east of Ryerson Laboratory at the other end. A corresponding diagonal walk north of Kent Laboratory is rendered impossible by the shape of that building.

There will be need of a walk from the central avenue east of Kent Laboratory diagonally past the northeast corner of the north wing of Kent Laboratory. This should be laid out on a gentle curve to conform to the line of the walk, already constructed of cement concrete, which passes the northwest corner of Ryerson Laboratory.

The diagonal walk from North Dormitory to the straight east and west walk, extending from Haskell Museum to Middle Dormitory, which has already been constructed of cement concrete, seems to be necessary as a matter of convenience. We recommend a similar walk extending from South Dormitory to the straight east and west walk. With the drive thrown over against the straight north and south walk on the east front of the men's dormitories the number of patches of planting ground between drives and walks will be reduced from five to two, effecting a most desirable improvement in the direction of simplicity.

The diagonal curved walk on Mr. Simonds' plan extending from in front of the door of Green Dormitory in a northwesterly direction to the straight east and west walk seems to be necessary, as a matter of convenience, and is preferable to a straight walk
A cooperative effort of the Extension Service and the University of Kent represents the Department of Agriculture.

There will be need of work to be done to the same extent.

The studies of Kent represent the importance of the work with the Extension Service. The reports of the work will be subject of a matter of correspondence, which besides the Department of Extension.

By the same token, the Extension of Kent represents the importance of the work with the Extension Service. The reports of the work will be subject of a matter of correspondence, which besides the Department of Extension.

The Extension of York from North Dakota to the east, west, north, and south. With the same token, the Extension of Kent represents the importance of the work with the Extension Service. The reports of the work will be subject of a matter of correspondence, which besides the Department of Extension.

The Extension of York from North Dakota to the east, west, north, and south. With the same token, the Extension of Kent represents the importance of the work with the Extension Service. The reports of the work will be subject of a matter of correspondence, which besides the Department of Extension.

In the interest of simplicity.
until the Quadrangle between the women's dormitories and the proposed building west of them is completed and laid out according to a formal architectural design.

We advise that the two curved diagonal drives shown on Mr. Simonds' plan in the space west of Kent Laboratory be omitted and that a system of diagonal walks be designed, if practicable on formal architectural lines. A diagonal walk will doubtless be necessary extending from the drive north of Kent Laboratory southwesterly to the north end of the walk and drive east of Cobb Hall. Another diagonal walk will be necessary extending in a northwesterly direction from the straight walk south of Kent Laboratory past the southwest corner of the Laboratory to the straight walk east of the proposed building south of Snell Hall.

The long diagonal walk from Cobb Hall to the Botany Building already constructed of cement concrete is awkwardly designed. The effect in looking along this walk southwesterly toward Cobb Hall is not as agreeable as it should have been, owing to the lack of a suitable architectural vista point, nor is the effect looking the other way at all good, partly for the same reason and partly because there is a strong sense of dissatisfaction produced by the little bend at the end of the straight part at the intersection with the east and west walk south of Kent Laboratory and still more by the marked bending of the walk around the grass
We have that the two commonly occurring show no

better in the space meant for West Park.

It is also of interest to note that a system of

Auburn West will completely
do to total obstruction of the

necessary

necessary exchange from the active part of Kent

part of the

part of the

Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the

part of Kent

part of the
plot at the southeast corner of Kent Laboratory. The curve in the walk from the northwest corner of Ryerson Laboratory to the southeast corner of the Botany Building is also questionable.

The location of the long straight east and west walk from Beecher Dormitory past the north end of Haskell Museum to the drive east of North Dormitory is a disagreeable one, in our opinion, as it does not relate as it should to the architecture of the buildings at each end. If due care had been taken in the design of the buildings the west door of Beecher Dormitory ought to have been on the same east and west axis as the east door of the North Dormitory and Haskell Museum ought then to have been made shorter and broader so as to admit of the carrying of the walk past it. At any rate this straight walk could have been laid out so that the central line would have intersected at least the centre of a group of windows in either Beecher Dormitory or North Dormitory. There are some evidences of a seemingly careless disregard of providing suitable architectural vista points for straight walks or of carrying out straight walks so as to take advantage of architectural features as vista points.

The above mentioned walks in addition to those referred to in connection with our suggestions for drives, and the walks on Mr. Simonds’ plan which we have not referred to will probably be sufficient to meet all practical requirements for some time to come.
The location of the body of the Kent Hackett is also of great interest. The Kent Hackett was seen flying over the Kent Hackett building at 10:45 a.m. The body was identified by the medical examiner as a football player. The body was seen by several witnesses, including one in the Kent Hackett building who reported hearing a loud noise just before the body was seen. The body was found with a single gunshot wound to the head.

The investigation into the death of the Kent Hackett continues. The Kent Hackett was known for his contributions to the Kent University football program. He was a beloved member of the community and leaves behind a legacy of excellence in the sport of football. The Kent University football program has expressed its condolences to the family and friends of the Kent Hackett. The Kent University football program will honor the memory of the Kent Hackett by wearing black armbands in his memory.
As the number of buildings increases and the need of additional short-cuts becomes obvious additional walks can be added from time to time. In general the walks should be laid out in accordance with a carefully considered architectural design, but, as we have before stated, some of them may be on gentle curves where this informality would not conflict too much with the formal scheme of walks.

In case the entrance in the east front of the grounds is located on the centre line of 58th Street, diagonal walks will be required from it southwest and northwest to the two straight east and west walks. The walk extending northwesterly ought, if possible, to be laid out symmetrically with the diagonal walk already constructed of cement concrete south of Kent Laboratory. It would be desirable as a matter of design, to place a statue or other monument at the point on the central drive where these two diagonal walks would intersect it.

With regard to planting, we consider that much of what Mr. Simonds has done and has planned to do is well adapted to produce an agreeable effect when it shall have become established. We believe the condemning criticism to which it has been subjected will gradually become less while the natural beauty of such planting and its admirable effect of uniting and harmonizing and furnishing the grounds will develop year by year, with good care and will
afford much pleasure to all. At any rate such has been our experience in some similar instances. However, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Simonds' plan calls for more planting than is required to effectually harmonize and furnish the grounds.

We recommend the omission of the irregular hedges of shrubbery which Mr. Simonds has proposed along the drives and walks. A liberal amount of shrubbery about the bases of buildings, along retaining walls and fences and in small plots of ground at the intersection of walks and drives is most desirable where it can be done without too much fussiness and without giving the bases of the buildings too much of a smothered appearance. This desirable effect can be obtained in two ways. One is by planting thickly in continuous dug beds and with cheap and therefore rather young shrubs. The other is to plant nearly full grown shrubs singly in small holes in the turf or in small groups allowing plenty of room for the shrubs to spread but spacing them so that when they have attained their mature size they will form more nearly continuous masses or at least as seen from a distance will seem to be a nearly continuous mass. Assuming that due regard is paid to securing continuity and harmony in the latter method it is a question partly of cost and partly of individual opinion which method should be adopted. It may be said that as a general rule those persons who appreciate broad natural landscape effects or have been accustomed to large grounds with comparatively small
A letter from President of the United States.

"We are pleased to inform you that your application for a job as a..."
appropriations for planting prefer the former method, while those persons who think more of the beauty of individual shrubs and trees or have been accustomed to planting in a comparatively small way, and perhaps more often with plants bought at retail prices, and who therefore buy and plant as they would supply their homes with pictures and bric-a-brac are much more apt to prefer the latter method. Our own preference has generally been for the former method because it better facilitates the execution of a broad, comprehensive, harmonious, well balanced and well thought out scheme. Most amateurs and most horticulturists unconsciously fall into the second method because their minds are not trained to plant largely and comprehensively and they prefer to gratify their love of bright and striking but rather petty effects. It seems to us safer, that is more likely to secure the fundamental and most important qualities of beauty as applied to the whole of a campus or park, to proceed first on the former method and afterwards gradually to ingraft upon it, with due regard for harmony, the many little effects which the loving industry of a person having an art collecting temperament discovers and which tend to humanize a great work. In other words, the former method of planting lends itself to harmony and unity but may be too formal and simple while the latter method may lend itself too readily to spottiness and the miscellaneous effect of a collection but may be


opportunity for planning better the future and 
more of the power of imagination. Only you 
and your sense of planning by crop cultivators may see 
and beyond. More often with place as part of 
farmlands and woodlands. Here is where the 

I believe and refer to the many words and 
riches and produce. It may well be that the 

metals and can be developed. The economy 
will depend on a broad base of 

come together. And some people 


made in time sufficiently harmonious if its growth be intelligently guided to that end. There is nothing inherently incompatible in the two methods since the ultimate aims of the guiding mind and hand should be to secure by either method the same or similar comprehensive style of beauty and to avoid inconsistency, spottiness and miscellaneous prettiness. It is, of course, important to keep such shrubbery far enough from the walls of buildings to make them accessible for window cleaning and to save them from being broken by snow slides from the roofs and from unduly darkening the basement windows.

The strip of grass between the outer faces of the buildings and the adjoining streets is, in general, so narrow that they do not count for much as lawns and more shrubbery will be allowable here than in the interior of the Quadrangle, especially if, as we think desirable, a protective fence is erected along the boundary of the whole Quadrangle.

The comparative simplicity of some of the buildings, not to say the slight suggestion of clumsiness, seem to make it desirable to train vines upon the buildings to some extent, but the vines should generally be trained on wires and great pains should be taken not to allow them to so cover the buildings as to interfere with the windows nor to give the buildings a smothered appearance nor to injure their general architectural effect, nor to conceal interesting architectural details.
In regard to trees we should say that the general effect of the Campus would be best if the American elm were used predominatingly. They should be planted of fairly large size and particularly with tall trunks so as not to interrupt the views from building to building and across the grounds any more than is necessary while affording shade and relieving the present excessive barreness and coldness of the gray stone buildings. It will be best to introduce a moderate number of other hardy trees for the sake of variety and their individual interest, but in general it would be safer to restrict the choice to the smaller-growing sorts which would be less likely to disturb the general effect of dignity and simplicity which should distinguish the grounds as a whole.

In this connection there is one point which we cannot state too strongly and that is that each elm planted should be so planted as to become an admirable specimen; that is to say, it should be given ample room to extend its branches for fifty years to come, and it should be given a great bed of first-rate soil in which its roots will find the nourishment and moisture needed to supply the desired large and luxuriant mass of foliage. To be specific, we should say that the elms ought rarely to be planted less than fifty feet from each other and preferably seventy-five to one hundred feet, and the pits ought to be not less than three
feet deep and not less than four hundred square feet in area, and preferably two or three times as much. If the character of the subsoil is such that these pits would be apt to retain an excessive amount of moisture, adequate subsoil drainage should, of course, be provided. It would be far preferable to plant only a very few elms every year and to plant them in this thorough manner than to complete the planting of all the trees throughout the grounds in a year or two in a much less thorough manner.

The Trustees having adopted the policy of constructing a narrow paved sidewalk adjoining the curbstone of the surrounding streets, the planting of all large-growing sorts of trees along the side of the street toward the buildings has become decidedly inadvisable. The buildings themselves are generally so high and comparatively bare that a row of trees on each of the four sides of the Quadrangle seems desirable. All the trees in each row should be of one kind, but each row may be different from the other rows. The Honey locust would be one of the best trees for this purpose since its foliage is thin and feathery and will not therefore unduly darken the windows. If trees having large leaves and comparatively dense foliage are used they should be of smaller-growing sorts and be spaced further apart than trees having small leaves or an open or fastigiate habit of growth.

As to maintenance, judging from the condition of the
plantations as they appeared to us during our visit, it is evident that there ought to be a competent gardener placed in charge of the grounds and he ought to be given adequate assistance, tools and materials.

In conclusion, we see no reason why Mr. Simonds should not be able to modify his plan so as to make it accord with the requirements of good architectural design, some of which we have touched upon, provided he will confer sufficiently with your architects, and provided they will co-operate cordially with him.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

E.F.
Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 23rd June, I am pleased to inform you that the ACCEPTED

Your letter is accepted and the necessary arrangements will be made.

Please find enclosed the necessary information.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
President W. R. Harper,

The University.

My dear President Harper:

As the time last evening was too short for a full and explicit statement relative to the geological building, I beg leave to submit one herewith.

While the members of the geological Faculty are unanimous in the conviction that the best location for the geological building is the one heretofore contemplated, directly west of Walker Museum and closely connected with it by corridors so that the department might be in the closest possible working relationship with the geological material of the museum, and while we are unable to see that opposing considerations have greater weight, we are yet willing to acquiesce in the proposed change of location, as we understand it, if this shall be thought to better satisfy all interests and shall hasten the erection of the geological building; with the understanding that the change of plan will be entirely acceptable to Mr. Walker.

The new plan, as we understand it, is to locate the geological and geographical building immediately next north of the entrance to the campus on 56th street, this entrance to be an arch-way with one or more corridors above connecting the geological building with the north end of the proposed extension of Walker Museum. It is, we understand, contemplated that when this extension of Walker Museum
The University

If you present yourself

At the time last mentioned you wrote your letter stating that you had a letter from Mr. [Name] dated 18th May 1907 referring to the matter of the College.

I wrote the message of the College and forwarded it to Mr. [Name]. The message contained the statement that the College had been informed by the Department of Education that it was desirable that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Department.

I have been in communication with Mr. [Name] on the subject, and I shall be glad to forward any further information which you may desire.
shall be completed, the geological collections will be transferred to that end of the Museum and disposed as contiguously and conveniently to the geological and geographical building as practicable, communication being had through the corridors mentioned. We understand that if this plan is adopted the geological building will be erected as soon as possible.

If Walker Museum is to be developed as a general museum, in accordance with the original plan, the geological department should be removed from it as soon as possible. Appropriations have been made for the current year for the initiation of museums in several departments of the University, and this brings into imperative consideration the general plan of museum development of the University. If Walker is to become a general museum, space should be made at the earliest possible date for the initiation of the collections of the several departments that are to contribute to it. Moreover, if by the transfer of the geological department to the north side of the central line of the campus, the southern half is to be devoted to the humanities and the northern half to the sciences, the collections most closely related to the historical, political, sociological and other departments of the humanity group, should be placed in that portion of the Walker Museum building which is most contiguous to those departments, or in other words, the present building. In addition to this, the installation of the exhibit portion of the paleontological collection, which I assume will remain in Walker Museum, should be provided for, and the plans for this should be shaped with a view to the new relations.

It is our understanding that the plan contemplates that the geological department shall take to its own building so much of its
collections as are needed for its classroom, laboratory and study work, and will leave in Walker its collections intended primarily for public exhibit.

I have specially mentioned the cordial assent of Mr. Walker because we feel under lasting obligations to him for assenting to our occupancy during the long period of nine years of so much of the space of the museum building intended for other purposes, and further because the relations of the geological department to the museum must be among the important considerations that affect its development, both in the matter of collections, of research and of publication, as recently inaugurated. We feel therefore that we ought not to acquiesce in the abandonment of the original plan without the explicit approval of the donor of Walker Museum, and we should be gratified if you should deem it proper to lay this statement of our attitude before him.

Very truly yours,

T. C. Chamberlin
(271)
In order to fulfill the requirements imposed by the college and any other

I have seen that the committee has been set up to deal with the

We feel that it is important to ensure that the museum collections are properly

We feel that it is important to ensure that the museum collections are properly

With your agreement, we have been able to continue our work to further

Very truly yours,

[F. C. Osborne]
President William Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the plans for the Chicago Institute Building. I do not see that the committee can proceed intelligently with the consideration of these plans without much more information than we now have. The building was planned on the basis of a pedagogical school, a primary school, and a secondary school under one management. With the new organization, the old plans seem to be not altogether happy, but just how they ought to be modified will depend upon the organization of the two divisions of the institution.

For example: Provision must be made for work in Physics, in Chemistry, in Biology, in Geology, and in Geography, for the pedagogical class, and for the high school classes. It will be expensive to duplicate laboratories, and it will be impracticable—or, at any rate, unwise—to have a laboratory for any one of these subjects which shall be sometimes under the direction of a high school teacher, and at other times under the direction of a teacher of the pedagogical school. What should be done with the plans, therefore, depends upon the arrangements for such subjects as these. If the same instructor is to have charge of the High School Physics and the Physics in the Pedagogical School, one laboratory will do for both. If each subject is to be taught by different teachers in the different schools, other arrangements should be made.
Mr. W. H. Harper,
The University of Chicago,

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the plans for theChicago Institute building. I do not see that the committee can proceed intelligently with the construction of these plans without more information than we have now. The Institute was planned on the plan of a large, easy to manage secondary school, a primary school, and a secondary school under one superintendent, but your plan seems to be of a different nature. The question is how the organization of the two plans to the Institute's advantage?

For example: How are the two plans to work in harmony? It will be necessary to have a large number of teachers for the department. There should be a large number of teachers, both in the primary and in the secondary departments. It will be necessary to have a large number of teachers, both in the primary and in the secondary departments. It will be necessary to have a large number of teachers, both in the primary and in the secondary departments.

The question is how the two plans to the Institute's advantage?

Worthington Proctor, 1891.
Another point which must be understood concerns the amount of work which the pedagogical class is expected to do in laboratory subjects. I am not sure that they will have courses in Physics or courses in any of these other subjects; but they do have what they call "Nature Study," which involves something of all these subjects, and which makes it necessary to have access to a laboratory.

Other questions have to do with the use of the large rooms; for example, the auditorium, the gymnasium, the nadatorium, etc. Are these rooms to be common to Colonel Parker's school and to the school which is under the Department of Pedagogy? It seems to me that the gymnasium, at least, should not be common to all of the people who work in the building. All of the girls and women, and the small boys, might perhaps use the same gymnasium; but the boys of the higher grades and of the high school, and of the pedagogical class, should, it seems to me, have different quarters. Similar questions arise with reference to the nadatorium.

On the whole, in the light of the information which I have, it seems to me that it would be best to organize the work on the basis of putting the high school work into one wing of the building, concentrating it as much as possible. The question of the laboratories would still be an open one, and I can make no suggestion about this without knowing what the organization is to be.

I am confident that one thing should be carefully looked after; namely, that the rooms used by the Colonel's school and the rooms used by the high school should be as distinct as practicable. With the best intentions in the world on both sides, it is still desirable to avoid, so far as possible, opportunities for friction.

In general, I think that the plans, in the shape in which they
Another point which must be emphasized concerns the amount of work

with the Behavior Clinic, as expected to go in jail the next season. I'm not sure that they will have some to I try to be fair in my use of them. It seems a little strange to me, but that is the way they call it. I'm not sure how important this is, but I'm thinking of these different practices and the effect on the patients, and which

such a Morton. Morton's all the same thing. The people who make it necessary to have access to a jail room.

Other decisions have to do with the use of the jail room, too.

The example, the probation, the probation officer, the probation office, and the jail. These rooms are common to common to common. The people work in the Department on probation. It seems to me that this is a little strange to me. One of the people work in the building. All of the people and workers in the building and the jail. 

In my opinion, it seems to me, have different practices. Different departments with different needs to the probation office.

On the whole, in the light of the information which I have, it seems that the practice of putting the jail and the prison into one, is not as good as putting the jail and the prison into one. It seems that putting the jail and the prison into one is not as good as putting the jail and the prison into one. The practice of the Probation Office is much as possible. With little to do as open one, and can make no suggestion about this.

Without comment about the Probation Board, I am confident that one thing worthy of emphasis is the people.

Namely that the room near by the jail's office, and the jail's office.

With the jail's office, in particular as an office for probation. With the jail's office, in particular as an office for probation, it is still something.

To work, so far as possible, opportunities for probation.

In general, I think that the plane to the plane to the plane, to which they
now are, are too complicated. A very considerable degree of simplification seems to me desirable.

I received some days ago your communication concerning Hitchcock Hall plans, indicating that the exterior was not satisfactory. I have not, however, seen the elevation, though I called at your office yesterday for that purpose. I doubt if the committee will be ready to make suggestions concerning the modification of the exterior of any building. We may be able to express the judgment that an exterior is not good, but we are not architects, and I fear can hardly tell an architect how to remedy a defect which we may see.

Yours very truly,

R.S. [signature]

P.S. Another point - the dedication plans touch the question of numbers. How many high school pupils shall be provided for?
I regret to have to inform you that the Committee were not satisfied with the statement of your position. I have not, however, seen the statement, and I call upon you to make a formal statement. The Committee will then be able to consider your case.

Yours very truly,
January 31st, 1907.

My dear Professor Chamberlin:—

Your favor of the 28th inst. is received. Your suggestion is certainly an excellent one and I have accordingly asked Professor Coulter to serve on the commission. Doubtless at such time as Mr. Coulter might be unable to be present, Professor Barnes might take his place. I saw Mr. Ryerson the other day and he said that he expected to be able to meet the commission now at almost any time. He spoke of his suggestion of putting the synoptical museum the other side of Lexington Avenue, and I got a pretty clear idea of his point of view. Mr. Moore has shown me also the plans for the Mathematical building. I discussed with him the question of the relation of that building on the one hand to Ryerson Hall, and on the other hand to the technological work. He seems quite convinced that the former and not the latter ought to be the ruling consideration. Your suggestion of the two buildings inside the quadrangle is certainly a very ingenious one so far as practical convenience is concerned. Mr. Ryerson may regard it, however, as an over-crowding of the grounds.
January 25th, 1907

My dear Professor Campertini:

Your letter of the 29th inst. is received. Your suggestion to continue an excellent one and I have accordingly asked Professor Confutor to serve on the commission. I am sure he will do so.

Professor Blouin might take his place. I can get on with the commission now as it is short of members to be present. Professor the other day said he was going to be in the Bhawan and I got a pretty good idea of the whole view. I have not seen me but the place for the Mathematical Institute.

I am now doing the difference of the relation of that publication on the same subject of the Mathematical Journal. It seems quite apparent that the former may not be the latter part to be the infinite. Your suggestion of the two publications inside the same century is certainly a very ingenious one. Mr. Revenon may regard it as a matter of convenience or concern for the convenience of the Rosnucc.
I think it is important, however, that you should adhere to your view as to leaving open space from 58th Street for a vista.

I note your suggestion as to the over-crowding of the library in Walker. Mr. Weller wants to eliminate the Anthropology from Walker. The Hall library is there in boxes where it is inaccessible, etc., etc., etc. It is perfectly plain what must be done.

It seems rather clear that the final student observatory cannot after all be connected as was first contemplated with a building in the quadrangle substantially surrounded by other high buildings. Putting it, on the other hand, on the Midway front would of course give a southern exposure, but I suppose would cut off the horizon on the other sides. The matter, I confess, is a puzzling one.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
I think it is important, however, that you should make to your view as to leaving open space from 38th Street to an avenue. I note your suggestion as to the over-crowding of the library in Walker. Mr. Walker wants to eliminate the anthropology from Walker. The Hilt Library is there in places where it is unnecessary, etc., etc. It is particularly plain what must be done.

It seems rather clear that the main student operation cannot occur after 4 p.m. connected as was that conformation with a building in the otherwise empty Putnam's. This is contrary to other high buildings on the other hand, on the library front wouldn't be a conflict or expose, but I suppose would out of the portion on the other side. The matter, I concluded, is a business one.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Johnson
Acting President Judson,

University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

I beg to raise the question whether Professor Coulter or Professor Barnes should not be appointed a member of the Museum Commission. The Botanical Department is interested in it, but for some reason, perhaps the absence of Professor Coulter, no representative was placed on the Commission. I have no doubt it was purely a matter of inadvertence. It would be helpful just now to the settlement of the "north end of the problem" if someone with tact and convictions, and interested in the educational as well as the scientific adaptability of the Museum, were appointed.

Merely as an incident revealing the typical situation in Walker, I may mention that just a moment ago I had occasion to go into the library, and found that of the thirty odd students desiring to use it, twelve were forced into the hall by its crowded condition and three of these were occupying the stairs, as the two tables we have placed there were also overcrowded.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chicag. February 14th, 1903.

My dear President Harper:—

I have just had an interview with Mr. Chamberlin with reference to the plans for Museum and Geology. He regards the general plan embodied in our sketches as entirely practicable, and only suggests some rearrangements of space. Of course this is to be expected. The chief points that he makes might perhaps be mentioned now, namely, the recommendation that the Museum should extend to Walker, in the full width of Walker on all floors instead of on the upper floors as I suggested. It is his thought that the space now occupied by driveway just east of Walker should be taken for the corridor and stairway with entrance both from the north and the south, as Haskell is now entered both from the east and the west. This would give an exit for foot passengers from the women's quadrangle northward, but no carriage exit.

The more I think of this plan the more I favor it. When the quadrangle is completed by the erection of Law Building on the east and History on the south to 59th Street, and the west to other portions of the quadrangle—this, it seems to me, will be ample, especially as there will be foot exit as indicated above.

Mr. Chamberlin's other suggestion is that the entire first floor be given to the Museum, and the quarters for Geology, etc. be placed
My dear President: 

I have just read an interesting article on the importance of the plane you have recently discussed with Mr. Carpenter. My knowledge of the plane is limited to your communication, but I am convinced of its potential value. 

He seems to have an excellent plane capable of reaching an altitude of 50,000 feet, and only requires some readjustments and modifications. The aircraft design itself appears to be superior to earlier models. 

I propose to take up the matter with Mr. Carpenter and discuss the possibility of acquiring such a plane for the university. I am confident that the funds are available for such an acquisition and believe it would significantly enhance our research capabilities. 

The article you mentioned seems to indicate that the plane can accommodate its own fuel supply and operate independently for extended periods. This would greatly expand our capabilities in various fields, particularly in the area of aerial photography and surveillance. 

The plane's ability to reach such heights and provide panoramic views of large areas is unprecedented. It seems to me that we should consider acquiring this plane to expand our research and educational programs. 

I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this matter and hope we can proceed with this acquisition as soon as possible.
on the upper floors. This would involve only very slight diminution of space given to the Museum Lecture Room. If this were put on the second floor the diminution of Museum space would be very slight.

I think, therefore, that the sketches can properly be laid before Mr. Ryerson and Mr. Walker with this statement. Mr. Chamberlin regards the plan as practicable, especially with such modification as I have penciled in Statement, Scheme 3.

I will send you the floor plan of the Museum and Geology Building with Mr. Chamberlin's suggestions. I should like to have this returned to me when you are through with it. Possibly you may not think it best to go into such detail at present; if so, they can be returned to me at once.

Yours very truly,

E. D. Burton

(C)
Chicago

The matter involves only a very slight adjustment on the upper floor. The space given to the Museum Lecture Room is quite more than on the second floor. The diminution of Museum space would not affect the fire hazard, I think. Moreover, the exhibitions can properly be held in the present building.

Before Mr. Robinson and Mr. Waterman will be many complications, as I have mentioned in a previous letter. I will send you the floor plan of the Museum and Geology Building with the proposed adjustments. I would like to have your approval to make the changes, and possibly you will find it best to go into some detail of presentation. If so, plan can be returned to me at once.

Yours very truly,

E. D. Burnham
My dear Mr. President:

I invited to meet me today such members of the Classical department as were in the city; they are, Mr. Hale, Mr. shorey and Mr. Laing. These gentlemen expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the plans of the Classical building, indeed very much pleased with them. If this may be taken, as I think it may, as an expression of the attitude of the Classical department the plan which I am transmitting to you, and through you to Mr. McLaughlin, marked "Plans of June 1908," have the approval of the departments.

I do not need to add to what I have said before with reference to my own earnest hope that some way be provided by which this building may be erected. Into the question of the needs of the Classical departments as compared with those of any other group I will not undertake to speak as the departments can better speak for themselves. But from the point of view of the general interest of the University, especially from the esthetic point of view, it seems to me eminently desirable that simultaneously with the erection of the Library building we should build the Classical building, thus from the sense and point of view of beauty completing the south facade of the main campus.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

July 13, 1908.
Mr. President:

I invited to meet me today many members of the Classical Department as were in the City. They are Mr. Hove, Mrs. Hove, Mr. Lunde, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Friccione, Mr. Tschirch, Mr. G. G. Coates, and Mr. Bush to hear an expression of the plan of the Classical Department of the University for the years 1928 and 1929. I have the honor of the occasion to say to you and particularly, you, Mr. Melentjev, marked "June 1928" have the approval of the department.

I do not mean to what I have said before with reference to my own earnest hopes that some may be brought within the perfecting may be executed into the plan of the department. The needs of the Classical Department are comparable with those of any other branch. I will not undertake to describe as the department.

The point of view of the general interest of the University especially from the scientific point of view, it seems to me,eminently applicable point in the University. The point is, we ought, with the Classical Department, from the same source, point of view as the University, cooperate the same source of the main camp.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago

The Divinity School

January 29, 1916

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you herewith the plans which Mr. Douglas and I have worked out and which he has drawn. You will notice his estimate figures on the upper right hand corner of the blue print showing that the expense of the building thus planned will be $189,352. This is, you will see, considerably less than $200,000, which we planned.

The building is a little longer than Rosenwald, but is narrower. The plan gives, you see, thirteen or fourteen large-sized class rooms and one lecture room capable of seating about 200. It also provides rest rooms and toilets for men and women, offices for the affiliated schools and other officials, a stock room with study places, introduced at Mr. Burton's suggestion, beneath the general reading room as in the Law Building, an entire floor given up to faculty offices and faculty room. In addition there are various other small rooms throughout the building which could be used for seminars or offices. Altogether the plan seems to me to be vastly superior to the original sketch and to give us exactly what we need for the development of the school along the lines we are now planning. Such a building would create an epoch in our theological education and might easily be the most beautiful building on the campus.

You will notice that the library reading room connects directly with Haekel. I would particularly call your attention to the very happy arrangement of the floor and basement, which gives us very impressive and very convenient entrances through the tower on both the east and the west sides of the junction of the southern wing of the main building.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Of course, also, the two east wing wings might be shifted.
President Judson,  
The University.  

My dear President Judson:  

This afternoon we have been going over the Divinity Chapel plans and model with Mrs. Bond at the architect's office, and she is much pleased with them in general. She finds only one defect in them, and that is the proposed small gallery at the east end over the vestibule or ante-chapel.  

The building of such a gallery seems to Mrs. Bond open to various objections. The stairway to it would occupy too large a part of the vestibule under it, and would destroy the symmetry and spaciousness of the vestibule. I think it is generally felt that a gallery tends to make its occupants not worshippers but spectators. Nor is the gallery needed for seating purposes. It would add only twenty-five or thirty seats to the seating capacity of the hall. The room will with the stalls on the platform seat 225 people, which should be enough for any Divinity Chapel service. For larger meetings the University has larger rooms enough,—Kent, Mandel, the University Chapel. Moreover, each of the Divinity Houses is planning its own chapel building. It would evidently be unwise to spoil the architectural effect of the Divinity Chapel for a few extra seats which would not be needed once in five years.  

A gallery seems decidedly out of place in a gothic chapel, and in so small a building, where the total effect is so important, seems particularly undesirable. The necessary height of the balcony rail too will in some degree obscure the great east window from much of the chapel floor.  

The desired vestibule can be secured by the erection of the beautiful screen of oak and glass already planned by the architects, without putting a gallery over it or covering it over in any way. This is in fact the method used to separate the ante-chapel from the chapel in all the older Oxford and Cambridge chapels that I recall. Against severe weather the glazed cloister through which the chapel will usually be entered will be a sufficient protection.  

The chapel and indeed the whole divinity group seem to all of us exceedingly fine and attractive. We only wish this one suggestion might be given consideration before the working drawings are too far advanced. This is of course a single
President Jackson
The University

My dear President Jackson:

I am writing to express my gratitude for the support and guidance you have provided to the University. The recent developments in the academic and administrative spheres have been impressive, and I am confident that under your leadership, the University will continue to flourish.

The University's reputation is well-deserved, and I believe it is essential to maintain the standards of excellence that have been set. I am particularly pleased with the recent initiatives aimed at improving the student experience and enhancing the educational programs.

I am committed to working closely with you to ensure that the University remains a beacon of knowledge and a source of inspiration for all who seek to learn and grow. Together, we can achieve great things.

Thank you for your dedication and leadership. I look forward to our continued collaboration.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
detail in what is, we think, a wonderfully beautiful and gratifying design.

 Truly yours,

 EJG-WW
Plains for Ashton + Math Bldg.

Referee 76th Feb.
Referee 38th St Build ing line 185

Month 7th From Referee 1941

May 28th
Office of
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge,
Architects.

Chicago, February 21, 1907

Wm. Jerome Clark, Representative.

In Re: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Prof. Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Yours of February 26th was received with copy
of requirements for the departments of Mathematics and Astronomy.
This I will hold until Mr. Coolidge's next visit
which I expect will be some time next week. We will then go over
the matter.

Yours very truly,

Dictated W.J.C.

[Signature]
February 20, 1907

My dear Mr. Clark:-

At the meeting of the Museum Commission at the Quadrangle Club about two weeks ago some new suggestions were made respecting the form and location of the building for mathematics and astronomy. Mr. Coolidge at that time requested that I should send him a statement of the requirements of this building. I have obtained these from the department of mathematics and astronomy, and inclose statement herewith. You will observe that the figures refer to interior dimensions of rooms and exclude corridors, stairs and walls.

The space assigned to astrophysics and geodesy is an addition to the original estimate, and I am not informed precisely what this distribution would be. I presume into classrooms, laboratory, office and computation room.

Very truly yours,

H.D.S.
My dear Mr. Clark:

At the meeting of the Museum Commission
at the Governor's Club about two months ago some new suggestions
were made regarding the rank and position of the Challinor for
biological and astronomical research.

Dr. Coolidge of that time reported
that I should send him a statement of the recommendations of
these gentlemen. I have obtained these from the Department of
biological and astronomical research and include statement hereof.

You will observe that the figures refer to interior dimensions
of rooms and sections, corridors, etc., and will

The space necessary to accommodate my collection is as
sufficient to the arbitrary estimate, and I am not inclined the-
least way this proposition many be. I propose into these
rooms, restoration office and consultation room

Very truly yours,

M. L. S.
Preliminary estimate of floor-space required in building to accommodate the departments of Mathematics and Astronomy.

1. Rooms mainly on the first and second floors and part of the third floor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Lecture-room</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Class-rooms, each 800</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing Room</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Rooms, total</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students' Conference rooms</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar Rooms</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Rooms</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locker Rooms</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum and Work-room</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computation Rooms</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor space of rooms, Astrophysics and Geodesy</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Rooms in Basement:
- Tool-room and work-shop, Dark-room, Constant temperature room, Clock Rooms, Spectroscope Room.
Preliminary estimate of floor space required in building

I. Rooms on the first and second floors and part of the third floor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>Room Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000 2</td>
<td>Large Lecture-Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000 1</td>
<td>Five Class-Rooms each 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000 1</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000 1</td>
<td>Drawing Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000 1</td>
<td>Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 3</td>
<td>Headings Rooms, total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 1</td>
<td>Student Conference Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 2</td>
<td>Seminar Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 2</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000 1</td>
<td>General Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 2</td>
<td>Toilet Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 2</td>
<td>Locker Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 2</td>
<td>Competition Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 1</td>
<td>Museum and Work-Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Rooms in basement:

- Tool Room and Work-shop
- Dark Room
- Coat-Room
- Game Room
- Clock Room
- Spectroscope Room
Memorandum to President Judson.

Not having Architect's estimates for the items with Sketch A, I have left out figures altogether. So far I can see from figures, $10,000 would cover them all. Architect fees are not included.

E.B.
June 5, 1916.

My dear Mr. President:

After a prolonged interview with Mr. Hodgdon, I am able to report as follows:

Mr. Hodgdon's original estimate, based on the idea of reducing costs as far as possible consistent with a good building was . . . . . . . . . . . . $52,500

1. To change the axis of the building involved new walls, windows and buttresses, costing . . . . . . 5,000

2. In the discussion of the plans with Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Hodgdon states that he was instructed to make the building 45 ft. high, rather than either of the other heights considered. This means, in excess of 35 ft., 5,760

3. Mr. Hodgdon was also instructed to make the woodwork as rich as possible, or words to that effect. The cost of this instruction in excess of the treatment of the building that would be satisfactory to me, and I think to you, is estimated at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19,700

4. The estimate of $97,647 includes $300 of unnecessary expense for hardware and $175 for drain pipe and waterproofing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 475

5. It also included $5000 for lead roof, above the cost of tile (Mr. Coolidge wanted lead, Mr. Ryerson prefers tile) 5,000
June 8, 1924

My dear Mr. President:

I have been in close contact with Mr. Hopkins. I am able to report the following:

Mr. Hopkins' salary committee was cast on the vote of the Board, and the report of the committee was accepted unanimously. The amount offered was $2,200.

In the meantime I have the pleasure with Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Reynolds that no new stations shall be made known to the public. The same is expected to be $2,200.

Mr. Hopkins was specifically instructed to make the arrangement.

To keep the public and the Board in complete confidence, I have no intention of giving any further information.

I am, therefore, at the discretion of the Board, to keep this information to myself.

I think it is best to keep this information confidential.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
6. There are included items that belong to furniture . . . . $3,860

7. Mr. Hodgdon did not include the basement in his estimate, having in mind a remark that I had made that perhaps the University would build this for library storage. The new plan makes this impossible. We must therefore add . . . . . . . . . . . 2,500

Total additions to original estimate $42,295

Margin of error . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,852

Total revised estimate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $97,647

To proceed in the opposite direction, we can make reductions as follows:

Reduce the interior height to 35 ft. . . . . $5,760

Simplify interior woodwork . . . . . 19,700

Use tile roof instead of lead . . . . . . 5,000

Eliminate unnecessary hardware, etc. . . . . 475

Transfer pews and cork carpet to furniture . . 3,860

$34,795 34,795

Balance . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $62,852

Further possible reductions:

We could, but I do not suppose we ought to, substitute plaster for stone on interior walls and save . . . . $2,800

There is an allowance for miscellaneous items which might possibly be eliminated of . . . . . . 4,000

We discussed the possibility of cutting out tracery from the stone of the windows and using wood instead of
To progress in the academic discipline, we can make...

Reductions as follows:

- Reduce the tuition per year to $2,500.
- Eliminate unnecessary expenses, etc.
- Transfer to a less expensive university where the same degree can be obtained.

Further necessary reductions:

- Reduce the annual income by $800.
- Eliminate the non-essential items and expenses.
- Transfer to an institution with a lower tuition fee.
H.P.J. - 3.

metal sash, but the saving seemed too small in proportion to the diminution of beauty.

The changes actually listed leave the exterior of the building unchanged except in height. The interior change is the substitution of simplicity for ornateness.

The figures are estimates of contractors who were warned not to make them too low. Actual bids may be lower. Architects' fees are not included.

I earnestly hope we may find some adjustment of the matter which will enable us to secure the building.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President H. P. Judson,

The University of Chicago.
June 9, 1916.

My dear Mr. President:

According to the estimate submitted to you in their letter of June 2d, Coolidge & Hodgdon estimated the cost of the proposed Divinity School Chapel at . . . . . . . . . . $97,647.

In an extended interview with them, I have learned that of this the interior woodwork, the carving of the roof timbers, excess of lead roof over tile, and other minor items, amount to 29,035.

The cost of the building exactly as planned, exclusive of interior furnishings, carving and wood trim, but complete with cut stone walls, timbered ceiling, and all other necessary structural parts, is thus estimated at . . . . . $68,612.

I beg leave to raise the question whether a distinction could be made between the building as above indicated and all else that is necessary to make it complete and ready for use, the latter being regarded as furniture, and a separate bid obtained for it; also whether the plans for the interior could not be so modified in the direction of simplicity as very considerably to reduce the cost of the items to be included under furniture. For example, it would seem to me that the wainscoting in the main portion of the room could be omitted, for the present at least, and that for the elaborately carved woodwork of the chancel there could be substituted simple stalls.
June 8, 1916.

My dear Mr. President:  

According to the estimates submitted to you in your letter of June 24, an increase in the cost of the proposed

Dwelling Building of $48,000, and in the cost of the Remodeling of the same Building of $30,000, would amount to $78,000.

In an exchange conversation with you I have learned that the cost of the Dwelling Building would, according to the vou estimation, be approximately $200,000, and in the Remodeling of the same $50,000, making a total of $250,000.

The cost of the public building, as estimated, was approximately $100,000, but complete with all the latest modifications and structural changes.

I feel that I need to raise the donation envelope a little more.

I am able to make known the public building as a positive indication of the necessity for making it complete and ready for use.

I am pleased to receive your letter of appointment, and I am preparing my appointment for mailing in the near future.

I am aware of the situation as your secretary to labor and to labor in the case of

the time to 12.30 a.m. and duration 1.30 a.m. for example, if working

see to that the carpenter in the main room of the house

sections are satisfied, you the presence of least and end for the

amendments can be made of the original, to modify and engraft

safely safely.
H.P.J. - 2.

In this connection, I suggest that the large west window at the end of the chancel be omitted, with a view to placing the organ at this point. This, together with the simplifying of the roof by the omission or postponement of the carving of the timbers, might perhaps materially reduce the cost of the building, strictly so called, below the above estimate of $68,612.

The items to be included in the second bid would then be as follows:

- Pews and the setting of them, estimated at...
- Cork carpet, estimated at ....
- Pulpit stalls 
- Electric fixtures
- Organ - to be postponed for the present, if necessary
- Lectern and pulpit - to be postponed for the present, if necessary

Total

In the hope that in order to secure the erection of this building at the present time, in all essential and permanent features as now planned, the University would be willing to supplement the gift of the donor, it would be my further suggestion that when the two bids, one for the building and one for the necessary furniture, are obtained steps be taken to ascertain whether the prospective donor would give the amount necessary for the building, the University undertaking the furnishing, or whether an arrangement could be effected by which the donor would give a specified portion of the cost of the building, the University providing the necessary additional sum for building and furniture.

Very truly yours,

President H. P. Judson,

The University of Chicago.

[Signature]
In this connection I suggest that the phrase "window in the sky" be used to describe the area of the point of view to be regarded as the area of the point of view. The phrase "window in the sky" is preferred to "area of the point of view" because it emphasizes the preponderance of the mental image over the real situation. Therefore, it may be concluded that the phrase "window in the sky" should be used to describe the area of the point of view.

Following:

Dear sir,

In order to ensure the accuracy of the statement...

The University would be willing to undertake the...
The University of Chicago

Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

February Thirteen
1 9 2 0

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President:

I am sending with this a copy of a letter received from Mr. Goodhue, directed to Mr. Ryerson, with respect to ventilating and an engineer.

My supposition is that Neiler, Rich & Company might well be the engineers as they are the engineers of the Power Plant.

Very truly yours,

WH:EB
Enc.
Office of the University of Chicago

Office of the Comptroller

(Handwritten text)

Mrs. President:

I am writing this note to inform you of the recent

adoption of a new policy by the Board with

regard to the appointment of new faculty.

The policy is as follows:

New faculty members will be appointed to the

positions in the order of their arrival.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
February 9, 1930.

Martin A. Ryerson, Esq.,
134 S. LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Since you were in here the other day I have talked over with my manager the question of the heating and ventilating of the Chapel. He points out, and very rightly too, that a congregation of two thousand people would very soon absorb the fresh air in the building, and at the expiration of a service lasting over an hour, there would be without doubt great heaviness in the atmosphere. Furthermore, this could not be relieved very well in Chicago by opening the windows as on some occasions the temperature may be below zero. I therefore consider it advisable to call in a consulting engineer to study this problem of heating and ventilating. If he thinks we can get away with a less elaborate system than the fan one, we would gladly do so; but from our study of the conditions in St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's here in the city, I believe that some means of extracting the foul air should be provided. Will you therefore please take this matter up and send me as soon as possible the necessary instructions.

Another point about which I have already spoken is the matter of the foundations. Is there an engineer in Chicago with whom you have dealt in the past, and who is most familiar with your problem? If there is, as soon as our engineer has computed the loads coming on the various piers and walls, we will send a diagrammatic plan with these indicated on it for his information so that he can readily send us the necessary piling plan. I would also appreciate your advice on this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Bertram G. Goodhue.
Dear Mr. Raymond,

Since you were in New York City last April, I have been working on the preparation of our proposal for the new office building you mentioned. I have also been making arrangements for the construction of the new office building in Chicago. I want to make sure that the design meets all of your specifications.

Another point I must mention is the matter of the new offices in the building. As you know, we plan to use the offices for our New York offices. We have been discussing the matter with our architects. If you have any suggestions or comments, please let me know.

I hope to see you soon and I look forward to discussing the matter further.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
February 17, 1930

Dear Mr. Heckman:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th enclosing copy of a letter written to Mr. Eyerson by Mr. Goodhue. Would it be necessary to have a meeting of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds on this matter? It is obvious that those points need careful attention.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
134 S. La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

HFJ:JN
Dear Mr. Heckman:

I am in receipt of your of the 18th instant

copy of a letter written to Mr. Houghton by Mr. Goodhue

wonder if it be necessary to have a meeting of the Committee

on June 19th and prepare a note to Mr. Bergh to appoint

the three houses and present the Committee with

Very truly yours,

Mr. William Heckman

I. E. T. Cassell & Co.

Chicago, Ill.
Wallace Heckman, Esq.,
154 S. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

October 23, 1920.

Dear Mr. Heckman:

Your letter of October 20 received yesterday is quite as surprising to me as you say my last one was to you. As I wrote you, I expect to be in Chicago tomorrow and on the following Wednesday. My time on Wednesday will be pretty limited, -- however, it will suffice to give me three hours at your office when I will be glad indeed to go over everything with you; in fact I should be glad to have you call the conference you suggest.

It is true that the amount allotted for the chapel ten or more years ago was $1,500,000. It is equally true, and quite apart from any special building whatsoever, that to produce the same result today would cost two and one-half times as much. This is a well-recognized fact established by conditions both in labour and material.

Let us look at the matter from another angle. Suppose my guess estimate of 30 cents to be correct, the cubage of the building as designed is 2,550,975, not including foundations. For these we employed an eminent firm of engineers who estimate the cost of their portion of the work at $150,000. You say that upon the two bases, one of an allotment of $1,500,000, and the other my guess estimate of 30 cents per cu. ft. was given me the authority to proceed with the plans and specifications. At the time this authority was sent me, we had already repeatedly called the Committee’s attention to the fact that prices had advanced enormously and were constantly advancing by leaps and bounds. Indeed, I wrote you personally that I felt certain another million would be needed. This was about a year ago, since when prices have further enormously increased. To tell the truth, labour is still advancing, though materials have, I understand, reached a temporary hold-up.

You say that "any statement or intimation by you of any radical change," etc., "would have resulted in an entirely different situation", yet I made such statements to you on April 23, July 24, October 15, 1919, and to Dr. Judson on May 8, May 16, 1919. I can't see that I could have warned you more frequently or more completely yet I was directed to complete working drawings and specifications in accordance with the terms of the contract between the University and myself. In December last year, Mr. Ryerson wrote asking me to prepare certain perspectives, etc., to be shown to the donor. These drawings were completed and turned over to Mr. Ryerson and Dr. Judson when they were in New York on the 13th of last January. Three or four days later, the drawings were returned to this office.
and Mr. Ryerson called to request certain changes which were forthwith incorporated. Following this, on Jan. 21st, I wrote Mr. Ryerson expressing my regret at the cost of building and the hope that he had explained the matter clearly and fully to the donor.

It was toward the end of August 1919 that we received the letter, signed by Mr. Ryerson as President of the Board of Trustees, authorizing us to proceed with the working drawings but stating that these "should not be carried beyond the general plans and elevations without further consultation with the Committee."

Since the receipt of this authorization I have several times exhibited the drawings either to individual members of the Committee, like Mr. Ryerson, or to the Trustees convened at your office. The drawings were generally approved, all suggested changes made and criticisms met. That we have prepared certain ¼" scale details was because such were necessary to intelligently complete the quarter inch drawings and to obtain more exact figures. Furthermore, no charge for those extra drawings appears in my bill nor for the studies etc. for the completion of the group.

I appreciate the fact that the bill sent you—which was prepared by my bookkeeper and merely vised by me—-is, from an architect's point of view, a large one in that it represents a tremendous volume of work,—the best that this office is capable of producing. In order to give it my approval, before it was mailed I examined the correspondence and, more particularly, the terms of our contract without finding anything to justify the sending of a bill in any other form or for any other sum. If I am wrong in this, and I don't want to be unreasonable, unjust or—even while just—grasping, nor do I want to disturb the pleasant relations that have so far existed, I should, therefore, be glad indeed to have any error I may have made pointed out to me and will hold myself at your orders next Wednesday morning for this purpose.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) Bertram G. Goodhue,

I'll go direct from the train to the Blackstone Hotel.
If we want the one of another 10% that we receive of the total after the tested" saying of Mr. X, 10% as President of the National Cooperative Committee. We find it necessary to assist them in their work by keeping the directory and the Statistical and Information Committee.

Since the receipt of the supplementary I have received letters from various members of the Committee, asking for information about their work. The Committee is now very well announced. The information we have received is very useful, as we have some statistics which may be of interest to those who are engaged in cooperative work. I have therefore decided to forward this information to you for your consideration.

I understand the facts that the filling of your reports, as well as the improvement of the organization, is a matter of great importance to the National Cooperative Committee. I have therefore taken the liberty to send you a copy of our report, with the hope that it may be of some assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
October 21, 1920.

Wallace Heckman, Esq.,
134 S. LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Heckman:

Again I am writing to warn you that I am coming to Chicago, and again on an awkward day, to wit, next Sunday. I, together with a couple of my competitors, in the Kansas City War Memorial are coming on together and will be in Chicago from 9:45 Sunday morning until 7:10 the same evening. A note addressed to the Blackstone will reach me. Then, on the way back, I will be there between 9:15 A.M. and 12:40 P.M. Wednesday the 27th.

Perhaps you will feel that I am writing this to indicate that I would like to talk to you rather than that you would like to talk to me, and I am not sure that this would not be a perfectly just inference.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) Bertram G. Goodhue.
October 21, 1930

Mr. E. R. Greer

Dear Mr. Greer:

I am writing to say that I am coming to Chicago on Monday, December 12th, to meet you and to discuss the matter of my contemporaneous trip to the Kansas City World's Fair. I understand that we will be able to cooperate on the foreign section of the fair, and I am enclosing a note regarding the Pictorial section with respect to the counter we will be occupying. I would be glad to discuss the possibilities of the foreign counter with you if I have an opportunity to speak with you. I am enclosing a copy of the schedule which will be the basis for our work.

Please let me know when I will be able to meet you and to discuss these matters.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. R. Greer, Controller
The University of Chicago
Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

October Twenty Seven
1 9 2 0

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President:

After a full conference, it was agreed that Mr. Goodhue would write a letter, of which the accompanying is a copy, and that the University would pay at this time the amount mentioned in the accompanying copy of bill.

Very truly yours,

WH:RA
Encs.
October Twenty Seven

President Harry Phipps Jr.

University of Chicago

My Dear President:

After a full conference in

we are pleased that the University and the Association are

a letter of adoption by the University counsel and that the University would

by a date given for the matter referred to

the association and copy of letter.

Very truly yours.

A. H.

[Signature]