the P.Q.A.A. At the moment we are not desirous of any further privilege, but if the bill above referred to be passed, you will without doubt note that it would in the end discriminate against our students.

We have not offered any objection to the bill or proposed any amendment, as we understand it is one put forward by your Government, but I should like your assurance that an application from this University made at a future date for the same privileges as those granted to the French-speaking schools would receive the support of the Government.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 13th, 1929.

Professor P. E. Hobbs,
14 Phillips Square,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Professor Hobbs:-

This is merely a note to
acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 12,
and to say that I shall give it early attention.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

May 10th, 1926.

Professor P. A. Nobbs,
14 Phillips Square,
Montreal.

Dear Professor Nobbs:-

I shall be very glad to discuss
with you any time it is convenient the matter raised
in the letter from your friend, Colonel Jones.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

NOBBS & HYDE
ARCHITECTS

PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A., F.R.C.A., R.C.A.
GEORGE T. HYDE, B.Sc., R.C.A.

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

May 7, 1926.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.


Dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose you copy of part
of a letter received from my old friend, Col-
onel E. M. Jones, the Headmaster of St. Albans
School, Herts., England. This explains itself.

I would greatly appreciate any
expression of your views on this matter, in a
form which I might pass on to Jones.

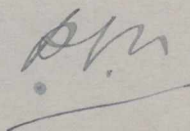
With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,



PEN/C
Enc.

P. S. - I was at Stanstead a couple of days ago,
and finally inspected the granite for the com-
memorative blocks for the battlefields sites.
They will be shipped this month.



EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM COL. E. M. JONES,
HEADMASTER ST. ALBANS SCHOOL, HERTS., ENGLAND,
TO P. E. NOBBS, DATED 22/4/26.

I have been made Chairman of the London Branch of the Ypres League, and there is a movement on foot to start a Canadian Branch. The Ypres film is now touring Canada, and we get a royalty on the sales of the "Ypres song". Have you heard anything about it? Could you help in the matter of starting a branch in Canada?

I enclose a pamphlet we have got out and could send you any number of these. Who would be a good one to work up a Canadian branch, with Headquarters in Canada? We might get Lord Byng to be Chairman or President.

I would like to know what you think of it, and whether you think it would go down. We are getting a small branch started in the U.S.A., but Canada comes first.
