January 25, 1929

My dear Mr. Steere:

Enclosed is the original report of the Committee on Symbolism for the Mathematics Building, which I have approved.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. L. R. Steere
City Office

Original sent to Mr. Steere
Copy retained in President's Office
January 55, 1955

Mr. Great Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed is the original report of the Committee on Education for the

Department of Education which I have approved.

Yours faithfully,

Frederick Woodward

Acting President

Mr. I. V. Secrest

Chief Officer

Original sent to Mr. Secrest

Copy retained in President's Office
President F. C. Woodward  
Faculty Exchange  

My dear President Woodward:  

I hand you herewith the original and one copy of the report of the Committee on Symbolism for the new Mathematics Building. We desire any further suggestions from the Architect or from yourself and the Trustees. We wish to cooperate in every way possible.

Yours very truly,  

[Signature]

H. E. Slaughter, Chairman
I am pleased to report that

I have reviewed the

attached copy of the report of the Committee

on Education for the new Information Initiative to

evaluate and recommend additional steps the Committee

can undertake to improve the situation. We will need to

Proceed with the best

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name and Title]
October 31, 1928

Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

Mr. H. E. Slaught
Department of Mathematics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 29th received asking that the inscriptions over certain doorways be changed to allow for several words in each. These changes are all satisfactory to us and we await your suggested designs and more specific instructions.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

DOS:F
CC D. Rm.
October 31, 1933

Dr. Harold A. Keenly Matt

Professor of Education
Department of Education
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 29th received yesterday.

Considering that the information you have requested concerning the number of all Negroes to take the new test and the number of those who have taken the new test, I am sending you the following figures:

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

CC: [Name]
October 29, 1928

Mr. Charles R. Klauder
1429 Walnut Street

My dear Mr. Klauder:

The committee on symbolism for the new mathematics buildings is busily engaged in formulating its report, but we need some advice from you on one point now.

We understand that the inscription over the arch #118 may contain as many as 140 to 150 letters. Also when Mr. Taylor was here he said that the inscriptions over the doors #126 and #127 could likewise be as extensive as #118 if we desired.

Again he said that the space over door #115 and #116 might be rearranged so as to allow more extensive inscriptions than the shields would permit.

We are proposing to make all of the above inscriptions by using the names of famous mathematicians but we are hoping that they can be worked in by some kind of artistic designs which will keep them from looking like a mere bulletin board tabulation. We may be able to suggest some appropriate design but of course leave final decision with you.

What we wish to know now is whether we may count upon using the space to the extent indicated by Mr. Taylor.

Yours very truly

[Signature]

Chairman of the Committee
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SYMBOLISM FOR THE
NEW MATHEMATICS BUILDING.

All the places specified by the Architect
for inscriptions are given below with his notations,
but they are arranged in groups about the various
entrances.

GROUP I. MAIN SOUTH ENTRANCE.

B. Arch over entrance E 102. Official inscription
   BERNARD A ECKHART HALL

E. Arch over the door E 101. We recommend
   THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

L 1, L 2. Two shields, right and left of Arch E 102.
   Portrait heads of NEWTON and GAUSS

GROUP II. MAIN NORTH ENTRANCE.

C. Arch over the entrance E 125. An arrangement
   of the names:
   LEIBNIZ, EULER, JACOBI, POINCARÉ, CAUCHY

Note. The names in this group and in all sub-
sequent groups are given in chronological
order, but they may be put in a different order
if it better suits the architect's designs. It
is hoped that the designs may be such as to
avoid the appearance of a mere bulletin-board
list of names.
October 27th, 1928

Mr. Charles Z. Klauder
1429 Walnut Street

Dear Mr. Klauder:

Replying to your telegram of the 24th, I talked this over with Mr. Taylor and showed him a number of photographs. The real fine photographs of the Chapel came so late that we could not use them in our present literature, and some of the foreground still showed marks of the construction.

Mr. Murray of Goodhue Associates in New York is expecting to have some interior photographs as well as a new set of exterior ones taken soon by a competent architectural photographer. I hope that you will not need these at once so that there will be time for us to furnish some of the later more perfect photographs.

In the meantime kindly accept with my compliments the enclosed booklet which we are issuing for the dedication ceremonies. With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Flock

LHF:K
CC-LRG
CC-FCW
CC-Publicity Office
October 30th, 1939

Mr. William E. Knepper

1529 W. Main Street


Dear Mr. Knepper:

I hope this letter finds you well and that you are enjoying your vacation.

I am writing to inform you of the progress of the project we have been working on. The photographs have been completed and are ready for review. Please find attached the photographs for your perusal.

If you have any questions or feedback, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[CO-Police Office]

[CO-PEO]

[CO-PEO]
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SYMBOLISM FOR THE NEW MATHEMATICS BUILDING.

All the places specified by the Architect for inscriptions are given below with his notations, but they are arranged in groups about the various entrances.

GROUP I. MAIN SOUTH ENTRANCE.

B. Arch over entrance E 102. Official inscription

BERNARD A ECKHART HALL

E. Arch over the door E 101. We recommend

THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

L 1, L 2. Two shields, right and left of Arch E 102.

Portrait heads of NEWTON and GAUSS

GROUP II. MAIN NORTH ENTRANCE.

C. Arch over the entrance E 125. An arrangement of the names:

LEIBNIZ, EULER, JACOBI, POINCARÉ, CAUCHY

Note. The names in this group and in all subsequent groups are here given in chronological order, but they may be put in a different order if it better suits the architect's designs. It is hoped that the designs may be such as to avoid the appearance of a mere bulletin-board list of names.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SYMPTOMS FOR THE
HEX HETEROGENIC BUILDING

ATT the place mentioned on the notice
for inscription are given below with the necessary
put | as necessary to ensure respect for the interest

GROUP I. MAIN HETEROGENIC

R I. 6. If the notice is given for 1797, the notice
HERMAPHRODITIC BUILDING

R I. 6. If the notice is given for 1797, the notice

GROUP II. MAIN HETEROGENIC

C. Stop on the entrance to the entrance of the

off the entrance:

[Redacted text]
F. Arch over the door E 126, leading to first floor west corridor. An arrangement of the names: CAVENDISH, FOURIER, OERSTED, FRANKLIN, OHM, FRAUENHOFER, HELMHOLTZ, BECQUEREL, GIBBS, RÖMNTGEN.

G. Arch over the door E 127, leading to the northwest stairway: An arrangement of the names: CREMONA, LOBACHEVSKII, ABEL, HAMILTON, GALOIS, SYLVESTER, WEIERSTRASS, ADAMS, HILL, RIEMANN.

GROUP III. ENTRANCE THROUGH RYERSON PASSAGE WAY.

A. A. Over the north and south arches, E 131, E 133.

We recommend no inscriptions, but do not object to tracery if the Architect desires.

H 1. Over entrance E 132 to the Physics Building:

RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY

H 2. Over entrance E 134 to the Mathematics Building:

BERNARD A. ECKHART HALL

GROUP IV ENTRANCE THROUGH MANDEL PASSAGE WAY.

P. Over the door, E115, leading to the northeast stairway. An arrangement of the names: AHMES, EUCLID, ARCHIMEDES, AL-KHOWARIZMI, BHASKARA, LEONARDO, COPERNICUS, GALILEO, KEPLER, DESCARTES.

Q. Over the door E 116, to the High Voltage Laboratory: An arrangement of the names: FARADAY, KELVIN, HERZ, ROWLAND.
R. Over the door, E 118, leading to first floor east corridor. An arrangement of the names:
NAPIER, HUYGENS, BERNOULLI, D'ALEMBERT, LAGRANGE, LAPLACE, FRESNEL, HENRY,
NEWCOMB, MAXWELL.

GROUP V. THE VARIOUS REMAINING SHIELDS, 22 IN ALL

With respect to all the shields except the two, L1 and L2, in Group I, we wish to allow the greatest freedom to the Architect, but we would make the following suggestions for his guidance in case they prove practicable.

K1 to K6. THE SIX SHIELDS UNDER THE ORIELS:

We would suggest the six regular solids if this is feasible:

Photographs of Models on the Original

Tetrahedron Hexahedron Octahedron Dodekahedron Icosahedron Sphere

O1 to O3. Above Arch E 117, west end of Mandel Passage Way: We suggest the shields of three great universities which have profoundly affected the development of mathematics in America:

GOETTINGEN, PARIS, CAMBRIDGE
MALCOLM K. WHEAT, C.S.C.

SHAPE AND FORMATION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

This is the first of a series of papers to be published in the Journal of Education. The purpose of the series is to examine the current state of the school system in the United States and to suggest ways in which it can be improved.

The school system is a complex and multifaceted institution, with a variety of stakeholders including parents, teachers, students, and policymakers. Each of these groups has its own interests and priorities, which can sometimes conflict with one another.

One of the most significant challenges facing the school system is the need for more funding. Many schools are underfunded, which can lead to overcrowding, outdated facilities, and a lack of resources for teachers and students.

Another challenge is the need for better integration of students with special needs. Many schools do not have the resources or the expertise to provide the necessary support for these students.

Finally, there is a need for greater diversity in the teaching force. The current teaching force is not representative of the student population it serves, which can lead to a lack of understanding and empathy from teachers.

In conclusion, the school system is facing a number of significant challenges. However, with the right policies and funding, it is possible to improve the system and create a better learning environment for all students.
J 1 to J 10, IN THE GABLES, AND M 1, M2 IN THE NORTH BAYS: We suggest the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, or if this is not feasible then Grotesques selected by the Architect. Likewise a Grotesque for Shield N on the west elevation.

The Committee desires further questions or suggestions from the Architect and we stand ready to cooperate in any way indicated.

Respectfully submitted by unanimous agreement of the Committee

W. D. MacMillan, representing Astronomy
J. K. Morse, representing Physics
H. E. Slaught, Chairman, representing Mathematics
January 7th, 1929

Mr. H. E. Slaught,
Chairman,
Committee on Symbolism.

Dear Mr. Slaught:

Eckhart Hall

The Architects ask if you cannot give them your decision particularly with reference to the inscriptions for various doors and arches.

They are now engaged in making full-size drawings for the stonework and will be ready in a few days for the inscriptions.

Anything you can do to accelerate this requirement will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Flock.

LRF:EM

CC:CEKlauder

PC:Woodward

LR:Sears
January 15th, 1938

Mr. R. E. Blamey
Chairman
Committee on Radium

Dear Mr. Blamey:

I regret to inform you that I am unable to attend the meeting of the Committee on Radium which has been called for January 15th.

I trust that you will be able to proceed with the meeting in my absence.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not legible in the image.]
Committee on Symbolism
Eckhart Hall
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Slaught:  

Enclosed please find one set of blue prints consisting of eighth scale elevations and details, architect's drawings #1004, sheets #5, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14, together with three copies of list of inscriptions and charges.

The architect asks that we give him our decision just as soon as practicable.

I shall be glad to be called upon if I can be of assistance in this connection.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flock
Dear Mr. Smith:

Secretary A. Stapleton

Enclosed please find one set of the minutes
containing the list of BCC Association nominees. If
the payee indicates 4,000, should be 4,000. If
not, I will send you a list of the names that
will indicate.

The minimum wage that we now pay is 30 cents
per hour.

I am able to open a checking account. I can
be of assistance to your connection.

Yours very truly,

P. R. Voak

[Signature]
SYMBOLS

October 15, 1928.

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS AND CHARGES

BERNARD A. EKHBART HALL

For

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A - Inscription over arch - E133 - 16 to 22 letters.
B - " " " - E102 - "Bernard A. Ekhart Hall".
C - " " " - E133 - about four words, with large shield and two small shields.
D - " " " - E131 - same as A.
E - " " " - E101 - "Physics - Mathematics".
F - Inscription with or without shield over door - E126.
G - Similar to F over door - E127.
H1 - One word inscription over door - E122 and shield.
H2 - Similar to H1 over door E134.
J1 to J10 - Ten shields in gables, forty-eight feet above grade.
K1 to K6 - Six shields under oriels, seventeen feet above grade.
L1 and L2 - Two shields over arch - E102.
M1 and M2 - Two shields on north bays, thirty-two feet above grade.
N - Shield on west elevation, thirty-six feet above grade.
O1 to O3 - Three shields above arch - E117.
P - Shield above door - E116
Q - Two shields above door E115.
R - Inscription above door E118 - 140 to 160 letters.
July 10, 1928

My dear Mr. Slaught:

I am glad you are willing to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Symbolism for the Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory. Mr. Steere will let you know when the services of the Committee are required, and what the nature of your work will be.

Yours cordially

Frederic Woodward

Acting President

Mr. H. E. Slaught
Department of Mathematics
July 5, 1928

Mr. Frederic Woodward
Acting President of the University of Chicago
Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Woodward:

I received your memorandum asking me to act as chairman of the Committee on Symbolism for the Bernard Eckhart Laboratory. I am not very clear as to the duties of this Committee, but I assure you that whatever is possible I shall be glad to do. It would be well if this Committee could be informed as soon as possible with respect to the progress of the building plans, etc.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

HES/KF
To Dr. [Name]

[Paragraphs cut off]

[Paragraphs cut off]

Dear [Name],

[Paragraphs cut off]

[Paragraphs cut off]

[Paragraphs cut off]

[Paragraphs cut off]

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
June 6, 1928

Mr. H. E. Slaught
Mr. J. K. Morse
Mr. W.D. MacMillan

Upon the request of the Board of Trustees of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, I am appointing a committee on symbolism for the Bernard Eekhart Laboratory. Will you be good enough to serve as members of this committee, and will Mr. Slaught please act as chairman?

Professor Edgar Goodspeed has had a good deal of experience in the use of symbols in Gothic architecture, and I suggest that you consult him whenever you deem it expedient.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC WOODWARD

FW*E
Under the direction of the Board of Trustees,

Commerce College and Academy, I am submitting

a committee on estimates for the current session.

I respectfully offer you my best wishes to secure an

increase of the committee, the will of the students.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
August 6, 1928

Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

Mr. L. R. Flook
Superintendent of Construction
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Flook:

I have your letter of August 2 and fear after reading it that I have not in my letters of July 23 and 30 made myself sufficiently clear.

The Mathematics Building is somewhat more involved and complicated than buildings usually are for the reason that it is not entirely a classroom building and yet has some classrooms, casually located, and these must conform with a law in Chicago which requires a lighting of one to five. We have never had to meet that condition of glass area in any of our other college work. If the building were entirely made up of classrooms, the problem would be easier.

Now, the questions of design, construction and heating and ventilating have always to be coordinated, but where so much of the wall surface is given up to glass, as in this building, to make a start on the working drawings is somewhat like finding the beginning of the circumference of a circle. We could long ago have started our 1/8th inch scale linen drawings of the elevations and plans, but I held off hoping that I could discuss the matter of heating and ventilating with the engineer or his representative in this office, where the architect, the engineer of construction and the engineer for the heating plant could all discuss their necessities. This meeting would then be a point of departure for all.

We now have determined on the architectural form of the windows, piers, mouldings, size of openings, etc. We have also considered the necessary thickness of wall, as well as the floor supports in relation to the piers, but one factor is left out and that is a definite consideration of where our risers will be placed. We do not see how the engineer can locate his pipes from such drawings as we are sending him, but we think after an hour's conversation in this office there would be no doubt in his mind or ours as to where they should be.
Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

August 6, 1928

Mr. L. R. F. - #2

placed. If the engineer does not come here, we shall have to send one of our representatives and Mr. Gibson, our engineer of construction, to Chicago and then they will not have the advantage of my cooperation unless I too should come. It, therefore, seems advisable to us to have the engineer come here.

We are trying our utmost to comply with the University's request for speed, but find that we are unable to make the progress we desire until these questions are settled. We have already been longer on this building than is usual, part of the reason being that several departments have to have their problems satisfactorily solved and coordinated in one building and partly because we wish to obtain the very best results. While we are not disturbed at all by the lapse of time, we know that the University is.

Would it not be possible for the engineers to meet us here in this office? Perhaps you would like to sit in at such a conference.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Charles Z. Klauder

CZK: B

Cc Dr. Woodward
Mr. Steere
D. Rm.
Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing to express my sincere thanks for your guidance and support throughout my academic journey. Your dedication to teaching and mentoring has not only enriched my intellectual growth but has also inspired me to pursue my dreams with determination.

I appreciate the opportunity to have been part of your class, and your encouragement has been invaluable. Your insights and expertise have truly made a significant impact on my understanding of the subject.

Once again, thank you for everything.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Copy To: E. Knauffer

End
Mr. Frederic Woodward  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

My dear Mr. Woodward:  

I am in receipt of your letter of July 19th concerning the designation of the Bernard A. Eckhart Hall, and have given instructions to Mr. Flook to see that the plans carry this designation.

Believe me,  

Sincerely yours,  

Thomas E. Donnelley

TED/MCN
July 16, 1928

My dear Mr. Donnelley:

We have all fallen into the habit of referring to the new building for Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy, as the Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory. I have consulted the faculty committee and it is agreed that the name should be "Bernard A. Eckhart Hall."

It is true that the Physics Department will have a number of laboratory rooms in the building, but it is not primarily a laboratory building, and as a home for the Mathematics Department the word "Hall" is deemed more appropriate.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Steers.

Yours cordially,

Frederic Woodward

Acting President

Mr. T. E. Donnelley
781 Plymouth Court
Chicago, Illinois
We have all fallen into the habit of not reporting the essential features. I must therefore, as the President, in my capacity as the only one to have seen this message, add some comments on the necessity for emphasis on "efficient." I feel that the President's recommendation will have a marked influence in the field of industrial training, and as a fact, I have had a fundamental influence on the work. I believe the industrial training department is the most "efficient." I am nothing a part of this matter to me.

Georgen

Home Secretary

Industrial Commissioner

Poste Resident
July 16th, 1928

Mr. F.C. Woodward:

Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

In conference with Professor Bliss, Chairman of the Faculty Committee for the new building, he brought up the question of the name of this building stating his objection to the use of the word "laboratory". I understand that he has suggested that the building be called Bernard A. Eckhart Hall.

I discussed this with Mr. Steere before he left on a vacation. Mr. Steere asks if you will be good enough to address a letter to Mr. Donnelley with your recommendation for the name of the building so that the matter might be acted upon at the next meeting of the Committee on Buildings & Grounds.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Flook

LRF:K
Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward,
Harper Hall,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

We enclose herewith, for your information, copy of the notes made by our Consulting Structural Engineer during his visit to Chicago on July 11th and 12th.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

EKT-L
Enc.

cc-D.Rm.
Minutes on Structural Questions of Visit to Chicago on July 11th and 12th, 1928.

An all day conference was held on Wednesday, July 11th, at the office of Mr. Flook, at which Mr. Flook, representing the University, and Messrs. Taylor and Gibson, of Charles Z. Klauder, were present. Professor Compton was called on during the afternoon. The structural questions brought up at this meeting were as follows:

Foundations: We were advised by Mr. Flook that for buildings of the height of Eckhart Hall, concrete spread foundations were used. The soil pressure found satisfactory for this height of building is 3,500 lbs. per sq. ft. Piles are not used for buildings unless they are over 5 stories in height.

Reinforced Concrete: Gravel is to be used for the coarse aggregate. In specifying the mix, the water ratio is to be used instead of the proportions usually named.

Basement Walls: The basement walls are to be reinforced concrete.

Test Pits: Test pits had been made which will be about the centre of the building, one being on the front of the building and the other at the rear. In front of the building this pit was excavated about 6'6", and water was found at 6'0" below the sidewalk level. The other hole seemed to be on slightly higher ground and, therefore, water was found at a depth of about 6'6". It was called to the attention of Mr. Flook that the Building Code requires borings to be made to a depth of 35'0" or more to verify the material found at this depth. Mr. Flook stated that they had already made such tests for the Building Department and that in his opinion no additional deep borings would be required for this building.

Sump Pit: A sump pit with 4" drain will be required in the basement, the pit to be lined with a c.i. basin with cover.

Basement Floor: It was suggested by Mr. Flook that the basement floor be made 8" in thickness and be reinforced. A caulked joint between the basement floor and the walls is desirable. It was suggested by Mr. Flook that the waterproofing and damp-proofing required for the basement should be done by the Imperial Waterproofing and Damp-Proofing Co., of Chicago, as they have been very successful in their work at the University.
Live Loads: The floors are to be designed for the following live loads:

- Corridor: 75#
- Stairways: 100#
- Class rooms: 75#
- Roof: 25#

The Building Code of the City of Chicago really only calls for a live load of 40# for class rooms, but Mr. Flook stated that it is very often found desirable to move partitions and, therefore, if the floors for the offices and class rooms were designed for 75#, then they could move the partitions as they desired. Therefore, I will design all floors for class rooms, offices and lavatories to support a live load of 75# per sq.ft.

Roof: The structural work for the roof is to be of fireproof materials. Mr. Flook made the suggestion that on top of the slab should be placed 2 x 3" sleepers, 16" on centers, and the space between the sleepers filled with fire-resisting material. To these sleepers should be nailed 1" sheathing, to which the slate is to be nailed. The structural members of the roof are to be either steel or reinforced concrete. Mr. Flook stated that they have constructed some steep roofs of reinforced concrete.

Structural Plans: On account of the long spans, it will be necessary to use structural steel for the auditorium and also any other places where the span is too great for reinforced concrete, but the reinforced concrete is to be used wherever possible. Steel tile with concrete joists seems to be preferable on account of cost. The suspended ceiling under the joists is to be supported by 3/4" channels spaced 12" on centers and by #18 galvanized wire mesh.

W. Herbert Gibson

cc-Mr. Donnelley
Dr. Woodward
Mr. Steere
Meiler, Rich & Co.
Mr. Flook
The floor plan to be prepared for the following:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Store</th>
<th>Lunch Room</th>
<th>Kitchen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The building code of the City of Chicago legally only allows for a raise of 7% for 100 counter space. At the present time, it is very often found necessary to move partitions and decrease the floor plan of the office to the floor. Any move could cause some partitions to be altered and I am certain I will make the floor plan to the office to the floor. I am preparing a map of the floor.

The structural work for the floor is to be of timber or structural steel. The floor plan, if properly planned, will fit with the structural steel. The floor plan is to be calculated to the floor. The structural work is to be calculated to the floor. The floor plan is to be calculated to the floor. The floor plan is to be calculated to the floor.

Mr. Herrington

Mr. Kelly, Owner & Co.
Plumbing:

Flush Valve to be Glenn.
Seats black or maroon, "Church" or "Whalebonite".
Urinals, like Douglas' half length and with automatic flush.
Lavatories, china
Metal parts chromium plated
Mirrors without any frames

(Note: A 10" wide shelf should be provided across W.C. cubicle back)

Although other buildings have some outside rain conductors they all give trouble with ice and it is preferable to have inside, using either galvanized steel or galvanized wrought iron pipe.

Soapstone sinks will be provided by the Owner. The Plumber is to set the sinks and provide and set all piping, fittings, faucets, drain inlets, etc.

E. K. Taylor

cc-Mr. Donnelley
Dr. Woodward
Mr. Steere
Mr. Flook
Minute Book
Minutes of Conference
Unit of Chicago

Date: June 3, 1930

Subject: Allocation of Resources

The following agenda was proposed:

1. Allocation of funds to states and territories on the basis of population
2. Allocation of funds to states and territories on the basis of need
3. Allocation of funds to states and territories on the basis of previous expenditure

The meeting adjourned without further action.
July 17, 1928.

Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Hall

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward,
Harper Hall,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

We are enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of the minutes of two meetings attended by our representatives while in Chicago July 11th and 12th.

Very truly yours,

Charles Z. Klauder

EKT-L
Encs.

cc-D.Rm.
Date: 6.12.1939

Re: Payment of Rent

For the month of

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

Present: Mr. Rich and Mr. Jenson representing Neiler, Rich & Company, Mr. W. Herbert Gibson, Consulting Structural Engineer and Mr. E.K. Taylor representing Chas. Z. Klauder, Architect.

Fan Room:

Mr. Jenson said they would need a fan room in the basement about 25'-0" long. Mr. Taylor suggested that the Engineers discuss with Mr. Flock taking space occupied by dark rooms 18, 19 and 20 relocating them elsewhere if possible. Wherever the fan room goes an areaway should accompany it as air will enter here.

Exhaust Air:

This should be discharged from above the top story, if possible through one large or several small dormer windows in the loft in the rear overlooking the library roof.

Transformer Room:

This room should be squared off by taking a part of Service Room No.5. Mr. Jenson will furnish the Architect with a detail for the areaway top, vent and baffle.

Duct Space:

Typical double partitions will have double beams below with a clear space of 10½" to receive 10" ducts. The large Lecture Room and Library above, however, should have space for 15" ducts.

Lighting Fixtures:

Mr. Taylor stated that his office wished to take care of all exterior lighting fixtures and such special interior fixtures as may be required in vestibules, main entrance hall, library and possibly the large Lecture Room. Other lighting fixtures should be selected by the Engineers or Owners.

E. K. Taylor

cc-Mr. Donnelley
Dr. Woodward
Mr. Steere
Mr. Flock
Nailer, Rich & Co.
Minutes of Conference regarding the Hearing of \nExecutive Hall for the Office of Mayor, Room 8

City Council, July 30, 1933

Present:
Mr. Hall and Mr. Eben Repertory Neller, Mayor
Mr. Howard G. Jones, Assistant Commissioner
Mr. F. E. Taylor, Chief Inspector
Mr. L. C. Risse, Auditor

Room:
Mr. L. C. Risse has rented a room in the
Town Auditorium for the use of the Executive Hall.

Equipment:
The equipment consists of the following:
1. A desk
2. A chair
3. A typewriter
4. A telephone

Instructions:
1. The room should be kept clean and in good condition.
2. No smoking is permitted in the room.
3. No food or drink is allowed in the room.
4. No littering is allowed in the room.

Decoration:
The room should be decorated with appropriate signs and symbols.

Advertisements:
Advertisements are not permitted in the room.

Lighting:
The lighting in the room should be adequate to facilitate the work.

Mr. E. K. Taylor,
Secretary

Cc: Mr. Donnelly
Dr. Wonnard
Mr. Besse
Mr. L. C. Risse
Mayor, Alders & Co.
Minutes of Conference regarding the Specifications for the Bernard A. Eckhart Hall, University of Chicago, July 11, 1928.

Present: Mr. R.L. Flook, Supt. of Construction, University of Chicago, Mr. W. Herbert Gibson, Consulting Structural Engineer for Chas. Z. Klauder and Mr. E.K. Taylor representing Mr. Klauder.

Time: 9 A.M. to 5:15 P.M.

Present Buildings Examined:

Swift Hall
Medical School
Mandel Hall
New Chapel
Ryerson Hall
Wieboldt Hall
And others in passing

GENERAL ITEMS

Name: The name of the building should be "Bernard A. Eckhart Hall" instead of Laboratory.

Ground Water:

Two large holes have been dug, one about at the center of the front of the building and the other near the rear. In both water stands at 6'-6" or 6'-8" below grade which about equals grade of adjacent sidewalk on the front. A layer of muck or black earth is shown about 4'-0" below grade with good fill on top of it,— in general sub-soil with a few brick bats. Below the muck is fine sand. The top soil at grade does not count for much as the site is now occupied by tennis courts.

At Mandel Hall:

The Chas. Z. Klauder drawings are to include the wall of the Eckhart Hall against which the additional 15'-0" of Mandel Hall will be built under a separate contract.
Subject of Conference: "Progress in the Parkside Hall". Natterer
From: The President of Parkside Hall, Natterer.

City: Of Cagans, Day: 17, 1945.

______________________________________________

Present: Mr. W.L. Napper, Mr. G.V. Harper, Mr. O. Parkside, Mr. Natterer. 

Committee Members for Chair, E. Natterer and Mr. L.J. Napper. 

E. Napper, Chairman.

Time: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Present Natterers Present:

Napper Hall
Napper School
Napper Hall
Napper Hall
Napper Hall
Napper Hall
Napper Hall

Remarks:

And others in passing.

Name:

Ranger Hall, Interim of Rapier.

Group Work:

Two large note pages are seen, one placed on the corner of the table. The other pages may be the ones referred to in the letter. In one letter, a page is marked with dots, and the letter is repeated on the same page. In the letter, the dots are marked with an arrow. The dots refer to specific areas on the map of the area. The dots may represent points of interest or landmarks. The letter discusses the use of maps to locate specific areas and the importance of understanding the map's symbols and markings.

A. Napper Hall:

The area X indicates a premise to include the map of the park for reference. The map will be provided, and the reader will be expected to use the map to understand the location of specific areas within the park.
At Mandel Hall (Continued)

The Architect of Mandel Hall will prepare his own drawing and specification and get bids on the work. Mr. Flook will send him copies of the Eckhart Hall elevations so that his work can tie in with that of Chas. Z. Klauder.

Alterations with Ryerson Hall:

See rough sketch of basement and first floor corridor connecting Ryerson with Eckhart. A rolling steel shutter should be placed in the openings at each story, as Ryerson is not a fireproof building. In the first floor the existing corridor is to be extended full width to the new building but in the basement a half width passage will suffice as shown on sketch.

Present iron stairs to basement are to be relocated next to first floor corridor as shown. All this work is to be done by the contractor for Eckhart Hall. The present first floor corridor has a 6'-0" marble wainscot with a terrazza floor. A pier is to be removed and replaced by steel beam above where present corridor joins new.

Exterior Steps:

The plans show exterior flight of six steps. If possible this should be made four. The law states that if more than four risers are used they must have a handrail on each side and if more than 8'-0" wide must have center rail, which must be double (two handrails) and with high newel posts.

Extent of the Chas. Z. Klauder Specification:

These are to cover the following items:

- Building
- Plumbing, including equipment plumbing
- Built-in laboratory fittings
- Book stacks
- Special lighting fixtures
At Market Hall (Continued)

The problem of Market Hall will require all.

The consideration and exposition may take place on

The work of Market Hall and the coping of

The Market Hall elevation as such his work

can the Jo Wipf finish of Chicago X. Kramer.

Afternoon E. W. waving hand.

See how nature of present and that floor.

a constituent concern with reference to E.

a setting actual matter must be placed in the

consideration and not in a discussion of each method as express to set

consideration and to be continued until with

consideration as to the present position in the presentation of

East Ward, be maintained with money on

mentioned.

not from a safe to present in or to be the

requirements next to that floor of the building as shown.

The present of the floor

The present of the floor

A paper is to be removed and

reassess floor.

Continued.

Excerpt.

The plans from the material list of six parts.

If any errors or mistakes found in the design.

If any errors or mistakes are found in your work

Get-up with your correct with errors made.

Complete itinerary program.

Prepare itinerary program.

There was to cover the following items.
Meiler, Rich and Company's Specification:

This will include:
- Heating
- Ventilation
- Electric Wiring
- Elevator

The University will attend to the following:
- Finished grading
- Lawn making and shrubbery
- Walks
- Sewer connection
- Transformers, 2300 volt wiring
- Alberene stone
- Laboratory equipment
- Movable furniture
- Lecture room chairs

Separate Contracts:

Mr. Flook wishes to separate from the General Contract the items of painting, mastic or linoleum floors and finished hardware.

List of Contractors:

Mr. Flook will furnish this later.

Trade Practices in Chicago:

This is a long story which is best answered by a reference to some other specification for a recent Chicago building. Mr. Flook very kindly loaned Mr. Taylor such a specification for reference. Mr. Taylor on his part left with Mr. Flook a copy of the specification for the Princeton Chemical Laboratory to show the Chas. Z. Klauder general practice.

Changes to Floor Plans:

(See marked floor plans).
Minutes of Conference

City of Office

Header, Name, and Company's Designation:

Title of Position:

Health

Veterinary

Security

Finance

The University will attend to the following:

- Meeting agenda
- Items not present and property
- Minutes
- Financial connection
- Transactions
- Other notes
- Report
- Notes

Respectfully submitted:

Mr. John W. Smith to represent the University of

Conference the question of priorities and

infrastructure issues and financial management.

Letter of Recommendation:

Mr. John will forward this letter.

Trade Practice in Operation:

This is a letter written to the best of our

knowledge that some other organization

for a recent experience, an article, or

very nearly covered. It is not an exact

statement of the actual events. It is

written in the interest of the reader's

participation for the purpose of

satisfaction for the Prince of.

In general practice:

(See meeting notes please)
Basement Plan should have window in "Physics Research" Room No. 24 made longer and an areaway added. A window without areaway should be added between this window and the bay window foundation to light the side of the Spectroscopy space. Omit part of the six island piers and replace with two dark rooms 4'-0" wide with vestibule between, having sink recessed in double partition. Omit other dark room in this room No. 27 and add vestibule to No. 29. In Room No. 2 have vestibule to dark room 2'-3" wide with each door 2'-0" wide. Omit high voltage space off of rooms 12 and 14. Each high voltage space in both floors is to have a pair of light steel doors (without mullion) such as are used on coat lockers, about 3'-6" wide.

Transformer Room should have floor drain, 3'-6" wide steel door to corridor, areaway about 4'-6" square with 4'-0" x 4'-0" special manhole cover, opening at least 3'-6" wide between area and room without door.

Toilet Room No. 22:

Mr. Flook suggests locating on narrow end with waterclosets moved over.

First Floor Plan:

Mail will not require a closet,—merely a fixed group of boxes to the right of the stairs. Have closet open off of Office No. 111. Change name of Rooms Nos. 113 and 116 to "Laboratory" instead of Office. Have toilet room open off of Office No. 118 instead of off dark room. In Laboratories Nos. 105, 106 and 109 change Dark Room to High Voltage Space. Have door from Passage 135 to Laboratory No. 104. Have door 3'-6" wide between Labs. 102 and 103.

NOTE: Upper floor plans have not as yet been reviewed by the Professors in charge.

Corner Stone:

The drawings should show a corner stone set down over a box about 10" wide, 8" or 9" deep and about 15" long.

Under Sloping Roofs:

In general straight walls under sloping roofs should be 5'-6" high. Jambs at dormers should be splayed.
Notice of Conference

The purpose of this notice is to announce a conference to be held on [date]. The conference will be held at [location]. All interested parties are invited to attend.

[Body of the notice with details regarding the agenda, speakers, and venues]

[Note]

In case of any questions or concerns, please contact [contact person] at [contact information].
Minutes of Conference
Univ. of Chicago -5- 7/11/1928.

Sill Heights:
If interior sills are slate the underside should clear the top of the 30" high tables.

Elevations:
A set of photostats of three elevation sketches was handed Mr. Flook, with a negative duplicate for getting additional sets if desired.

Third Floor:
An outdoor emergency passage should be provided from Ryerson Hall to the new building, being about 3'-0" wide, promenade tile roof with parapet or rail.

Specification Notes

Demolition:
The University will remove such parts of the tennis courts as they may wish to save. All other demolition shall be done by the Contractor being principally on and in Ryerson Hall.

Excavation and Grading:
Contractor to remove top soil and pile as property of the Owner. Owner will spread top soil, supplying such additional as may be needed and will plant lawns and shrubbery. Contractor shall bring subgrade to a level 6" below lines of finished grade ready to receive top soil.

Foundations:
Piles are not required. Foundation walls should be of concrete.

Wall Thickness:
A wall should be dimensioned 17" instead of 16", and thicker walls 4" more.

Limestone:
The material should be run of quarry, strip stone, in not more than 4" different heights (preferably 3).
Limestone (Continued)

Smooth rubbed finish unless Mr. Klauder wants mouldings with knicked bits. The burden of proof as to the quantity of strip stone required should rest on the General Contractor, the quarry being required to furnish strip stone in quantity ordered and no more, being F.O.B. Bedford (or other quarry point) with "freight allowed to Chicago". General Contractor to pay freight and demurrage charges if any. (Note: Ryerson Hall has a machine tooled finish but the front of the building is largely covered with ivy).

To use face stone as a part of a bearing wall the Chicago Building Code requires 4" minimum thickness plus 20% 3/8" thick to give a bond.

Other Stone:

No granite is required. No cut bluestone is required. No flagstone for walks required in contract, as the University will provide and lay all walks, using Ohio flagstone where possible but concrete where needed to match present walks.

Wall Furring:

2" double face terra cotta is satisfactory, although split furring is used on several other buildings.

Roofs:

All buildings in this group are red tile roofed with copper flashing. The felt is Wilson Imperial 50 lb. felt, 4" lapped. The tile are 6" x 12", 3/8" thick Ludovici Celodan red tile 5" to the weather, held by 14" copper nails No. 12 gauge. Color should match Ryerson Hall. Copper is 16 oz. Flat roofs should be asbestos smooth surface roof, without raggle blocks. Two layers of Celotex should be placed on flat roofs before starting roofing. The cap or counter-flashing should be secured in the reglet on top of stone copings by means of expansion bolts and pointed full with Hetzel's oil cement. Where the counter-flashing laps over flashing it should be secured by expansion bolts or lead expansion shields. The valleys of sloping tile roofs should be of asbestos asphalt roofing finished with 6" x 3" x 1" "slab" tile or promenade tile with 1/4" joints. Drawings should be marked "Slab Tile Gutters".
The slab tile gutters and flat roofs should be specified in one part and the regular tile roofs and flashings in another. Roofs should be guaranteed for ten years. As snow backs up in gutters, copper flashing should extend 2'-6" under roof tile which latter should terminate on a line with coping. The four lower courses of roof tiles should be pointed in Hetzel's oil cement.

Mr. Flook suggests a series of four or five small saw tooth skylights over the Library, each above 3'-6" high. He refers the Architect to the skylights made by the Blasco Company of Chicago.

Hope & Sons have furnished most of the steel casements. International and Crittall will be satisfactory. At Wieboldt Hall arch heads have leaded glass set in the stone as will be used on this new building. Although double thick glass will be satisfactory, Mr. Flook wishes the Architect to consider the new "flat process" glass of the American Window Glass Company. There is no objection to fixed transoms with the sash operated on window cleaning hinges or pivots. Provision should be made for window screens but they are not to be included in the contract. The vestibule doors should have a removable panel where a screen could be inserted.

Mr. Flook suggests a series of four or five small saw tooth skylights over the Library, each above 3'-6" high. He refers the Architect to the skylights made by the Blasco Company of Chicago.

The type of floor construction will be explained in his minutes of this meeting, (structural engineer). The basement floor should be an 8" thick stone concrete slab reinforced to resist water pressure. The Imperial Waterproofing Company should be given the contract to apply the cement finish on the slab and the cement finish on basement exterior walls and to guarantee them watertight. In the upper stories cement floors should be used sparingly, if at all. Toilet rooms are to be terrazza with a low (2") terrazza surbase. Corridor floor in first story is desired in 6" x 6" brown clay tile by Mr. Flook. Corridors in upper floors might be the same or terrazza or linoleum with terrazza border and base. Cement surbases, painted, are not wanted.
Floors (Continued)

In offices, laboratories, class rooms, etc. Mr. Flook prefers mastic about 1/4" thick and as a second choice 6 millimetre brown linoleum. If mastic is used it can be used as surfase also. If linoleum, then surfases would be cement coated with "Minwax".

Partitions:

In general partitions are to be 4" terra cotta hollow tile. Those around dark rooms may be 2" solid plaster. Around High Voltage spaces may be plaster or steel.

Interior Marble:

Although other buildings have marble wainscots 7'-0" high it was decided to have these 6'-0" with toilet cubicles of same height. Mr. Flook wants a marble strip over the cubicle doors and not a nickel plated bar. Hanging stiles should be 1½" extended to terrazza surfase without the use of a metal foot. Carthage gray (Missouri) marble is the cheapest in Chicago for good toilet room work.

Fittings for marble work should be chromin plated instead of nickel.

Plastering:

Smooth plaster is wanted practically throughout the building. The Auditorium should have acoustical plaster or other acoustical treatment. Mr. Flook has always found Professor Watson a very good consultant on acoustical problems.

In toilet rooms plaster should come flush with marble.

In using metal lath the University prefers galvanized wire lath to the customary expanded metal.

Interior Woodwork:

As Ryerson Hall is finished in birch it will be satisfactory to finish Eckhart Hall in birch but the finish in the new building will be walnut as against the so called mahogany in the existing building. Most of the other buildings on the campus are finished in white oak. Mr. Flook wishes to have as little interior woodwork as possible consistent with proper expense. He has no objection to steel frames for interior doors if they can be anchored tight. Mr. Taylor explained our custom of having one large
light of wire glass in doors from rooms to corri- 
dors and this met with Mr. Flook's approval, to be 
obscure in class room doors but clear in doors to 
laboratories.

Picture Moulding of wood may be replaced by 
concealed galvanized picture mould.

Platforms where shown in class rooms to have 
a moulded birch edge and to be floored with linoleum, 
all linoleum being furnished by the Owners.

Blackboards:

Blackboards should be 4' high, set 3' above the 
floor and should have a removable wire grating over 
the chalk gutter. It is important, in a mathe-
matical building such as this, to have as many 
blackboards as possible in the class rooms, 
lecture rooms, etc.

Stairs:

Mr. Flook asks that all stairs be made "easy" 
following the well known rule of two risers plus 
a tread to equal 25". (Note: Headroom from edge of 
nosing to nearest ceiling measured normal to the 
stairs should never be less than 6'-6"). The rise 
should be 7½" or better still 7¾" which means a net 
tread of 11¾. 

Mr. Flook prefers slate treads, risers, and 
skirtings for the main stairs, on a concrete 
structure. All stairs should have a closed well. 
Secondary stairs should be cement on concrete 
structure.

Painter's Finish:

Smooth surface plastered walls and ceilings should 
be painted as follows:

Primer coat  
2 coats of lead and oil, second 
coat stippled  
Coat of starch stippled

When the wall becomes soiled, due to the Chicago 
smoke, the starch coat is washed off bringing the 
dirt with it. 
As birch is used the finish will be rubbed varnish. 
Where cement floors or cement surbases are used, 
they should be coated with "Minwax".
Minutes of Conference
Univ. of Chicago
7/11/1928

Hardware:

There is no University grand master key. Each building has a master key of its own. Mr. Flock says they have had good results with Corbin and Sargent. He preferred not to use Yale. The Architect will therefore use his customary Corbin numbers.

Exterior doors should have guarded latch with inside and outside cylinders.

Other latches should have the guard feature.

The University has standardized on the "L.C.M." door check made by the Norton Company.

For finish on interior hardware Mr. Taylor proposed Ewer-Barff. Mr. Flock said he preferred dull brass finish as found on the other buildings.

Doors to class room will follow the custom of the office of Chas. Z. Klauder by using push and pull plate with guarded latch to be retracted, operated by key from corridor and small knob inside.

Each corridor door to class room and laboratory is to have a card holder.

Lockers:

Arrange lockers along walls of corridors, recessed flush with the plaster and with the terraza or tile base under the lockers. The University will provide and set all lockers. In offices hooks are preferred to lockers.

Miscellaneous Items:

Interior window sills may be of slate, located to clear the 30\" high tables. Table in library alcove is 24\" x 36\".

Exhibition room walls were discussed. The Architect proposes wood lining perhaps covered with burlap. Mr. Flock is to consult the professors and report later.

Lead will probably not be needed over windows.

Doors to constant temperature room need not be different from other doors.

Models for Carving:

Joseph Dux, an architectural modeler of Chicago, is recommended as having done other good work at the University. A lump sum should be included for his models and the carving should be done at the quarry. If carving needs touching up after erection to meet the approval of the Architect, Mr. Dux can attend to it as an extra.
There is no satisfactory key or key set in the US. until now. Only the German Government has any key set. The German Government is expected to give these keys to the United States. If this occurs, all exports to the United States will be easier and more efficient. With this information, the United States will have a better understanding of the situation.

Other factors might change the current situation. The United States, for one, has a national economic interest in securing the return of these keys. This could lead to increased cooperation with the United States. The German Government could also decide to return these keys on its own initiative, which would be a significant development.

In conclusion, the return of these keys would have a positive impact on the United States. It would improve relations with Germany and strengthen our national security. It would also benefit the economic well-being of both countries. We are hopeful that this will happen soon.
May 23, 1928

Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory
University of Chicago

Mr. L. R. Flook,
Supt. of Construction
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

We mailed you yesterday as promised in our letter of May 16th, two sets of red-line prints of plans at 1/16 inch scale of Scheme "H" revised to date May 21, 1928. This revision consists in a reduction of cubage to 777,000 feet as compared with 783,000 for Scheme "G" already in your hands, while maintaining the simplicity of roof line and mass shown in the perspectives of the original Scheme "H".

In plan you will note (1) the lecture room on the second floor adjacent to Ryerson with balcony on third floor, (2) library with stack on second and third floors as well as on intermediate levels all connected by vertical circulation, (3) class rooms of the same capacity as those in Scheme "G" though arranged differently in plan, (4) forty research rooms as against thirty-three in Scheme "G", (5) fewer offices than in Scheme "G", though the same number on the third floor. This difference is somewhat offset by the added study room on the third floor which could be used to supplement the student's offices on the fourth floor. (6) The absence of a Social Room. In other respects the plans seem to us practically equal.

We hope that these plans may enable you to make progress toward a final decision.

Very truly yours,

DOS: H
CC Dr. Woodward
D. Rm.
We are pleased to inform you that your application to the University of Oregon has been accepted. You will receive a formal offer of admission soon.

Sincerely,
[Name]
Registrar's Office
University of Oregon
May 24, 1928

My dear Mr. Bliss:

In response to your letter of May 18, I wish to say that I quite agree with your committee in the conclusion that it would be difficult to justify the use of the money at present in hand for the development of the undergraduate teaching of astronomy. I therefore approve your recommendation that the plan at present under way be carried to a conclusion, and that the top of Ryerson shall be used for astronomical equipment until a more comprehensive program can be devised and financed.

In regard to the name of the new building, I am in entire accord with you that the new building should be regarded primarily as the center of work in mathematics and that Ryerson should continue to be regarded as the center of work in physics. The order in which the three departments were mentioned in Fairweather's news interview was purely accidental and should be regarded as such. I shall keep this matter in mind and to what I can to avoid any ambiguity.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Mr. G. A. Bliss
Department of Mathematics
Faculty Exchange

FW+L
Mr. & Mrs. Haines

In reference to your letter of May 16th, I write
to say that I desire to hear from you concerning the
connection made to work to Switzerland in Europe at
one of the banks in Paris to pay for the hotel
room.

I want of the information you received about the
Japanese suggestion you recommended that the plan of
possessing money may have a notice to a commission
and that

the government will pay for your accommodation
room while a more comprehensive program can be revised
and

It was

In regard to the state of the new philosophy, I am to

enter to see with you the new philosophy of

reasonableness. Justify as the center of work in Switzerland

and then that reason remains combining to be regarded as the

center of work in Europe. The other to which the three get

an absolute more curious in Switzerland's杰作, as many.

I will

keep this matter in mind and to work I can do nothing

Pray.

True affection,

Herbert Wrangard

Mr. & Mrs. Haines

Important of information

Enroute Examine

End.
May 18, 1928

Dean F. C. Woodward
Faculty Exchange

Dear Dean Woodward:

I have tried recently to reach you over the telephone without success. Our Committee, Gale, MacMillan, and myself, discussed yesterday the provisions for Astronomy in the new building. We were unanimously agreed that, as we understand the situation, it would be difficult to justify the use of the money at present in hand for the development of undergraduate teaching of Astronomy. We recommend that the plan at present under way should be developed to a conclusion. It seemed to us highly desirable that the top of Ryerson should be used for Astronomical equipment until a more comprehensive program for the development of Astronomy on the Campus can be devised and financed. I understand that Mr. Klauder is likely to be here on Monday, and I hope that some decision can be reached during his visit.

Professor Moore spoke to me this morning about the name for the new building. He would like to have indicative of the mathematical activities which will be housed there. He was disturbed over the fact that today's newspaper account of Fairweather's remarks about the new buildings mentions Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy in that order. He thinks that the record of our Department justifies a home for us in which we shall be hosts rather than guests. It seems to me that there are strong arguments for his point of view, from the standpoint of both Physics and Mathematics, and I hope that the name of the new building will not be selected without giving us a chance to express them. Professor Moore would be much pleased if published statements about the new building would mention Mathematics first.

Yours very sincerely,

E. C. Bliss

[Handwritten note: I do not feel quite so strongly about this as he does but I believe that it would be well to cultivate the impression that the center of gravity for Physics remains in Ryerson, and that the new building is primarily for Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy.]

E. C. Bliss
June 30th, 1928.

Re: Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory

Mr. L. R. Flock,
Supt. of Construction,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We are sending you today, by parcel post, special handling, seven sets of blue prints of the 1/8" scale floor plans, Basement to 4th Floor inclusive, for the Eckhart Laboratory.

These embody the changes proposed at the last conference in Chicago. There are, however, in addition, changes in the position of the classroom on the first floor, which has been moved to the second floor immediately above its former location, the remaining space on the first floor being transformed into two laboratories, each with a dark room. The classroom on the second floor has thereby been forced to the third floor.

This change has grown out of the Building Department's requirement for 20% floor area in clear glass, which has necessitated larger windows than we had planned and resulted in a very careful study of fenestration, and this study has resulted in the changing of these classrooms.

We are continuing our work on Elevations, which, however, cannot be completed until we have received from you the final corrections in plan.

Very truly yours,

DOS:M

CC - Mr. Woodward

DR
June 21, 1928

Re: Bernard A. Eckhardt Laboratory

Mr. Frederic C. Woodward, Vice Pres.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Woodward:

At the meeting in Chicago reference was again made to verticality in the design of the south front of the Eckhardt Laboratory Building. I had gone to the meeting fully prepared as to the layout of plans and, as I thought, with the elevation sufficiently indicated to enable the Building Committee to authorize me to proceed with working drawings. Authorization was given to proceed, and I left the meeting determined to give the whole subject further study because I had somewhat the same feeling as the members of the Committee.

I am convinced that the elevation which we now have for the south front is far superior to the one submitted at our meeting in Chicago. I am sending a sketch of the old south elevation and a sketch of the new with a perspective in each case. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Donnelley so that he may be informed in the matter.

I hope I may have an early answer authorizing me to proceed with this newer elevation, which may be termed a minor change but one fraught with a great deal of significance.

Very truly yours,

Charles Z. Klauder

CC Mr. Donnelley
Draughting Room
June 7th, 1928

Mr. L. R. Steers:

Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory

Mr. Stevens in Mr. Klauder's office came to Chicago on Thursday, May 31st with the revised sketches of Scheme "H".

This scheme is for a "T" shaped building built against Ryerson, with the "T" along University Avenue and projecting some 45 ft. south of Ryerson with a volume of 777,000 cu. ft. This also moves the east wall of the building further west from University Avenue than does Scheme "G".

After talking this scheme over in Mr. Woodward's office, a conference was arranged with the Faculty Committee and at 11 o'clock on Friday, June 1st, Mr. Stevens and I met with Professor Bliss, Chairman, Mr. Gage, Mr. MacMillan, and Mr. Rainey. Scheme "H" was emphatically condemned for many reasons of which the following are outstanding:

(a) The library arrangement separating the stacks from the reading room is wholly inadequate and entirely impracticable and was condemned seriously by Mr. Rainey.

(b) Eighteen offices were eliminated which puts the Astronomy Office completely out of the building.

(c) The Social Room was eliminated.

(d) Jag in second floor corridor south of Ryerson corridor is bad.

(e) For the same volume and presumably the same cost the usable floor space would scarcely equal two-thirds of the area of Scheme "G".

The Committee feels rather badly that Mr. Klauder had taken three weeks to study Scheme "H" which had been disregarded per wire dated May 29th and feels that Scheme "G" well worked out will give an arrangement which will be satisfactory to them, but that Scheme "H" would not in many respects be very much of an improvement over the present situation.
Mr. F. L. [illegible]

R.G. [illegible]

The above is to serve as a reference for future action in the above case.

From your humble [illegible]

E. [illegible]

The printed attendance register shows the absence of

The official copy of the attendance register shows the absence of

The committee report for the above case has been filed and opened.

The proposed action will be taken as soon as possible.
June 7th, 1928

The Faculty Committee, as stated by Mr. Bliss, Chairman, strongly condemns Scheme "H" and reconfirms their approval of Scheme "G".

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flock
May 24th, 1928

Professor G. A. Bliss,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Professor Bliss:

Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory

Herewith copies of Mr. Klauder's letter of May 16th and attached is a roll of prints showing on a small scale the further development of Scheme "G", but somewhat modified.

Mr. Stevens at his last meeting stated, as you recall, that Mr. Klauder will be equally satisfied with Scheme "G" or Scheme "H". Upon further study it has become apparent that he has a pronounced preference for Scheme "H". Do you not think it well to study both Scheme "G" and "H" and ask Mr. Klauder to come to Chicago for a conference after we are ready with our comments and suggestions for changes, presenting this matter to the Committee on Buildings & Grounds, say within the next two weeks?

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flook.

LRF:EM

cc:FCW
LRS

Mr. F. C. Woodward,
Mr. L. R. Steere:

Mr. Bliss will call a meeting of his Committee this morning to consider Scheme "H".

L. R. Flook.
Page 8585

P. J. Eriksen & A. Phil.

Health Exchange.

Dear Professor Eriksen,

Regarding a recent letter of Mrs. Knudsen's and the need for a report of public opinion on a matter concerning the further development of Scheme "G", your concern regarding the exposition of the latest developments in the area of "A" is noted.

It is suggested that the matters be dealt with promptly, as the interest of the public is at stake. It is important that a clear and concise report be submitted in order to address the concerns of the communities involved.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Block

Mr. P. C. Woodward
Mr. L. B. Jeeves

Mr. Woodward will call a meeting of the committee to discuss this matter and to consider Scheme "G".

L. R. Block.
Re: Mathematics Building

May 16th, 1926

Mr. L. R. Flood, Supt. of Construction,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

We have wired today as follows:

"Do not expect me this week. Visit must be postponed. Letter follows."

While we have been waiting for information which you promised us as to the relocation of certain minor partitions for Scheme "C", we thought it advisable to give further study to Scheme "H", without disturbing its external appearance.

We hasten to send this letter, expecting to send plans within a day or two. Our rough studies indicate that not only is the plan itself improved over what we have heretofore submitted for this Scheme "H", but we have been able to reduce the cubage appreciably so that it will approximate that of Scheme "C". The arrangement improves on the side of orderliness; and not the least attractive feature of it, from the point of view of the Physics Department, is that the eastern facade is eleven feet further back from the curb than it was in our first studies for this Scheme. The plans will apprise you of the fact that the lecture room will be located on the second story. It will require a balcony on the third floor level. Fortunately the escape stairway at this extremity of the new building is in an admirable position to give access to the balcony. One of the characteristics of this plan that makes it result in a better elevation, is the fact that all portions of the building are thin from side to side.

Manifestly it would be unwise for me to come to Chicago before having had an opportunity to more fully study this possibility.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHAS. Z. KLAUDER

C2K 5
CC Dr. Woodward
Draughting Room
DEAR Mr. Jones,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments at our university. As you know, we have been working on expanding our facilities and improving our educational programs. However, recent budget cuts have forced us to make some tough decisions.

I understand that we must be careful with our finances, but I am worried that these cuts may negatively impact the quality of education for our students. As you know, our university is known for its excellence in education, and I believe it is crucial that we maintain this reputation.

I would like to discuss this matter further with you and see what measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of these cuts. I believe that by working together, we can find a solution that benefits both the university and its students.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
May Eighteen
1928

Dear Mr. Woodward:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 12, advising of the appointment of the faculty committee on the Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory. I am passing this information on to Mr. Flock.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Steere

Mr. F. C. Woodward
The University of Chicago

EVB
CC LRF
The University of Chicago
Office of the President and Vice President

Dear Mr. Manager:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 7th of this month. I am writing to express my appreciation of the cooperation and assistance extended by your committee on the formation of the University of Chicago. I am very pleased to receive this information and will act accordingly.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
May 12, 1928

My dear Mr. Steere:

In response to your request I have named the following committee on the Bernard A. Eakhart Laboratory: Mr. Bliss, Chairman, Mr. Gale, and Mr. MacMillan. They have been notified of their appointment.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD

Mr. L. R. Steere
The University of Chicago
109 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

FCWEL
He says me, señor.

In response to your letter, I have never...

Following committee on the Board of Education.

Important: all three classes, all, and all.

Section: They have been notified of their mea-

ment.

Yours faithfully,

FREDEKIC J. MOODY

—

hold the Precedent of Chicago

The Illinois Istitute

KANE
May 12, 1928

Messrs Bliss, Gale and MacMillan:

Gentlemen:

Mr. Steere has requested the appointment of a committee on the Bernard A. Bokhart Laboratory, so that he may know to whom he may look for official approval of plans from time to time. In response to his request, I am asking you to be good enough to serve as the committee. Mr. Bliss will act as Chairman.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD
May 15, 1958

Please differ to any modification government.

Mail "power and resources" the appointment of a

committee on the "remonstrance of existing report" so

that in may know to whom to whom they call for

what of please from time to time. In response to the

request I am unable you to do any another to serve as

the committee. New office will not be continued.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT O. WOODWARD
May 16, 1928

Re: Mathematics Building

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward, Vice Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Woodward:

I have today telegraphed Mr. Flook, in answer to a wire from him, advising that I could not come to Chicago this week. This telegram was followed by a letter, a copy of which I am sending you so that you will be conversant with the progress in this office.

Very truly yours,

CZK S
CC Draughting Room
May 16, 1928

Re: Mathematics Building

Mr. L. Z. Flock, Supt. of Construction
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

We have wired today as follows:

"Do not expect me this week. Visit must be postponed. Letter follows."

While we have been waiting for information which you promised us as to the relocation of certain minor partitions for Scheme "G", we thought it advisable to give further study to Scheme "H", without disturbing its external appearance.

We hasten to send this letter, expecting to send plans within a day or two. Our rough studies indicate that not only is the plan itself improved over what we have heretofore submitted for this Scheme "H", but we have been able to reduce the cubage appreciably so that it will approximate that of Scheme "G". The arrangement improves on the side of ordinariness, and not the least attractive feature of it, from the point of view of the Physics Department, is that the eastern facade is eleven feet further back from the curb than it was in our first studies for this Scheme. The plans will apprise you of the fact that the lecture room will be located on the second story. It will require a balcony on the third floor level. Fortunately the escape stairway at this extremity of the new building is in an admirable position to give access to the balcony. One of the characteristics of this plan that makes it result in a better elevation, is the fact that all portions of the building are thin from side to side.

Manifestly it would be unwise for me to come to Chicago before having had an opportunity to more fully study this possibility.

Very truly yours,

CZK B
CC Dr. Woodward
Drafting Room.
Students' Observatory
at the
University of Chicago

Approximate Prices on Equipment
May 1928

1. Ten-inch equatorial refractor mounted on heavy iron pillar with driving clock and circles and eight eyepieces
   (G.A 144) = Gärtner Catalogue, A144 $8500
   
   splar spectroscope (see star spectroscope)
   
   Position filar micrometer (G.A. 252) $ 450
   
   Star spectroscope with prism (G.A. 275)
   $ 285
   (or Junkunc. No 172 $525 with 2 prisms)
   
   Polarizing eye-piece (G.A. 228)
   $ 1 & 0 (Cooke; 23 ft 6 in. 900 sterling)
   
   Stellar photometer
   26 ft dome (Cooke; 23 ft 6 in. 900 sterling)

2 & 3. 6-inch and 5-inch (on hand)
   (Stationary 6-inch) (A 140, $2950)

4. Broken-tube transit (on hand)

5 & 6. (Combined straight transit and zenith telescope,
   (G.A. 300) $2800

7. Four piers

8. Pair of Ross lenses $1000

9. Three sextants (now on hand)

10. Additional clock

11. Three chronometers

12. Warner & Swasey chronograph with 3 drums

13. Radio time receiver

14. Four kiosks

15. Coelostat and spectrohelioscope

16. Photoheliograph
Approximate prices on equipment. (cont.)

17. Small spectroscopes
18. Dark rooms
19. Bedrooms
20. Stereopticon
ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Suggested for the Students' Observatory
of Eckhart Hall

Submitted by Edwin B. Frost

1. A 10-inch achromatic telescope of focal length about 13 feet with modern equatorial mounting and a 4-inch finder. It should have as accessories a solar spectroscope for observing solar prominences and for studying the solar spectrum and the chromosphere; a standard Warner & Swasey micrometer; a simple stellar photometer; polarizing eyepiece and a full set of ordinary eyepieces. The dome for this telescope should be about 25 feet in diameter, but it may be octagonal or hexagonal in shape to conform to Gothic architecture.

2 & 3. The present 6-inch and 5-inch Clark refractors should be remounted on the roof at a suitable distance from each other and from the 10-inch, also under Gothic domes.

4. The present broken-tube Bamberg transit mounted on a low pier.

5. A straight transit, for time, such as is generally used by our Coast Survey.

6. A zenith telescope of the Warner & Swasey pattern. All of these instruments should be of about 3 inches aperture.

7. Four piers to be provided at suitable places for setting up a portable/universal instrument and for the use of sextants with mercury horizon.
ITEM OF OBSERVATION

Support of the Finnish Government

Co-Signed by

Signature of Martin H. Hope

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8. A very important item of equipment to be attached to the side of the tube of the 10-inch equatorial is a pair of Ross lenses of 3 to 4 inches aperture, costing about $1,000 for the pair.

9. Provision should be made for three good sextants. Our present ones may suffice.

10. An additional accurate clock.

11. At least three chronometers.


14. Four protected kiosks with illumination for use of star charts.

15. Very important and not expensive, a coelostat with Hale's spectroheliroscope projecting downward into observing room below.

16. A photoneiograph attachment for photographing the sun, for measuring position of sun-spots.

17. Small spectroscopes for observing stellar spectra with 10-inch refractor.

18. Dark room with at least three stalls and facility for enlarging photographs.

19. Provision should be made for an office with bedroom and bath for a resident Fellow who would be the guardian of the astronomical equipment. Adjacent thereto should be an sleeping room for the professor in charge, to occupy when
A very important item to consider is the availability of
the space for the data at the 1-Scale. The importance of a
large, secure, and organized data storage area cannot
be overlooked. The implementation plan should ensure
adequate space for future expansion.

In order to make the most of
the available space,

1. Assess current requirements
2. Plan for future growth
3. Implement a strategy for
data management and
storage

Let's summarize:

- Your budget needs careful consideration for the
  cost of space.
- Your requirements and the need for storage space
dictate the solution.
- Effective data management ensures smooth operation.

In conclusion:

- A properly structured implementation plan is crucial
- Ensure data security and compliance with regulations.
- Optimize data access for efficient use.
- Implement a backup strategy to ensure data integrity.

In summary, proper planning is key to managing data
space effectively.

Additional comments: Further research on

1. Data management strategies
2. Space optimization techniques
3. Cost-effective storage options
19. (cont) "sleeping over" or resting before early morning obser-
vation.

20. A stereopticon should always be available in an astronem-
ical lecture room seating from one hundred to one hundred
fifty people.

21. There should be an adequate supply of globes, spheres,
calculating machines, measuring machines for spectra, and
a surface photometer, on suitable slabs with good north
light.
April 25, 1928

My dear Mr. Bliss:

I was greatly surprised by what you said in your letter from Washington as to Professor Frost's expectations. I had supposed that the needs of the men in Astronomy had been fully stated and considered, and it is discouraging to contemplate the prospect of another re-consideration of the plans. However, if the claims of Astronomy have not had a hearing, I agree that it is better to hear them now than later. I suggest that you talk it over with Dean Gale at once, and if he is of the same mind, call in Professor Frost.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD

Mr. G. A. Bliss
Department of Mathematics
Faculty Exchange
April 22, 1920

Dear Woodward:

I came down to Washington on the train yesterday with Frost. He is full of plans for the top of the new building and is expecting all of them to be carried out. He thinks that Mr. Willson is perfectly interpreting these plans to us.
I listened mostly and did not undertake to object or contradict, but I have the feeling that this question should be discussed quite frankly with him and the others of our interested groups very soon. It is so pressing so much that I believe it would be better to hear the argument with him now, rather than later when alternatives would be difficult and
certainly if he should succeed in forcing some sort of compromise.
His talk was of 3 domes for various sized equatorials from 12 inch driven, 2 pier for transit instruments, innumerable other pies for other purposes, etc. It sounds very
industrial to me.

With best regards

[Signature]
April 20, 1928

Re: Mathematics Building

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward, Vice Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Woodward:

Mr. Stephens has returned and I am pleased to think from his reports that we seem to have made some progress. I wish, however, to write to you in confidence, remembering yours and Mr. Donnelley's desires that we should do the best possible architecture at the University of Chicago. I know I need not tell you that architecture is a compromise between idealistic masses and limiting conditions, but it is only fair to say that in the constant struggle to reconcile these two factors the architect inevitably becomes more proficient to the degree that limiting conditions very often become an advantage in the hands of an able designer. This is merely a preamble to what I wish to say because I now think we are at the crossroads and we must strike a balance between the technical requirements and what may be termed good design, as I see the latter.

Just before Mr. Stephens left for Chicago I thought of a solution in respect to the low tee-shaped building which made for pronounced serenity and an avoidance of too much of the picturesque, and so my letter in which I picked the other design as being more desirable at the present, although not in the future, does not now hold. The tee-shaped design (presented by Mr. Stephens at the last meeting) is lower, being what we term two and one-half stories to the eaves in height, and it has in addition fewer parts and longer and quieter ridges, but that is all dependent on its being attached to Ryerson; that is, attached without a gap between Ryerson and the new Mathematics Building. It appears, however, that its plan is not as good and that it would cost more money. Being less in height to contain a given number of rooms it means a greater perimeter of wall and the smaller use of the space within the slope of roof. It also has more corridor and rooms, and these are the things which I think make the building cost more.

If the other design, as it seems now, is to go on, I think that it is my duty to say that it is not my first choice as to design, and that should take with it the realization that I have given you two solutions, both of which I think are good aesthetically; one however being better than the other, whereas its plan may not be as good.

I am not averse to proceeding with whichever design
you incline to, taking all these differences into consideration, but it would be a relief to me if you were to express a preference, knowing of my thoughts respecting the two designs.

In the meantime we are proceeding with the plans which seemed the more desirable at the meeting last Tuesday.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

CZK S
CC Draughting Room
Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Charles Z. Klauder  
1429 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LETTER RECEIVED. PLEASE SEND STEPHENS WITH PLANS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

F. C. Woodward
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison.

One-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as

one-half

the unrepeated message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the

repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specifically valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavailable interrup-

tion in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmis-

sion at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specifically valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavailable interrup-

tion in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether,

caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be

valued, unless a greater

value is stated in writing by the sender

of the message. If the value is not so stated, the company shall not be liable for

any damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message

is tendered for

reconsideration, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid

for

and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach

its destination.

4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and

within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sen-
dier's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for delivery by the company of such messages to any address within the limits of its service.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices and if a message is sent to such

office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message

is filed with the company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be

presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes

in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

AccepteL up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and deliv-
ered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

A night message may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at des-

tination to the addressee, and the company shall be deemed to have discharged

their obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages

delivery, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as fol-

lows: One and one-half times the standard night rate for the transmission

of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Day Letter serv-

ice, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby

agreed to:

a. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred

service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects,

subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

b. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agree-

ment that the Company does not undertake to a Day Letter shall be delivered

on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events, but that the Company's obliga-

tion in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient

time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date

during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular

telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business

day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The stand-

ard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words

or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged

for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter serv-

ice, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby

agreed to:

a. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at des-


tination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have dis-

charged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night

Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages

for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be in language of country of origin or destina-

tion, or in French. This class of service is in effect with most European countries

and with various other countries throughout the world. Full particulars supplied

on application at any Western Union Office.

CABLE LETTERS

For plain-language communications. The language of the country of desti-

nation may be employed, if the Cable Letter service is in operation to that country.

Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours after telegraph delivery is selected. Delivery by mail beyond London will be made if a full mail-

ing address is given and the words "Post London" are written after the destination.

Rate is approximately one-third of the full rate, minimum 20 words.

WEEK-END LETTERS

Similar to Cable Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday

for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Rate is approxi-

mately one-quarter of the full rate, minimum 20 words.
April 12th, 1928.

Re: Bernard A. Eckhardt Laboratory

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward, Vice President,
University of Chicago,
Harper Hall,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Woodward:—

We have prepared, in diagrammatic but careful form, two sets of plans for the proposed Mathematics Building, keeping in mind in both instances the possibilities of the mass and the detail which may be applied to the mass, and have satisfied ourselves with the aesthetic result. We have designated these schemes, respectively, "G" and "H".

For the present, we feel that "G" is perhaps better in appearance but that "H", while perfectly acceptable as a piece of design, would be a better adjunct to a future building running across the end of the great court if such a building were designed in somewhat the manner indicated on the drawings which have already been submitted to you for the University Avenue Elevation.

Scheme "G" provides a room for the Physics Department, which would contain 120 persons. "H" proposes an auditorium which would accommodate 250 persons. Both have libraries, with light to the north. That in Scheme "G" is the better, although in Scheme "H" the stack must be housed in two tiers on the second floor and one tier on the third, which latter may be an advantage for the Mathematics Department.

The purpose of this letter is first, to inform you as to how we have been proceeding and second, to say that we are ready now to present these plans to the departments. I think it would
suffice if on this occasion Mr. Stephens should present the drawings and he could at the same time, if one or the other scheme meets with the approval of the departments, get information supplementary to that which we already have. The whole would then be put in better form, ready for acceptance by the Building Committee or the Board, or both, unless you feel that our work has been well enough done for these bodies to authorize us to proceed with working drawings at once.

Mr. Stephens would be prepared to be in Chicago on Tuesday morning. If that is not convenient, will you name a date.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

CZK:M

CC - Mr. Thos. E. Donnelly
DR
My dear Mr. Klauder:

I have your letter of April 20 and am greatly interested in your comments on Schemes "G" and "H". I quite agree with you that Scheme "H" is distinctly the better of the two, and I was somewhat disappointed when I found that the departments preferred Scheme "G". The latter, however, is a very effective design, and in view of the departmental preference and the substantial difference in cost I feel disposed to go ahead with it. The fact is that I'm afraid that a reopening of the question might cause considerable delay, and without any assurance that the departments could be satisfied.

My suggestion is that you go ahead with Scheme "G", at least to the point of incorporating the changes proposed at the last meeting. If you will then send us the sketches of both Scheme "G" and Scheme "H", I shall show them to Mr. Donnelly and see if he has such a decided preference for Scheme "H" as to make it worthwhile to reconsider our selection.

Yours cordially,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD

Mr. Charles E. Klauder
1429 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PCW=L
April 20, 1939

Mr. Governor:

I have your letter of April 20 and an additional letter of April 21. I
must, however, say that your question of April 21 is not
askable in your capacity as Governor.

The question of April 21 is not answerable in your capacity as Governor.

I am

Yours very truly,

Hendric C. Woodard

Mr. Governor:

I am enclosing a report on the subject of your letter dated April 20. I
hope this report will be of assistance to you.

Yours very truly,

Hendric C. Woodard
Mr. L. R. Steere:

Bernard A. Eckhart Laboratory

Re lying to your letter of March 23rd, your letter to Mr. Klauder of the 24th, and Mr. Klauder's letter to you of the 21st, our meeting on Tuesday was put over until Wednesday.

Mr. Klauder and his designer, Mr. Stephens, arrived at Mr. Woodward's office at about 9:30 A.M. Wednesday, March 26th. We spent some time looking at the preliminary sketches and plans which Mr. Klauder brought in and later Professors Gale, Compton, and Dempster came in. In the afternoon session Professor Michelson came in for a while and Professor Lane of the Physics Department attended.

For the meeting of March 29th Professor Bliss came in bringing Professor Dixon, and Mr. Gale, Mr. Compton, with Mr. Klauder and Mr. Stephens attended the sessions both morning and afternoon. Mr. Woodward came in for part of the time on each day.

Mr. Klauder brought with him four schemes showing floor plans, Schemes A, B, C, and D showing various arrangements and various cubages. He also brought the sketches he had before showing the elevations of the building, which are not materially changed in one of the schemes and in addition two elevations showing a possible development along the west side of University Avenue from 56th to 59th St., both of these sketches showing a four-story building centered on the 56th St. block by a three-story building in one scheme and a two-story building in the other scheme to give best results.

The discussion soon eliminated three of the four sets of plans getting down to Scheme "C," which above the third floor was a "U" shaped building to the north, giving a narrower building and good offices and in the center to the north showing a large lecture room. This scheme as drawn by Mr. Klauder showed the large reading room to the north.

All of the aspects of all of these plans were discussed, many of them in great detail and in a fine spirit of co-operation. Every effort was made to come to agreement as to the major features of the plan so that Mr. Klauder could proceed.
March 30th, 1928

The first definite agreement to be reached was that the 10" equatorial telescope (a proposed gift) should not be mounted on either Ryerson or Eckhart Laboratory but that the present 5" student telescope now mounted in the small dome at the Botany Greenhouse and the present transit should both be mounted on the roof of Ryerson, where even a small dome might be hidden by the parapet wall. In other words, Mr. Klauder need not bother about this.

It was agreed that Mr. Klauder should restudy Scheme "C" and make two variations:

1. Omit entirely the large lecture room (250 seats) of the Physics department; place the library room on the second floor north of the corridor with capacity for 60 readers and 60,000 volumes in a two-story stack with provision on the floor immediately under the stack for future expansion of the stack, such expansion probably to come not earlier than fifteen years. The space on the first floor immediately below the reading room to be used for research rooms of Physics; the second floor space of the reading room to be made into a large lecture room (125 or more), five or six offices to be arranged near the reading room for the use of the Mathematics Department, many other features of Scheme "C," namely spectroscopy and other physical research rooms in the basement; Physics research rooms and one or two classrooms on the first floor, classrooms on the second floor for the use of Mathematics, the third floor to be devoted to faculty offices for the Department of Mathematics except where placing offices in the reading room on the second floor would mean putting up several of the smaller classrooms to the third floor, the fourth floor to be used for student workrooms and offices, except that for Mr. Compton's work in high voltage a room extending from the basement to the second floor would be arranged at the north end of the east wing. With this arrangement the ceiling of the first floor north of the corridor could be depressed under the bookstacks in order that the standard school height of ceiling could be kept and at the same time two levels of bookstacks could be used along the south wall of the reading room.

2. Same as Scheme "C" except attempt to get the large lecture room in on the second floor west end, moving the reading room to the east end, arranging for circulation; other features being substantially the same as #1.
Secrecy of the Project is Maintained

The Project must be kept secret to prevent espionage and to prevent sabotage. Any unauthorized person caught violating this rule will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The project is classified as Top Secret. Only authorized personnel are permitted to access the project site. Any unauthorized access will result in prosecution.

The project involves sensitive information that must be kept confidential. All personnel must sign a non-disclosure agreement before gaining access to the project site.

The project is funded by the government and any unauthorized disclosure of the project will result in severe consequences for all involved.

Any unauthorized disclosure of the project will result in criminal charges and possible imprisonment.

The project must remain secret to prevent espionage and to prevent sabotage. Any unauthorized person caught violating this rule will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The project involves sensitive information that must be kept confidential. All personnel must sign a non-disclosure agreement before gaining access to the project site.

The project is funded by the government and any unauthorized disclosure will result in severe consequences for all involved.

The project must remain secret to prevent espionage and to prevent sabotage. Any unauthorized person caught violating this rule will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The project involves sensitive information that must be kept confidential. All personnel must sign a non-disclosure agreement before gaining access to the project site.

The project is funded by the government and any unauthorized disclosure will result in severe consequences for all involved.
March 30th, 1928

Scheme #1 above, which looks most favorable would involve more expense in the alterations of Ryerson to make the present west rooms, second floor, rooms #19, 20, 21, and 22 into a large lecture room seating 200 or more; changing the present library of Physics into a lecture room seating perhaps 50 and changing the present second floor east room, #32, now to be cut down by a corridor, to a room with a capacity of perhaps 50, all of these lecture rooms being served from the present storeroom and apparatus room on the second floor of Ryerson which will not then be disturbed.

Another scheme which Mr. Klauder will look into is to put the large lecture room of Physics on the first floor with facilities at the west end where a small elevator could be put in serving the apparatus and storeroom to bring set-ups into the large lecture room. This would be more expensive but it would doubtless solve the major problem in the planning of this building and offset remodeling expense or extra cubage which would make the other schemes more expensive.

Mr. Klauder stated that he thought he could have the elevations made within ten days and come out again for a conference at which time we could probably agree on a plan.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flock
Superintendent of Construction

LRF:K
CC:FCW
CC:LRS (2)
March Twenty Four
1 9 2 8

Dear Mr. Klauder:

I have your letter of March 21 and note there are several points upon which you need additional information with respect to the plans for the Mathematics Building.

I also wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 23rd. Arrangements have been made for a conference at Mr. Woodward's office immediately after your arrival on Tuesday.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Steere

Mr. Charles Z. Klauder
1429 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LRS:EVE
CC to Mr. Donnelley
Mr. Woodward
Mr. Flook
Dear Mr. [Name]:

I have your letter of May 29th and note that the recent move to the new building of the College of Education has necessitated some reorganization of the equipment in the Woodrow Wilson Laboratory. However, I am pleased to inform you that we have been able to secure all necessary equipment immediately after your arrival on campus.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Endnote:

Mr. [Name] 
Director of Admissions 
Office of the President 
University of Chicago 

[Signature] 

Mr. [Name] 
Dean of Students 

[Signature] 

Mr. [Name] 
Registrar
March Twenty Three
1 9 2 8

Mr. Flock:

I am enclosing copies of the correspondence with Mr. Klauder, and shall be glad if you will confer with Mr. Woodward and arrive at some tentative basis for the preliminary sketches as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Steere

LRS: EVB
Enc
Dear Mr. Steere:

Your letter of March 9 has been received. I have come back refreshed, but I find it a little difficult to get into the swing of things.

New plans for the Mathematics Building were made during my absence. I had the feeling, however, that they would not result in a satisfactory mass design, so we are now working on another set of plans. We hesitate to depart from the layout of rooms, because shown in diagrammatic form by the department; but have no doubt that we can solve the problem with satisfaction to everyone, if we are given sufficient time for study and discussion.

When I was last in Chicago I was told that a 3" transit had been presented to the University, that you did not know where to put it and asked if I could find a place in this building. Immediately there was discussion as to whether it should properly be placed in this building. Subsequently I received instructions to make revisions for a 10" equatorial telescope. Since there was discussion about this, and since the request is not a very firm one, I am of the opinion that we had better not include these features in the building. In my experience I have frequently encountered a desire to install in buildings objects which are on second thought believed more appropriately placed elsewhere. It seems to me that if a 10" equatorial telescope were placed in this building, with such knowledge as I have of the working of such an instrument, it should go in a dome, but whether it does or not I fear that the design will be involved in whatever way the instrument may be used. Therefore, I shall prepare a design without provision for either the transit or the telescope.

In looking over the plans given us by the department and after having heard the staff discuss the features of the plan, I find myself in a quandary. For instance, they have shown all class rooms on the second floor and research laboratories on the first floor. Without a special reason for such an arrangement the architect would naturally place those rooms which contain the most people on the first floor and relegate the rooms for research, which contain fewer people, to a higher level, if only that they may be further removed from disturbances. In other words, I believe that to confine the greatest number of persons to a horizontal circulation is better than to have them constantly climbing stairs. But there may be some stronger reason in the mind of the department which would determine the arrangement submitted in their diagrammatic sketches.

We are told too that we may make a design in which a lecture hall is not included. We are not told, however, that we may regard that as positive, so we find ourselves in the position of feeling that we must show two schemes or two studies of plans, one with and one without a lecture room and conditioned in a manner that we think we shall have to assume, realizing that neither may meet the desires of the department.

If we seem to be delaying, it is because of these uncertainties, and not because we are slow in designing a building. If you could learn whether there is any objection to our suggestion that the class rooms may better be placed on the first floor, will you not let us hear from you at once.

There will be no charge in connection with the suggested location of the high school gymnasium over Belfield Hall.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Chas. Z. Klauder
Dear Mr. Geister,

I have come back to Boston and I have been working in the office for a while. It is a bit difficult to get into the routine of things.

I was pleased to learn that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have made great progress in the field of nuclear energy. I think this is a step forward in the right direction.

I have been working on the development of nuclear power for the last few years. I have been working on various projects and have been successful in some.

I am now working on a new project, and I am confident that it will be successful. I hope to share more details with you in the near future.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Copy

[Stamp]
January Twenty Four
1 9 2 8

Dear Mr. Woodward:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Flook of January 18, reporting on the conferences between Mr. Klauder and members of the departments with reference to the new Mathematics Building, together with a copy of my reply of this date.

It may be that settlement of this matter could be expedited by the appointment of a committee, perhaps with Mr. Bliss as chairman, through whom the various suggestions could be cleared and crystalized into definite recommendations from the departments concerned.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Steere

Mr. F. C. Woodward
The University of Chicago

LRE:EVB
Enc
CC to Mr. Flock
Mr. Flook:

I am sending a copy to Mr. Woodward of your report of January 18 on the conferences with Mr. Klauder regarding the Mathematics Building, and enclose a copy of my letter of transmittal.

I am in entire accord with your suggestion that, if possible, we should obtain a definite statement from the departments covering the accommodations they deem essential for their purposes, and that the location and arrangement of these should be left to the architect.

I note that Mr. Klauder has been given a general idea of the cubage limitations we have in mind and suggest that we await receipt of his preliminary sketches before asking the President to determine the exact amount to be allocated to the cost of construction.

As requested, I am returning your pencil sketches herewith.

L. R. Steere

LRS:EVB
ENC
CC to Mr. Woodward
Mr. Moor:

I am sending a copy of the following letter to your

department at General Stores, Mr. Kinnear

reporting the accidental burning of the

convent wall in the cafeteria building, and enclose a copy

attached to the memorandum below.

Dr. Moore,

I am in receipt today of a report from the

department concerning the non-receipt of

supplies for their purchase and use in the kitchen.

I note that the non-receipt has been given a general

issue of the supplies, but I have in mind and

wish that we might receive the supplies in the

department's possession before taking the privilege of

receiving the exact amount.

As requested, I am returning your benefic request

receipt.

P.S. St�e

THE:EB

ER

OF TO NE: Nocent
January 18th, 1928

Mr. L. R. Steere:

Bernard A. Eckert Laboratory

In conference during the past two days with Mr. Charles Z. Klauder, we started with a meeting in Mr. Woodward's office on Monday morning at which meeting were present, Mr. Klauder, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Compton, Mr. Bliss, Mr. MacMillan, and Mr. G. K. Morse. On Tuesday, after showing Mr. Klauder over the ground, we held a conference in Mr. Gale's office at which were present Mr. Klauder, Mr. Gale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Bliss, Mr. MacMillan and Mr. G. K. Morse.

This Committee, as you doubtless know, have gone back to the original scheme prepared by Mr. Morse (which scheme Mr. Jackson did not like) with the library on the second floor south, a large lecture room on the second floor north side of the corridor west end, seating 350 (with balcony seating 50); the building being used basement and first floor by the Physics Dept. except for two class rooms, the second floor devoted to class rooms, the third floor to offices, and the fourth or attic floor being devoted to student work rooms.

This plan indicated the new building going up to present Mandel Hall, (with no allowance for the south extension of Mandel) and separated about 25 ft. from Ryerson Laboratory building.

The library plan has been modified to the extent of raising the first floor ceiling so that a double-deck book stack can be provided along the entire north wall of the library reading room. This was approved by Mr. Rainey with the qualification that he would prefer a room with north light.

This plan shows a set-back about 15 ft. wide along the south front at the third story level; an opening at Ryerson at the first floor level from Hutchinson Quadrangle south; and a passage through the new building just south of Mandel by going indoors and out again.

Mr. Morse seemed convinced that his is the only feasible plan and some of the members were convinced that restrictions in design imposed by his plan were essential. The attached mimeographed sheet is a copy of the information which Mr. Morse made up and handed to Mr. Klauder. You will note that #7 provides for astronomical instruments on the roof of the tower. This tower is an idea originating in the original Coolidge & Hodgdon perspective sketch. Since a dome at this location
would be unsightly, it has been found practicable, we think, to mount the proposed 10" equatorial transit (which is now available, disposing of the present 6" telescope in the student observatory at Ellis Ave.) and mounting likewise the 10" transit instrument (now in the Greenhouse on Ellis Ave.) in the roof of the north section (elevated and let down through a hatchway in the roof so that it would only be visible at times of use and probably then would not be high enough to appear above the parapet wall).

I also called Mr. Klauder's attention to another possibility, that if the provision for the two astronomical instruments on the roof at the north end of the building along the street proves too difficult in design that we might study the central roof of Ryerson Laboratory as a possible location for these instruments.

These several conditions are of course too strict to permit of freedom in design.

Mr. Klauder was very patient and offered several suggestions. We left the meeting with the understanding that Mr. Klauder would make probably three studies of this building, having several things in mind which he deems of major importance as follows:

(a) The building should not be separated from Ryerson but the roof of the new building should run over to the roof of Ryerson, to give continuity of wall and a longer roof line, which he considers especially important.

(b) The south end of Hutchinson Court should likewise have continuity of wall surface, if only one story.

The "Morse" plan makes a very poor elevation for the south end of the quadrangle. Another project which the laboratory men have in mind for a later expansion of the shop area of the Ryerson Annex indicates that there is a possibility of getting a one-story continuity across the south end of Hutchinson Court.

(c) Mr. Klauder feels, as we have felt, that the plan for future construction along University Avenue is vital in this connection as it will immediately affect the south elevation, and that the most attractive group would be made by closing the frontage along the street with a nice archway through a future building centered on East 56th Street. He said that he would make a little sketch of this study which would indicate about how such construction along University Avenue might affect this building. He rather indicated that he would want to show a gable end with the projection south of the south face of Ryerson Laboratory along the street side.
January 18th, 1928

I tried in these meetings to persuade these gentlemen not to fix the requirements too rigidly, but to let Mr. Klauder have free play in planning and see if he cannot provide the things they want in a building which he will consider a superior architectural design. I think that Mr. Klauder understands this and he promises to give it his best effort with several men during the next two or three weeks so that we can look for his preliminary designs on this enlarged basis at that time.

Will you kindly let me know just what money is available for this project. Prof. Compton stated his understanding that the total sum is $1,075,000. On our basis of 160% this would give $672,000 for the building and fees, which at 70¢ would be 960,000 cu. ft. This basis was given to Mr. Klauder tentatively as the maximum cubeage which this project could now reach. There is every indication at this early stage that a volume of 960,000 cu. ft. will be more than ample to take care of what the departments now want.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Flook
Superintendent of Construction
January 20, 1928

My dear Mr. MacMillan:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 19 with quotations from Professor Frost's letter to you relating to astronomical equipment in the Eckhart Laboratory. Professor Frost's experience ought to be of value and I assume that you have shown his letter to Mr. Bliss or have given him a copy of it. Perhaps it would be well to send a copy to Mr. Klauder, or at least quotations from it. Mr. Klauder's address is 1429 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD

Mr. W. D. MacMillan
Department of Astronomy
Faculty Exchange

FOWEL
If you're interested in the current
status of our project, I'd be
happy to provide an update.

Regarding the next steps, we
are currently working on the
finalization of the design
specifications.

I hope this information is
useful to you. Please let me
know if you have any
questions or need further
clarification.

Thank you for your patience
and understanding.

Best regards,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
F. C. Woodward,
Vice President.

Dear Mr. Woodward:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a quotation from a letter which I have just received from Professor Frost which I think will be of interest to you.

"I have had very little chance to talk with Bliss about the new Eckhart Laboratory, and we did not take up the question of the astronomical equipment, which should be provided. My experience in teaching Practical Astronomy, for about eight years at Dartmouth, and in design and construction of instruments here, ought to be of value in this connection, and therefore I should be very glad to have the Building Committee call upon me at any time for suggestions.

"In a general way, I believe that we should have about a ten-inch equatorial refractor, carrying also two photographic cameras, with lenses of the new Ross design, of aperture three or four inches, and ratio 1:7. In photographic work the ten inch would make an excellent guiding telescope. The instrument could be carried perfectly well on steel beams supported by the heavy walls of the building.

"It must be nearly twenty years ago that I took up the question of architecture of domes appropriate for a Gothic building. Carl Kinsley looked this up at my request while he was spending some time at Cambridge, England.

"We should probably also have one straight transit instrument of three inches aperture, such as is used by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

"I don't think that it would be wise to install any kind of a reflector in the smoke and dirt of the city. The silvering would have to be done too frequently, and would be too troublesome for its use. The present instruments would, of course, be installed on the roof in appropriate small domes or shelters. There should be two or three piers about four feet high on which portable instruments or artificial horizons could be placed for observations, with theodolites and sextants.

"I also believe that the new Hale spectroheliograph should be installed with coelostat and vertical tube leading to a room below, for solar work. This would not be an expensive equipment, and the necessary parts of the coelostat can be obtained with a few hundred dollars, from the men who formerly worked with the optical shop at Pasadena, and are now supplying these instruments according to Mr. Hale's design."

Yours truly,

W. D. Mac Millan
The Conference for the Prevention of Crime

The need for action to prevent crime is urgent. There is a feeling over the country that something must be done to check the rising tide of lawlessness. It is my belief that the conference is the first step in the right direction.

We must face the fact that crime is becoming more prevalent and that it is a danger to the safety and welfare of the community. The conference should be a turning point in the struggle against crime. It is hoped that the recommendations made at the conference will be taken seriously and implemented in order to reduce the incidence of crime.

In conclusion, I urge all members of the conference to work together for the common good. Let us not be deterred by the challenges we face, but let us be inspired by the possibilities that lie ahead. Together, we can make a difference in the fight against crime.
Mr. F. C. Woodward:

Mathematics Building

Replying to your question on the telephone, Scheme "A" by Mr. C. Z. Klauder, architect, dated November 15th has a total of 675,870 cu. ft.

Cost of Building (100%)
675,870 cu.ft. at 70¢ = $473,109.
Equipment (10%) = 47,311.
Building & Equipment (110%) = 520,420.
Endowment - 50% of Bldg. = 236,554.
Total cost for Scheme "A" = $756,974.

This was for a building extending north along University Avenue only two stories high.

For the larger building which the departments now require to give more space in the basement for the Physics Department, particularly spectroscopic work, to enlarge the library and give more space on the north wing would require a cubage of approximately 804,000 cu.ft. which would cost approximately as follows:

Cost of Building (100%)
804,000 cu.ft. at 70¢ = $562,800.
Equipment (10%) = 56,280.
Building & Equipment (110%) = 618,080.
Endowment - 50% of Bldg. = 281,400.
Total cost = $899,480 or say $900,000.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flook
Superintendent of Construction
December Ten
1927

Dear Mr. Donnelley:

In response to your inquiry regarding the status of the floor plans for the new Mathematics Building I find that Dean Gale wishes to have reconsideration given to the question of providing a lecture room, which, you will recall, was abandoned in the later designs. Mr. Rainey, the Librarian, has also submitted some suggestions with reference to library accommodations, and a committee consisting of these two gentlemen, with Mr. Bliss, of the Mathematics Department, and Mr. Morse of the Physics Department, is endeavoring to work out the revisions. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Flock are keeping in close touch with this situation and a final decision will undoubtedly be reached within a short time. Under the circumstances, however, perhaps Mr. Klauder should be advised that we are not yet in position to submit final plans to him.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Steere

Mr. T. E. Donnelley
731 Plymouth Court
Chicago, Illinois

LRS:EV

Copy Mr. Woodward
Mr. Flock
December Ten
I & A

Dear Mr. Bannerman,

I am in receipt of your recent letter indicating the desire of the public to have the present condition of the building brought to the attention of the Board. I agree that the present condition is not satisfactory and I am anxious to cooperate with the Board in any way that may be necessary to effect a solution of the problem.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Greene

Mr. E. T. E. Connelly

OT Phisophic Council

Greece. Itteret

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Copy in Enclosure
December 7, 1927.

Dr. Max Mason,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Mason:

Upon Mr. Rosenwald's return he found the two documents on the Mathematics and Physics Building, which he begs to acknowledge and will let you know as soon as he has anything definite to report.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary to
Mr. Julius Rosenwald.
December 5, 1927

Dear Harold:

I have sent two copies of the enclosed description of the Mathematics Building to Julius Rosenwald.

Sincerely yours,

Max Mason

Mr. Harold E. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Henry:

I have sent two copies of the enclosed

statement of the representation of the British

government to the German government.

Yours sincerely,

Max Heenan.
December 5, 1927

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

I am sending you two copies of a document on the Mathematics and Physics Building in accordance with the suggestion to Mr. Swift. Will these two be enough? If not, we will prepare more at once.

It is fine to have such interest from you in this matter. Either Mr. Woodward or I will go with you at any time to make a visit and explain the situation in greater detail.

Cordially yours,

Max Mason
President

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Sears Roebuck & Company
Chicago, Illinois
December 1, 1927

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

I am sending you a document on the Mathematics and Physics Building in accordance with the suggestion to Mr. Swift. Another copy is being prepared and will go forward to you tomorrow. Will these two be enough? If not, we will prepare more at once.

It is fine to have such interest from you in this matter. Either Mr. Woodward or I will go with you at any time to make a visit and explain the situation in greater detail.

Cordially yours,

Max Mason

President

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Sears Roebuck & Company
Chicago, Illinois
October 29th, 1927

Mr. F. C. Woodward  
President's Office  
Faculty Exchange  

Dear Mr. Woodward:

I have again written Mr. Klauder to make sure that he does not take the Scheme "G" sketches too literally.

Thanking you for calling this to my attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Flook  
Superintendent of Construction
October 24, 1937

My dear Mr. Flook:

I thank you for the copy of your letter of October 20 to Mr. Klauder which you sent to me. My purpose in writing is to inquire if Mr. Klauder was informed that there is still some difference of opinion as to whether the building should turn the corner toward Mandel Hall, or leave a gap there. In your letter you say that the prints of Scheme "c" show the general arrangement and approximate distribution of floor space now agreed upon. What I am suggesting is that this statement should be qualified, as I have indicated above. If this has been made clear to Mr. Klauder, you need not pay any attention to this letter.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERIC C. WOODWARD

Mr. L. R. Flook
Faculty Exchange

We1
December 30, 1937

Mr. Geo. F. Fosher

I hope you like the work of your former cl.

December 28th, I'm keeping up with my work to get it

plodding along with the co-operation of this

firm. Do you want the full attention of this

In your letter, you say that you want to leave a

yourself.
October 20th, 1927

Mr. T. E. Donnelley
731 Plymouth Court
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Donnelley:

At the request of Mr. Steers, I have composed the attached letter to Mr. Charles Z. Klauder.

Mr. Steers suggests that it have your approval before releasing to Mr. Klauder.

May I have your comments on this letter.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flock
Superintendent of Construction

LRF/K
CC-LRS
CC-Mr. Woodward
Enc.
October 20th, 1927

Mr. Charles Z. Klauder
1429 Walnut Street

Dear Mr. Klauder:

Mathematics and Physics Building

Mr. Steere has asked me to send to you the data for a preliminary design for this building.

The attached red line prints of Scheme "C" show the general arrangement and approximate distribution of floor space now agreed upon by the Department of Mathematics and the Department of Physics.

As to floor levels, we would like to carry the second floor of the new building level with the second floor of Ryerson Laboratory adjoining to the west.

The floor levels of Ryerson are as follows:

1st to 2nd floor and 2nd to 3rd floor each 15'4"

Basement to 1st floor - 8'0" except as for certain small laboratories, where the floor level has been lowered, the bottom of the stone foundation being 12'0" below the first floor level.

It is customary with us to make new buildings of this type 13'0" floor to floor on account of the code requirement of 12'0" floor to ceiling clear, exclusive of beams. On our preliminary sketch we indicated the new building to be 11'0" from the basement to the first floor and 12'0" from the fourth floor to the finish plaster line.

I have talked with your Mr. Wise about this building and he is securing a copy of the Chicago Building Code.

A copy of the University Guide book is also enclosed. This shows on Page 49 the south end of Mandel Hall from the S.E. and on Page 34 the south elevation of Ryerson; on Page 36, Ryerson from the S.E. which indicates the west end which is like the east end to which the new building is joined.

For a building of this type it is now a practice to trowel the structural slab and apply 6" Battleship Linoleum for the ordinary spaces, classrooms, offices, etc., with perhaps a little better treatment for corridors and entrances.
October 20th, 1927

The attached sketch is the result of a series of conferences held for the purpose of working out the space required and keeping within the available funds. The cubic may not exceed this amount unless additional funds are provided.

We are ordering a survey and will send you this information as soon as it is received.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Flock
Superintendent of Construction

LRF: K
Cc: LRS
Cc: Mr. Woodward
**MATHEMATICS BUILDING**

**Section A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length 128 feet</th>
<th>Breadth 52 feet</th>
<th>Height 62 feet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of building 430,000 cubic feet at 70¢ - $311,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To equip 32,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To endow 157,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total $500,000</td>
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**Section B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length 145 feet</th>
<th>Breadth 56 feet</th>
<th>Height 62 feet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To equip 36,000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To endow 180,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $580,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \begin{array}{c}
430,000 \\
520,000 \\
\hline
1,080,000 \\
\end{array} \]
Mr. James Morrison 55
Fuller Morrison
Drug Co. 1408 W.
Washington Street
Mrs. W. M. existed
worker in many
women's activities
Cultural - Infanticide
with husband
Delivered in all cultural
undertakings. My 16
children people,
2 at 3 million
has son in business with
him.

Murphy
Murphy

Eckery
St. Louis
Pro. Monsanto
Chemical Co.
244 N. 1st

Beef he left this
March in the
magazine
2 or 3 months ago.

Loans at 5% per
Interest of $350,000. 200,000 last at 5% - 396.4
000.6
000.9
000.0

To acute
To receive
To bring
To refund

$25,048.1
.00
$23.01
6.03
Proposed Building for Mathematics at the University of Chicago

In large part through the activities of its science departments, the University of Chicago has been noted for brilliant research work since its foundation. Of the four Americans awarded the Nobel Prize for Science, two, Professors Michelson and Millikan, received this distinction for work done in the Physics Department, while a third, Doctor Alexis Carrel, began his career at the University. No less distinguished are the University's contributions to Astronomy. The work at Yerkes Observatory and on the campus is internationally recognized.

The American Mathematical Society, devoted to the research in mathematics which must precede research work in the other sciences, was founded mainly through the initiative of the University's Department of Mathematics, which has furnished the Society three presidents. The same department has on its Faculty five out of the fifteen mathematicians who are members of the National Academy of Sciences, and has a Corresponding Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Ryerson Physical Laboratory was built in 1893 and enlarged in 1912, in both cases by means of gifts made to the University by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. No building having been provided for Mathematics and Astronomy at the University, these departments have been for years cared for in Ryerson. Meantime there has come a tremendous growth both in the subject-matter and the number of students handled by the departments of Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy, now housed in Ryerson. Because of the developments in these fields, the facilities of the present building are no longer adequate for these departments. The increased student enrolment has crowded the building far beyond its intended capacity. As a consequence, men of international repute are seriously handicapped in their important work by mechanical obstacles that would be avoided by increased space.

It is proposed to remedy these handicaps by constructing a building east of Ryerson on the same frontage, with a wing extending north to the end of Mandel Hall, and an arch connecting it with Ryerson. Its four stories and basement will be given to Mathematics, pure and applied, and will provide the additional laboratories, classrooms, offices, and library essential to the welfare of the Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy Departments. It will also increase the facilities available in Ryerson for Physics by releasing the space now occupied there by Mathematics. The cost of the building, including endowment, will be at least $800,000.
A PROPOSAL
FOR A NEW MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL LABORATORY
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Submitted
by
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
A PROPOSAL

FOR A NEW MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL LABORATORY

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Supported by

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
This building is urgently needed to do away with overcrowding which is handicapping research and teaching. These departments are fundamental to all scientific work at the University. They stand first in the country in past achievement and promise of future service.

**RYERSON LABORATORY**

Thirty-four years ago Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago gave a building for the physical sciences to the University of Chicago in honor of his father. The building has since borne the name, Ryerson Physical Laboratory, and has been the workshop of a series of men eminent in American science. It has amply proved its qualities of usefulness and architectural beauty but at the present time it is inadequate for the expanded staffs and increased number of students of the three departments which use it.

**THE SCIENCES OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS**

Mathematics and Physics are foundation sciences. Mathematics is a scientific language in which the laws governing the universe can most conveniently be expressed, and through the cultivation of which new laws of great importance can be discovered. It is useful in expressing the relations of things to one another in fields so divergent as medicine, economics and engineering. It is basic to Physics and Chemistry, and to all the applied sciences deriving from them. Physics, using Mathematics as a tool, studies the nature of matter, the ways in which atoms are made, the forces which govern their interaction, and the nature of light. Its values can be expressed in such practical terms as health and disease, radio, bridges, skyscrapers, trains and telegrams. The cultivation of research and training of teachers in these fields is a central duty of a civilized community and a particular opportunity of the University of Chicago.

**PERFORMANCE IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS**

The University and City of Chicago have been for many years a principal center of physical and mathematical research in the United States due to the efforts of the group of gifted men who have worked in Ryerson Laboratory. This fact is attested by the world-wide recognition which has come to these Chicago workers in science. Three of them, Professors A. A. Michelson, Robert A. Millikan, and Arthur Compton, have received Nobel Prizes for their work. Michelson, patriarch of American physicists, received the prize in 1907; Millikan in 1923, after he had left the University, but for work done here, in 1923 and Compton in 1927. Michelson is famous because he has measured the speed of light with increasing accuracy and laid the foundation for the Einstein theory; Millikan isolated the electron and measured its electrical charge; Compton has determined more intimately the relation
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STUDENTS

The University is a community of scholars who engage in research and teaching. It is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the pursuit of truth.

THE DEAN

The Dean is the chief academic officer of the University and is responsible for the administration of the academic programs.

THE FACULTY

The Faculty consists of the members of the University who are engaged in teaching and research.

THE STUDENTS

The Students are the members of the University who are enrolled in courses and programs of study.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY

The University is committed to serving the community and to engaging with the world around it.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WORLD

The University is a global institution, committed to the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of society.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FUTURE

The University is committed to preparing its students for the challenges of the future and to contributing to the betterment of the world.
between radiation, light and electricity. Only five Nobel
Prizes have been given to Americans in science.

Colleagues of these men in the United States have evaluated and
acknowledged their work through the Hughes Report. This Report,
made by President Hughes of Miami University, is based on the
findings of a large group of American scholars of great dis-
tinction. These men and women, professors in leading insti-
tutions, were asked to weigh the achievements of representative
universities and colleges in twenty different departments. In
the judgment of this group both the Physics and Mathematics De-
partments of the University of Chicago received first place in
the country.

The Department of Mathematics has been an exceedingly powerful
one since its organization in 1891. Its prestige has lasted and
become a veritable tradition. Four recent leaders in the group
are Professors Moore, Dickson, Bliss and Wiosczynski. All four
are members of the National Academy of Sciences. No other insti-
tution has had as many - the nearest being Harvard with two
members. In the last issue of American Men of Science the editor,
J. M. Cattell, lists Chicago as having the first Mathematics De-
partment of the country. The mathematical department has done
work of vital educational significance in training graduate students.
It has granted more than one hundred and forty Ph. D. degrees, -
the highest academic degree. Of this number, fifty-two are pro-
fessors in American universities, thirty are associate professors
and nineteen are assistant professors. A number of others are
instructors in universities, in private research, or in business.
The influence of such an output of trained men is very great on
the quality of American education and research. These are measures
of performance which do not emphasize the actual increases in
applicable human knowledge which have come out of the researches
of these departments.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

It has been indicated above that Ryerson Laboratory is no longer
adequate alone to house these departments and their distinguished
workers. Laboratory space for professorial research is limited
and over-crowded. Graduate students and research fellows are not
properly taken care of for sheer lack of working space. Nine
members of the Physics staff share three offices, and there carry
on much of their desk work and conferences with students. The
mathematical department have four offices for twelve members and
only four class-rooms for its students of whom there were approxi-
mately 200 during the recent Summer Quarter. Many of these
students who are candidates for higher degrees should have desk
and office space for themselves.
The Secretary of State has received from the Governor of the State of New York, the following: 

[Text continues on the page]
THE BUILDING

See attached photographs of architect's drawings. Location—East of Ryerson and connected with it by bridge and tunnel. Layout—Basement and first floor for Physics. Second, third and fourth floors for Mathematics and Mathematical-astronomy. The Physics Department will also be benefitted by release of space in Ryerson now occupied by Mathematics.

FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost</th>
<th>upwards of</th>
<th>$900,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available from General Education Board gift</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available from special conditional gift</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, the gift of which will carry the privilege of naming the building</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payments may be in installments between now and the completion of the building.

CONCLUSION

This means that $250,000 will do two things:

1. Provide essential scientific service at a crucial time in the history of science and in the history of the University.

2. Provide a worthy memorial which will be widely known because thousands of people throughout the world will be benefitted by the research conducted in the building.
The Nobel Prize winner of 1907 congratulates the prize winner of 1927. Splendid types of American men, they illustrate at once the character and humanity which is typical of men of science. They are two generations of scientists - and they encourage the hope that those who are coming on will not fail to measure up to the high standards set by the older group. Both ask only time and place to work. Professor Michelson has the only single office in Ryerson Laboratory. Professor Compton shares his space with two other men.
#1. Communication and Circulation.

Two connections between the Ryerson Laboratory and the new building will be required. One a bridge connecting the second floors and the other a basement tunnel, and an additional entrance to the corridor to the annex of Ryerson.

#2. Library Stacks.

The stacks containing the books pertaining to physics should be on the second floor. It is assumed that the mathematical books will be in stacks extending up to the third floor. There should be no entrance to the stacks except past the attendant's desk, which should be arranged for at the entrance to the stacks in a manner somewhat similar to the Rosenwald library. It would be desirable to have not more than three tiers of stacks to accommodate both physics and mathematics books. It is important that no books may be removed from the stacks, without the knowledge of the attendant, so that it may be possible to enforce library rules. The entrance to the stacks from the reading room should be through a door that can be locked when the attendant leaves.

#3. Large Lecture Room.

To accommodate 300 as called for under mathematics and equipped with the following apparatus:
- Coelostat in roof for vertical shaft of sunlight (or any equally effective method for sunlight all day over lecture table.)
- Electrically operated curtains for darkening.
- Lights controlled both from table and from lanterns positions by master switch.
- 2 lantern positions, one transverse, the other normal to lecture table. 2 screens.
- Moveable (sliding) blackboards entire length of table.
- Lecture table: 2 covered sinks, one at each end; covered 12" lead gutters along front base of table for jets and similar experiments.
- Circuits under table: 2-3 wire, 110-220 A.C. mains 75 amps.
- 4-3 " 110-220 D.C. " " "

REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

for

A NEW BUILDING FOR MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.
REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

For

A NEW BUILDING FOR MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

-----------------------------------

Community and Organization

Two connections between the Physics Laboratory and the new
facilities will be required. One a private connection to the sec-
tory floor and the other a passageway cutting an administrative
exits. It will be the duty of the architect to the annex of Physics.

Library Space

The space containing the data pertaining to the function
in the second floor. If the scientific data...
1 storage battery circuit, 2 open circuits from trans. board.
4 heavy duty rheostats under table 2-30 and 2-75 amps. capacity, connected so as to be plugged in series with any circuit.
Flush instrument panel on wall visible from all parts of room, having:
A.C. Voltmeter - C-220
A.C. Frequency meter 60 cycle
(0-3)
1 D.C. Voltmeter, ranges (0-30) 1 DC Ammeter (0-7.5)
(0-300)
1 DC Milliammeter (0-1000 ma)
(0-10)
with plugs and jacks below to cut instruments in with rheostats on any circuit combination. All switches and binding posts in panel in rear of table.
4 gas and 4 compressed air outlets under cover sink in table top. One 1 1/2" comp. air outlet pipe, additional.
Flat ceiling or brackets above table for various ceiling attachment as pendulums, pulleys, mirrors, etc.
Lock tool box and drawers in all remaining available space back of table.
1 or 2 galvanometers permanent with illuminated scale mounted above or at ends of lecture table. Wire outlets brought to junction box on table.
Hvac pump and motor mounted under cover in table-top.

#4. Basement.
The basement, with the exception of a room for services such as ventilating fans etc., will be devoted to research in physics. The level of the floor must be well above the water line, at least at elevation + 8, and the rooms must have at least 10'-0" in the clear ceilings. It is required that all rooms except photographic dark rooms or rooms for special spectroscopic equipment shall be well lighted with at least two double hung windows in areas or a mast. All walls and ceiling to be plastered, and floors to be "dust" proof.

#5. Standard Research Rooms.

Type A. Well listed rooms with plastered walls and ceilings and dust proof floors 15' in width and 20' in length, equipped with heavy slate slab securely fastened along two side walls and provided with a sink with hot and cold water taps, a gas outlet, a compressed air outlet, a cut out cabinet with switches for 110 and 220 AC, 110 and 220 D.C. and two battery circuits. No floor piers are required. Windows to be equipped with opaque shutters or blinds.

Type B. A room approximately 12'-0" wide and 20'-0" long, divided into two rooms by a temporary smooth tile partition made dust proof and equipped with double doors. The inner room having the dimensions of 10'-0" in width and 12'-0" in length, forming a dark research room, the remaining space being well lighted, and both inner and outer rooms equipped as called for in type A.
I propose to operate on the bones of my right arm and shoulder, and to perform an amputation of the left arm, as necessary. I have been informed that an amputation may be necessary to save my life. If an amputation is necessary, I request that it be performed immediately, without delay.

A. C. Amstrong

A. C. Amstrong, M.D.

A. C. Amstrong, M.D.

R. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.

I. C. Amstrong, M.D.

M. C. Amstrong, M.D.
NUMBER OF STANDARD RESEARCH ROOMS REQUIRED IN THE NEW BUILDING IN ADDITION TO THE ROOMS IN RYERSON.

A. Spectroscopic Work.

Prof. Gale, Monk and Watson.

6 Type B Rooms, in addition to rooms in Ryerson numbered 14, 18, 15, 16, 17.

2 Type A Rooms.

B. X-Ray.

Prof. Compton.

9 Type B Rooms.

6 Type A Rooms.

C. Positive Rays and Electronic Physics.

Professor Depster.

3 Type B Rooms, in addition to 8, 10, 11, 12.

3 Type A Room, 13, 60 in Ryerson Lab.

D. Astrophysics Prof. Lemon.

No rooms in new building, provided that rooms numbered 3, 4, 6 and 7 are available in Ryerson.

E. Crystal Structure Mr. Morse.

No rooms in new building provided that rooms numbered 21, 20, 22 and 23 and 33 are available in Ryerson.

#6. Offices in New Building.

No offices will be required in the new building provided rooms 32 is made into 5 offices for the staff. It is considered desirable that the offices for the staff be located near together for purposes of easy communication and conference.

#7. Special Rooms Required.

A. Enlarging cameraroom 10' x 20'. Camera bed on one side terminating in north window with shutter and studio light. Sinks, cupboards and plate-drying cabinets on the opposite side.

B. Battery room, 12 x 20' in basement.

C. Switchboard room, 12' x 15' adjoining battery room, equipment to

D. X-ray Laboratory shop, 13' x 20'. Equipped with services as enumerated in Type A and woodworking benches, lathe and drill press, cupboard shelves etc.

E. Spectroscopic Equipment - in basement:

1. Two rooms 90 feet square for housing circular or Rowland
mountings. These should be fitted with icebox doors; should be unventilated, and insulated from temperature changes so far as possible.

2. A space at least 30 ft long x 10 ft wide for the installation of a Littrow mounting, with conditions same as (1).

3. These three rooms should open into a large room of indeterminate dimensions but having about 1200 ft of floor space, for the preparation of apparatus. This space should be plentifully equipped with wall switchboards for 110 D.C; 220 D.C; 110 A.C.; 220 A.C. dead wires for battery circuits, and, if provided, boxes for high tension circuits.

4. At least 6 dark rooms, conveniently located, preferably at three different points in the basement, and having about 35 to 40 sq. ft. of floor space.

5. Two constant temperature rooms, about 18 x 12 feet, equipped with slate slabs and piers, for microphotometer and other similar work.

6. In planning the basement, arrangements must be made to admit sunlight, from at least two points, by the most direct paths to the rooms in items (1), (2), (3).

7. At least two laboratories of type B should be arranged so that a beam of sunlight may be admitted from a coelostat.

8. All rooms in which large spectroscopic equipment is mounted must have floors as free from vibration as possible.
A space of least 60 feet long x 16 feet wide for the installation.

At a height of least 7.5 feet above the floor plane, the floor shall be permitted to be open into a large room of approximately 60 feet x 30 feet x 12 feet, unless the space is to be used for machinery or equipment.

The space shall be provided with a suitable connecting room and shall be equipped with a sufficient number of exits to the building. The connecting room shall be capable of being used as a storage room or as a service center.

The connecting room shall be provided with a suitable means of communicating with the basement and shall be equipped with a sufficient number of exits to the building. The connecting room shall be capable of being used as a service center or as a storage room.

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A space of least 60 feet long x 16 feet wide for the installation.
Enclosed is revised copy suggested for the photofolio to place opposite the picture of the proposed Mathematics Building. I understand that the copy as now used in the folio is obsolete due to the recent change in terminology in connection with this building. Does this revision meet with your approval?

contributions to Astronomy. The work at Yerkes Observatory and on the campus is internationally recognized.

The American Mathematical Society, devoted to the research in mathematics which must precede research work in the other sciences, was founded mainly through the initiative of the University's Department of Mathematics, which has furnished the Society three presidents. The same department has on its Faculty five out of the fifteen mathematicians who are members of the National Academy of Sciences, and has a Corresponding Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Ryerson Physical Laboratory was built in 1893 and enlarged in 1912, in both cases by means of gifts made to the University by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. No building
PROPOSED BUILDING FOR MATHEMATICS

at the

University of Chicago

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Ryerson Physical Laboratory was built in 1893 and enlarged in 1912, in both cases by means of gifts made to the University by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. No building
having been provided for Mathematics and Astronomy at the University, these departments have been for years cared for in Ryerson. Meantime there has come a tremendous growth both in the subject-matter and the number of students handled by the departments of Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy, now housed in Ryerson. Because of the developments in these fields, the facilities of the present building are no longer adequate for these departments. The increased student enrolment has crowded the building far beyond its intended capacity. As a consequence, men of international repute are seriously handicapped in their important work by mechanical obstacles that would be avoided by increased space.

It is proposed to remedy these handicaps by constructing a building east of Ryerson on the same frontage, with a wing extending north to the end of Mandel Hall, and an arch connecting it with Ryerson. Its four stories and basement will be given to Mathematics, pure and applied, and will provide the additional laboratories, class rooms, offices and library essential to the welfare of the Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy Departments. It will also increase the facilities available in Ryerson for Physics by releasing the space now occupied there by Mathematics. The cost of the building, including endowment, will be $800,000.
 plight preoccupied for mathematics any astronomy as the University. These departments have been for years engaged for in research. Meantime there has come a tremendous group of papers to the subject matter and the number of studies made.

Astronomy is one research in progress. Because of the development in these fields the traveling of the Research men from Maine for the Research. The increased student enrollment has created the opportunity for the development of more of the traditional research centers. A recommendation was made of the importance of securing a laboratory of this nature.

The conclusion was that an allocation of funds would be necessary for the construction of a laboratory.

It is proposed to remedy these conditions by constructing a building near or adjacent to the main college with a wing extending north to the end of Kendall Hall. To avoid expense and to conform to the new conditions it will be necessary to plan for laboratory, office and library in one building. This will also increase the laboratory facilities in proportion to the expansion. The cost of the building, including equipment, will be $800,000.