

Cobb

HENRY IVES COBE
ARCHITECT

100 WASHINGTON ST
CHICAGO

Jan. 7, 1895.

Dr. Harper,

Pres't University of Chicago.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

As you will see by these drawings, the Haskell Museum is now in shape to ink in if it meets with your approval.

I send you the original sketch and the revised sketch in pencil, which I will have colored asssoon as approved. I have made the heights of the stories the same as Walker. It would save considerable in cost if I could make them lower as laid out in the water color, and as the rooms are so very light, I should think that the height of ceiling could be less. If the exterior is kept as simple as laid out, and the interior is made slow burning, not fireproof, finish simple oak, I feel very confident of being able to get the building within the limit of cost in spite of its large size, and I think it unnecessary to make this building at all ornate in its outline, owing to the position that it is to occupy in the general scheme. The building on the south should be a very ornamental building as it is one of those to flank the main entrance. The building on the north should be one of the large buildings as it will occupy a position equally conspicuous with Kent and Ryerson. The end view of this building will be comparatively unimportant when completed as you cannot get a distant view of the end, and the most important part of the building will

PP 7:8 p.1

HENRY IVES COBB
ARCHITECT

100 WASHINGTON ST
CHICAGO

Dear Sir,

Received of Mr. [Name]

the sum of \$[Amount]

for the sum of \$[Amount]

for the sum of \$[Amount]

for the sum of \$[Amount]

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HENRY IVES COBB
ARCHITECT

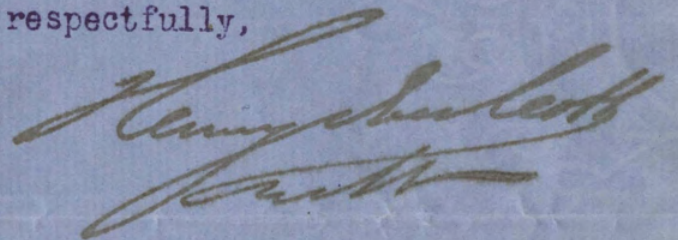
100 WASHINGTON ST
CHICAGO

Harper -2-

in the future be the close view of the main entrance, which I have endeavored to make attractive.

I hope you will take note of any criticisms that are made by those that you show them to and let me have them. I should like now to go ahead and finish things up so that we can proceed to take estimates for the construction.

Yours respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry Ives Cobb". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

HENRY IVES COBB
ARCHITECT
100 WASHINGTON ST
CHICAGO

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to take estimates for the construction.

Yours respectfully,

EASTERN OFFICE.
1759 N STREET,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WESTERN OFFICE,
100 WASHINGTON STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PERSONAL.

HENRY IVES COBB
ARCHITECT.

me

Cobb

Washington, D.C., January 23, 1900.

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

OH

Dear Doctor:-

From something you said when we met in New York the other day and from information I get from Chicago, I fear that the stories of my having left Chicago being so diligently circulated by people more interested in my abuse than my welfare, have made some impression on you and the Trustees of the University of Chicago. In point of fact my office in Chicago has not been as active in years as it is at the present moment; nor has my organization there been as good; and although my practice is extending more and more over the country I still keep in close touch with my Chicago office, and run the constructional side of all my Western work from that office. I am constantly in Chicago, but I devote my entire attention wherever I am to my work, and when in Chicago, or any other City, I am absorbed in it.

I have not left Chicago nor have I any intention of doing so, but am striving to the best of my ability for something more than simply local reputation and practice, and with much greater success than I expected when I first determined to make the attempt, as after three years I have a number of very important and interesting buildings in different parts of the country. I fully apprec-

PP 7:8

P.1

HENRY VES COBB ARCHITECT

University of California at Berkeley

1911-1912

1911-1912

As a student of the University of California at Berkeley, I have had

the pleasure of working with Mr. Henry Ves Cobb, Architect, in the

design of the new building for the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Cobb has been a great help to me in my studies of Architecture.

In order to have my office in the new building, I have had to

work at the present moment, and I am very grateful to Mr. Cobb

for his kind and efficient assistance in this matter.

With the exception of a few days, I have been able to work

in the new building, and I am very grateful to Mr. Cobb for his

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HENRY IVES COBB ARCHITECT.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper (2)

-iated when I struck out for National reputation that I would lose the ordinary routine of the general practice that is secured largely through social and not professional influence, as a result my work in Chicago has changed in exactly the way I expected; I am building few residences, but almost entirely serious construction that requires the best organization and the most competent men to handle. I have no partners, although it would probably be much cheaper for me to do as others do --- give an interest rather than pay salaries, but I do not approve of dividing the responsibility, nor do I think it as professional; and the results I have obtained through the assistance of thoroughly practical men who have been associated with me for years, who simply see that work is properly executed, instead of insisting upon inserting antagonistic ideas, prove to me conclusively, that, although perhaps I cannot make as much money, I do produce better results. I avoid extras and unnecessary expense as shown by such records as my office made on the Hull Biological Laboratory, Green Hall etc., all of which have been constructed with practically no extras and within the original estimated cost, and under my present system of conducting work.

The best professional work of all time has been done by men shutting themselves up with their work, and it was followed in my profession, by such men as Hunt, Richardson and others, who got away

HENRY IVES COBB ARCHITECT.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper (3)

from the immediate rough and tumble of general practice and worked out their problems uninterruptedly, and kept their offices at a distance from most of their work.

I know I have never been able to produce anything like as good results, from a professional point of view, as since I established a drafting room in connection with my residence, where I work out the essential parts of a building problem alone with my men and my books, uninterrupted by any one for hours at a time, and the men not interrupted at all.

My family live in Washington in the Winter, as my numerous small children are perfectly well all the time in a mild climate where they can be out of doors, whereas they were constantly under the Doctors care in Lake Forest and Chicago, and you or any other family man would do as I have done--put yourself to great personal inconvenience to accomplish the same results. I have to travel two or three thousand miles a month to conduct my practice under existing circumstances, but could you see my small boys you would appreciate I am well paid for the extra exertion put upon me.

At no time during the years I have worked over the University of Chicago have I been more interested in its success, and at no time have I been more anxious to give it my best profes-

HENRY WILSON

A MEMOIR

By Henry Wilson

From the Journal of Henry Wilson and other papers of Henry Wilson

Edited by Henry Wilson and Henry Wilson

at a distance from Henry Wilson

I have a great deal to say to Henry Wilson

as a result of a personal knowledge of Henry Wilson

and a knowledge of the history of Henry Wilson

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HENRY IVES COBB ARCHITECT.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper (4)

sional attention; and if at any time you need sketches or figures or any kind of information or assistance from me in promoting its interests you have simply to send word to my Chicago office and I will gladly give you the best I can command. If I am not in Chicago at the time they always know where to communicate with me immediately, and although I am running two other offices, one for the U.S. Government, and one for my Eastern work, at no time has my Chicago office been in better condition for handling work than at present; as it not only has its own force, but I can at any time shift the men from one office to another.

I hear from several sources that some of the Trustees of the University are being strongly urged to give other Architects a chance to show what they can do etc., that I was no longer identified with Chicago and that it was a Chicago Institution etc.; if any one has any idea that I am not still in Chicago and identified with it, they have but to visit my Chicago office and see what I am doing there.

I write you thus at length to disabuse your mind of any idea that I am not more available than ever to properly continue the work of the University of Chicago, which I still look upon as one of the most important pieces of work that I have to fulfil, and I am willing to make any sacrifice of time and trouble to prevent its

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HENRY IVES COBB ARCHITECT.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper (5)

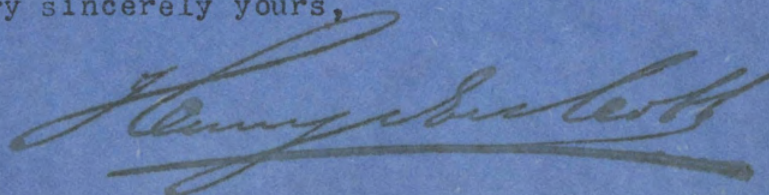
being the failure of every Institution that has introduced different and antagonistic architectural ideas.

I fully appreciate that the same amount of time and trouble put into commercial work or public buildings would yield me much more pecuniary advantages than any College Buildings could, but I am too much interested in the University of Chicago not to appreciate that the work I have done can easily be spoiled, and thereby I would lose all the honor I have hoped to gain by producing the most satisfactory group of University Buildings that has ever been built.

I understand perfectly well the many influences and kinds of men that go to make up Boards of Trustees, and no one knows better than I the entire lack of appreciation most men have of the value of good architecture and how to get it. The only good results in the world have been made by men of natural qualifications coupled with long and continuous study.

I have written this letter as I am unwilling to have a man whose opinion and friendship I value as I do yours, labor under any misconception of what I am trying to accomplish.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Henry Ives Cobb". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the signature.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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March 18, 1922.

My dear Mr. Judson:

Your information concerning President Hopkins is very interesting and I shall be glad to have any further light you may obtain. The papers reported recently that Mr. Fosdick had been made a trustee of Northwestern, do you know how this came about? I have a very favorable opinion of his abilities though what you say about his lack of educational experience must be taken into consideration.

I enclose herewith a letter and a statement sent by Mr. Goodhue. The letter to Mr. Heckman to which he refers has already given you this information. It is evident that we cannot build the Chapel as planned for the funds now available. There are two courses open to us: have new plans drawn or wait until the fund accumulates to the sum called for by the present plans.

Pertinent to the consideration of the latter alternative is the letter from Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. which you will find herewith; I am sending it and my reply for our files. The letter from Mr. Goodhue I shall only acknowledge the receipt of, it being better that any definite correspondence should be continued from Chicago after the Committee has decided the questions involved.

I am inclined to think that it will be well to have Mr. Goodhue make further studies of a preliminary nature involving no great expense. He will be inclined to do this once he is brought to understand that the existing plans cannot be carried out without a delay of many years.

We are having a large assortment of weather, cold and warm, wet and dry. It is now pleasant and we expect to begin next week our longer excursions, first to Santa Barbara and then to the Imperial Valley, giving nearly a week to each.

With cordial regards from the party,

Very sincerely yours,

Marion A. Ryerson



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. W. H. Johnson

My dear Mr. Johnson: I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. regarding the matter of the National Education Association. I am sorry to hear that you have been unable to secure the necessary information. I am sure that you will be able to obtain it in the future. I am sure that you will be able to obtain it in the future. I am sure that you will be able to obtain it in the future.

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Very respectfully,
John D. Rockefeller

Enclosed for you

John D. Rockefeller

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

+ //

March 24th, 1919.
NEW YORK.

Harry Pratt Judson, D.D.
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

Please don't think I have been unmindful of my promise to write you concerning the sketch schemes for the University Chapel. I shall have been home just two weeks tomorrow but even a month's absence piled up such an enormous amount of correspondence on my desk and so many things outside to decide that I have only just reached the point where I can begin dictating this to you.

As you know, toward the end of January we sent to Mr. Ryerson four alternate schemes to be considered in connection with the much more elaborately worked out one sent toward the end of last year. In my letter to Mr. Ryerson that accompanied these alternates I did no more than state the cubage of each design and the principal differences between the various designs and that first sent.

Though I am probably taking somewhat of a risk in doing so, I am taking this opportunity to state my unwavering and indeed unwaverable preference for the first design. Mr. Ryerson's objection to the first design is chiefly due, I believe, to the undoubted fact that the seating, by some unfortunate misunderstanding of mine, comes to only 1600 and that I have been rather too magnificent in the matter of waste space, etc; but both these objections can be readily overcome--have indeed been overcome--in the second rough scheme marked 'A'. On

HERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODRUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK
March 24th, 1919.

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The University of Chicago,
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BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1919.

H P j p2

my return from my interview of last autumn, among other notes I set down the following "Building to seat approximately 1200 on floor and 400 in galleries." How I came to make this error I am sure I don't know; anyhow I now understand that the building should seat approximately 2,000. I am sorry that Mr. Ryerson should wish to reduce the aisles, spaces in front of the pulpit, etc. for it is precisely things like this that are of the greatest aid in giving the building monumental quality.

In design 'A' while increasing the seating capacity to something over 2,000, I have at the same time succeeded in reducing the aisle space with the result that the total cubage (computed from a line 10 ft. below the ground floor level) comes to 2,582,000 cu.ft. the cubage of the first design being 2,733,000.

In design 'B' I have ~~still~~ retained the basic principle of the first scheme, omitting, however, the pseudo-stalls under the galleries and filling the space so obtained with ordinary pews. This device also enables us to so use the aisles, architecturally speaking, of the church and to do away with the two narrow side aisles shown in scheme 'A', with the result that we have reduced the width of the whole building and the cubage, in consequence, to 2,363,000. All these designs, the First, 'A' and 'B' that is, will provide, unless I am wholly mistaken, a fine, dignified and satisfactory building, not only from the architect's point of view but from yours as well.

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1919.

H P J ps

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In design 'A' while increasing the seating capacity to something over 2,000, I have at the same time succeeded in reducing the aisle space with the result that the total cubage (computed from a line 10 ft. below the ground floor level) comes to 2,532,000 cu.ft. the cubage of the first design being 2,732,000.

In design 'B' I have still retained the basic principle of the first scheme, omitting, however, the pseudo-stalls under the galleries and filling the space so obtained with ordinary pews. This device also enables us to so use the aisles, architecturally speaking, of the church and to do away with the two narrow side aisles shown in scheme 'A', with the result that we have reduced the width of the whole building and the cubage, in consequence, to 2,362,000. All these designs, the first, 'A' and 'B' that is, will provide, unless I am wholly mistaken, a fine, dignified and satisfactory building, not only from the architect's point of view but from yours as well.

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1919.

H P J p 3

In Design 'C' we have omitted the central tower and substituted a two-bay transept, the two-bay form being necessary to preserve the continuity of the roof and, to take the place of the tower, a large and tall turret. The mass of this design would I am sure, if viewed from any distance, be hidden by the existent buildings leaving possibly the top of the turret as a long spiky feature that to my mind would be a most unsatisfactory substitution for the central tower. The seating in this scheme comes to 2,002 and the cubage to 1,620,000 cu. ft.

In Design 'D' we have retained the tower, but instead of placing it over the crossing have set it over a transept. By this means, of course, the tower can be made somewhat smaller though it lacks the dignity and structural unity of the first, second and third schemes. In this last design, the seating is 2,034 and the cubage 1,968,064 cu. ft.

With this I am sending you a duplicate set of prints of the drawings sent Mr. Ryerson together with the originals of the first design. Despite the much greater ^{of parts} scale I have employed, the ornament ^{itself} has been kept to accord with your other buildings thus, while as I pointed out to you the other day in Chicago, the width of the window lights in the room in which we were sitting was only 2 ft. in your chapel as I have designed it the width of the window lights is ^{Six To Seven} ~~67~~ ft; nevertheless the scale of the mouldings and general dimensions of the niches, pinnacles, gablets, etc. are practically like the other buildings.

Of course you will understand that everything in all the

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1919.

H P 1 p 3

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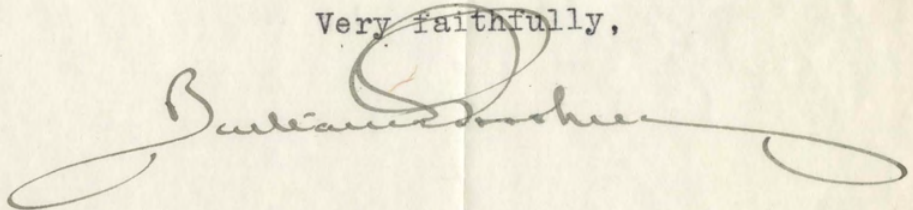
BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

March 24th, 1919.
NEW YORK.

H P J p 4

designs is most tentative, not only from your point of view but from my own, for I invariably study and re-study until the result I hope to achieve is attained or until I think it is. I do trust, however, that the merit of the first scheme, which is that of 'A' & 'B' as well, will be recognized by you and your Committee. I shall be glad to welcome any and all criticisms that may be made upon this design by you and the others of your Committee but I trust that such criticisms will be constructive rather than destructive with, in addition to the bald statement, the reasons given therefor. Believe me I am anxious to do all that lies in my power to make this building as good as I know how. The opportunity is a magnificent one ^{and} ~~but~~ I believe that in this way and in this way only can full advantage be taken of it.

Very faithfully,



P.S. As for the small prints these are of no consequence whatever, but please have the original drawings, those at large scale, guarded carefully and returned to me here.

Register drawings.

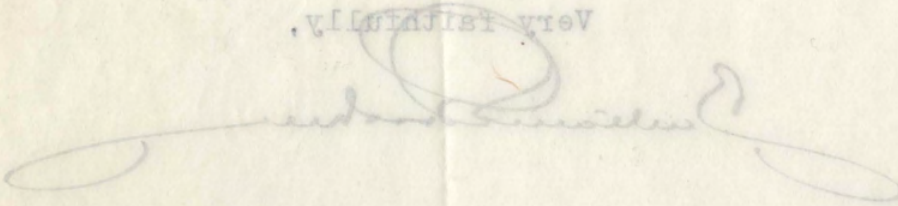
BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODRUE
ARCHITECT
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK
March 24th, 1913.

H P 1 p 4

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Very respectfully,



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Register drawings.

72
RECTOR'S OFFICE

~~30 WASHINGTON SQUARE~~

1 University Place.

Saint Clement's Church
New York

January 2, 1914.

Architect's Building
President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Before final decision is made as to choice of the Architect who is to design the new chapel of Chicago University, if you have not already done so will you investigate the merits of the work of Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue of this City, late of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. My observations carried on throughout several years convince me that he is the first workman of the day in Gothic architecture which in his hands becomes a living art again. He has carried to completion the West Point Chapel besides several important churches in and around New York, and is responsible for the ornamental detail both exterior and interior of the new St. Thomas' Church on Fifth Avenue. He has in hand also the Baltimore and Los Angeles Cathedrals. His finished buildings speak for themselves, and I believe in him we have a genius equipped to solve the great problems of his art.

In justice to Mr. Goodhue I must say he has no idea whatever, that I have written to you in this way.

Yours sincerely,

Send
Maurice W. Britton.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY PLACE

Printed (Inverted) (upside down)
1914

JANUARY 2, 1914

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Before final decision is made as to choice of the Architect who is to design the new chapel of Chicago University, it is thought that you have not already done so with your investigation of the work of Mr. William Grosvenor Goodhue of New York City, late of the firm of Green, Goodhue & Ferguson. My observations are carried on throughout several years convinced me that he is the first workman of the day in Gothic architecture, which in his hands becomes a living art again. He has carried to completion the West Point Chapel besides several important churches in and around New York, and is responsible for the ornamental detail both exterior and interior of the new St. Thomas' Church on Fifth Avenue. He has in hand also the Baltimore and Los Angeles Cathedrals. His finished buildings speak for themselves, and I believe in him we have a genuine equipment to solve the great problems of his art.

In justice to Mr. Goodhue I must say he has no idea

whatsoever, that I have written to you in this way.

Yours sincerely,

Frederick J. Mott

Charles H. Rutan,
Charles A. Coolidge.

2 Harper Memorial
Office of

Ames Building, Boston,
Corn Exchange Bank Bldg, Chicago.

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge,
Architects.

Wm. Jerome Clark, Representative.

Chicago, January 21, 1909.

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

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I enclose herewith a series of figures such as you requested me to have made, showing the comparative costs of the Harper Memorial and the Classical Buildings, based on the same cost per cubic foot as the Law School. You can very easily from this make your own deductions.

I have figured the Modern Languages building at thirty cents per cubic foot instead of the above price, as it is more simple and lower, and I think can be built for that amount. These figures in the Law School comprised everything complete for the building, furniture, etc.

We have in the Harper Memorial Building the water proofing in the basement, in which are two tiers of stacks, which we do not have in the Law School, but the building itself can be built at less cost per cubic foot than the Law School, so that I am hoping one will offset the other.

In the Law School the architects' fees were figured, but in the Harper Memorial Building they are not, and there is somewhat more ornament on the building than there is in the Law School, but I am still in hopes that we can build this building for \$600,000.00, and this twenty-nine thousand odd dollars which is in the figure would practically be the architects' fees.

Of course you understand that this cubic foot price is not an accurate cost, but is based on the previous buildings which have been built, and can be controlled by our specifications and by omitting such things as stacks, etc., which we do not need.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Coolidge

Dic. C.A.C.
Encl.

Pres Pap 89-25

7-8

January 21, 1908

Dr. Harry Pratt Johnson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

I enclose herewith a series of figures such as you requested me to have made, showing the comparative costs of the Harper Memorial and the Classical Building, based on the same cost per cubic foot as the Law School. You can very easily from this make your own deductions.

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We have in the Harper Memorial Building the water proofing in the basement, in which are two tiers of stacks, which we do not have in the Law School, but the building itself can be built at less cost per cubic foot than the Law School, so that I am hoping one will offset the other.

In the Law School the architect's fees were figured, but in the Harper Memorial Building they are not, and there is no account even estimated on the building plan there in the Law School, but I am still in favor of the Harper Memorial Building for \$500,000.00, and this is only a rough estimate which is in the figure would probably be the architect's fees.

Of course you understand that the cubic foot price is not an accurate cost, but is based on the various buildings which have been built, and can be controlled by our architects and by estimating such things as stacks, etc., which we do not need.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. H. H.

Enc. 2-4-8
Encl.

Chicago, Ill. July 8, 1908.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge,

Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Coolidge:-

I have had further consultation with Mr. Clark about the matter of the bridges connecting the new library building with Haskell and the Law Building, and I want to put on record with you an idea which has taken strong possession of me from my most recent study of the matter. It is this, in brief, that it is entirely practicable, so far at least as I can see, and every way desirable to build these bridges in connection with the Library Building and to build them of stone.

I have all along had it in mind that the connection of Haskell must be with the Modern Language Building and the connection of Law with the History Building, and thus in both cases only indirectly with the Library Building. I have regarded this indirect connection not as desirable but as necessary. In fact, it would be in every way more desirable to make the connection directly with the Library Building. Of course, on our first plans, this was impossible, because the Library Building did not abut upon the other buildings, but, so to speak, fell between them, and when the Library Building was extended I thought of the direct connection as excluded by the fact that the north end of each tower is given up to stairs and corridors, but in our

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and when the Library Building was extended I thought of the
direct connection as excluded by the fact that the north end of
each tower is given up to stairs and corridors, but in our

(2)

recent study of the problem it has occurred to us that it is entirely practicable to throw a bridge across from Haskell directly to the west tower on a level arriving on a landing which would be approximately 15 feet above the landing between the second and third floors. From this landing a flight of stairs precisely parallel to the flight connecting the two landings between the second and third floors can lead downward along the west wall of the west tower to the level of the third floor, descending approximately nine feet. This brings us into the general delivery room, which is the ideal place at which to arrive. Nothing could be better than this and I see no reason at all why we should not then at the outset build this bridge of stone. Perhaps, of course, there are architectural difficulties which I do not see, but I have complete faith that if there are such you will be able to overcome them, and I am extremely desirous that we should have the bridges and that we should build them from the outset in their permanent beautiful form.

The problem at the east end is much more difficult for the reason that just because the floor levels are the same in the two buildings a bridge sent straight across from the Law Building arrives between landings, but too near to the landing below to give head space, and further, because the stairs in the east tower being continued upward throughout the whole height of the tower we arrive on public stairs rather than as

recent study of the problem it has occurred to me that it is entirely practicable to throw a bridge across from Haskell directly to the west tower on a level arriving on a landing which would be approximately 15 feet above the landing between the second and third floors. From this landing a flight of stairs precisely parallel to the flight connecting the two landings between the second and third floors can lead downward along the west wall of the west tower to the level of the third floor, descending approximately nine feet. This brings us into the general delivery room, which is the ideal place at which to arrive. Nothing could be better than this and I see no reason at all why we should not then at the outset build this bridge of stone. Perhaps, of course, there are architectural difficulties which I do not see, but I have complete faith that if there are such you will be able to overcome them, and I am extremely desirous that we should have the bridges and that we should build them from the outset in their permanent beautiful form.

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(3)

in the other case inside the Library. Mr. Lightbody, however, has worked out, under Mr. Clark's directions, the most ingenious scheme for overcoming this difficulty. In brief the bridge rises about three feet from Law to the east tower thus leaving head room above the landing. Then with an extra flight of stairs thrown between the other two, first descending and then rising again he brings us into the Library room at the south side of the east tower. This, of course, is less desirable as a permanent arrangement than to go across on an absolute level from the Law reading room to the History reading room but I would like to raise the question whether we cannot construct this bridge also of stone, so constructing and designing it that when we come to build the History Building it will only be necessary to move it about its own width eastward, using the same design and the same stone. The expense of this would not be enormous I should think, and insignificant in comparison with the advantage of having from the beginning a proper connection constructed in stone.

Yours truly,

Ernest D. Carter

(3)

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Yours truly,

Charles B. Johnson

P.S. May I supplement my letter of yesterday by the suggestion that the bridge from the Law building to the Harper Memorial Library leave the Law building at a point west of the large window and so go directly south to the east tower of the Harper Memorial Library. This would have several advantages, and might when the History building is erected be widened so as to enter both History and the west tower of the Harper Memorial Library.

May I supplement my letter of yesterday by the
suggestion that the bridge from the Law building to the Harper
Memorial Library leave the Law building at a point west of the
large window and so go directly south to the east tower of the
Harper Memorial Library. This would have several advantages
and might when the History building is erected be widened so
as to enter both History and the west tower of the Harper Mem-
orial Library.

NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON
CLYDE WEBER VOTAW
EDGAR JOHNSON GOODSPEED
SHIRLEY JACKSON CASE
HENRY BURTON SHARMAN
FRANK GRANT LEWIS

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

7 Har Mem his

Chicago, Ill.
July 8, 1908.

My dear Mr. President:-

I send you herewith a carbon copy of a letter which I have just written to Mr. Coolidge. I cannot tell you how pleased I am with what seems to me a most important gain in reference to our plans. To be able to build these bridges at once in permanent form as seems to me clear can be done is something that I had not dared to hope for, but which I am delighted to believe is possible. I am sure you will share my feeling.

Yours very truly,

Ernest D. Burton

THOMAS GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON
 JOHN J. GIBSON

The University of Chicago
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill.
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Yours very truly,

Frederick B. D. B.

5/14/10

CHARLES H. RUTAN

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE.
ARCHITECTS.
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

+77
CHARLES A. COOLIDGE

March 5th., 1909.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 2nd., and I see no reason why we cannot let the contract for laying the corner stone of the Library and have everything ready at the time that you desire in June. I certainly will have the plans of the building at that time far enough along so that we can locate very definitely the position of the stone, and that will give me time enough to complete the study on the rest of the building the way that it ought to be done. As I wrote you before, this is one of the most difficult problems I have ever undertaken, and one in which I am very deeply interested, and I wish to make it the best thing that I ever have done or possibly can do, and to that end I am taking more time and studying it more carefully than I ever have done before. I will write to our Chicago office and inform them what the decision is and they will have plenty of time to make all the arrangements necessary.

I note what you say in regard to the Faculty contribution and will give the matter careful consideration, and will let you know about it when I have made up my mind what I think is the best thing to recommend.

With kindest regards,

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated.

Charles A. Coolidge

Pres. Dep.
52-98
8.7

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE
ARCHITECTS
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

March 25th, 1902.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

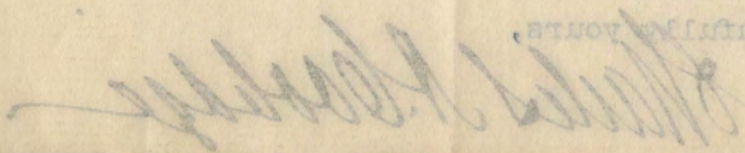
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Very faithfully yours,

Dictated.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

HARPER MEMORIAL BUILDING:

1,939,720 cu. ft.

32-1/2 ¢

\$629,409.00

CLASSICAL BUILDING:

670,000 cu. ft.

32-1/2 ¢

\$217,750.00

MODERN LANGUAGES BUILDING:

565,410 cu. ft.

30 ¢

\$169,723.00

LAW BUILDING:

- 858,669 cu. ft.

Cost - \$279,216.00

- 32-1/2 ¢ cu. ft.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HARPER MEMORIAL BUILDING:

1,939,750 cu. ft.

32-1/2 ft

662,400.00

CLASSICAL BUILDING:

870,000 cu. ft.

32-1/2 ft

627,750.00

MODERN LANGUAGE BUILDING:

568,410 cu. ft.

30 ft

488,725.00

662,400.00

627,750.00

32-1/2 ft cu. ft.

Cost

The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1909.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

The plans for the building, as I figure it, involve almost exactly a million cubic feet, but I give the data, so that my hasty figures can be corrected if they are wrong. The building includes a main part, 145' x 65' and an L 62 1/2' x 62 1/2'. The building is to be four stories above the basement, with ceilings on the successive floors 18', 15', 15' 12' above the basement (about 12'). We want a tower about 25' x 25', to go up to the fifth story, for a meteorological observatory.

Hastily,

A. D. Salisbury

\$250,000 - est. J
S. R. + C

The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1909.

President H. P. Johnson,
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(about 12'). We want a tower about 25' x 25', to go up to the
fifth story for a meteorological observatory.

Hastily,

W. B. J. Johnson

\$250,000 - cost of
J. B. J. C.

J. H. M. Lison

CHICAGO July 4, 1907.

My dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of Mr. Coolidge's recent visit to Chicago we went over again the plans of the Harper Memorial Library. Certain minor interior changes which we agreed upon at that time Mr. Clark has since made, and I am writing to you to say that in my judgment Mr. Coolidge might properly be authorized to proceed in the work of drawings.. Of course it is inevitable that in the progress of this work questions of details will arise, and possibly some of them difficult ones; but such difficulties I am confident can be overcome as multitudes of others have been before, and it is not possible to overcome all of them in advance of the actual preparation of the work in drawing. I desire therefore to recommend that Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge be authorized to proceed in the work of drawings for this building.

I am myself well satisfied with the Classical Building, and believe that the Classical department will be also. I have however delayed calling them together in order that I might consult with you in the matter of the cost. Mr. Clark figures the cost of the Classical Building, including furniture, roughly at \$235,000. If to this a sustaining fund be added, which I understand it to be the policy of the Board of Trustees, this calls for a sum not less than \$250,000, perhaps nearer \$275,000. The latter sum would be \$100,000 more than what is now counted upon I suppose. May I consult with you at an early date on the question whether these Classical departments shall be called together for the consideration of the plans of their building?

Very truly yours,

Ernest D. Burton

CHICAGO July 4, 1907.

J. M. L.

My dear Mr. President:

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Charles D. Huntington

March 9, 1909

Dear Mr. Coolidge:-

Your favor of the 5th inst. received. I note your suggestion as to laying the cornerstone. I hesitate to proceed in the matter, wondering whether laying the stone and then waiting a long time before making the contracts would not be a little incongruous. Have you any idea as things are now when we shall be able to begin operations in the regular course of things?

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge,
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge,
Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.

March 2, 1902

Dear Mr. Coolidge:-

Your favor of the 25th inst. received. I
note your suggestion as to laying the cornerstone. I hesitate to
proceed in the matter, wondering whether laying the stone and then
waiting a long time before making the contracts would not be a
little incongruous. Have you any idea as things are now when we
shall be able to begin operations in the regular course of things?

Very truly yours,

H. F. B.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge,
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge,
Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES H. RUTAN

7 H. M.

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE,
ARCHITECTS.
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE

7

March 11th., 1909.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your letter of the 9th. is received. There will not be enough difference between the laying of the corner stone and the letting of the final contracts and beginning the work on the building to cause any great discrepancy or comment. If you remember, we did the same thing in regard to two of the buildings which were dedicated by Mr. Rockefeller, to accommodate the time when he could be in Chicago. Of course I am as anxious as you are to have the building started and take advantage of the summer weather. The thing that makes me doubtful about stating the exact time when we can begin work is that the price of the building, including the architects' fees, must be exactly \$600,000, as stated to me by Mr. Ryerson, and this working to an absolute sum is a difficult thing to do and may necessitate some adjustment after the bids are in. We shall do our best, however, to get the actual work on the building started as soon as possible after we obtain the bids.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Dictated.

Charles A. Coolidge

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE,
ARCHITECTS,
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

March 11th., 1902.

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With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Coolidge

Dated.

April 21, 1909

Dear Mr. Coolidge:-

After careful consideration we have decided not to have the cornerstone laid at the June Convocation, but to wait until the contracts are let. I certainly hope that matters may be forward so that we can have the exercises in October before the weather becomes inclement.

Trusting that everything is going on, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge,
Ames Bldg., Boston.

April 21, 1909

Dear Mr. Coolidge:-

After careful consideration we have decided

not to have the cornerstones laid at the June Convention, but to wait until the contracts are let. I certainly hope that matters may be forward so that we can have the exercises in October before the weather becomes inclement.

Trusting that everything is going on, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.B.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge,
Ames Bldg., Boston.

GOODHUE TO WORK ALONE.

Architect Will Withdraw from Firm Formed Twenty Years Ago.

Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York and Boston, the architects, well-known for their work at West Point and for numerous cathedrals, churches and public libraries in the United States, are to dissolve a partnership that has existed for twenty years. For a long time there have been rumors of a lack of harmony among the members of the firm, and yesterday afternoon Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue confirmed the report that dissolution was imminent. He said:

"I believe it is impossible to get up any sentiment for a design not made by an individual. I do not think two personalities can appear successfully in one design."

Mr. Goodhue said that two personalities had long been traceable in the work of the firm. Architects, he said, could distinguish between these, even when they worked together. He instanced the case of St. Thomas's Church, for which Mr. Cram made the plan and for which Mr. Goodhue made the elevation and ornaments. Mr. Cram's tendency, he said, has been toward the earlier and sterner forms, while he preferred the later developments and the tendency toward the maximum amount of light. With the exception of the work on St. Thomas's Church and the United States Military Academy at West Point, for years the business association between the three partners has been dwindling until it has become merely a question of dividing the profits.

Mr. Goodhue expressed great admiration for the work of the partner whom he is leaving, and mentioned Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, which Mr. Cram designed, as "the finest spired tower in America."

He has been in charge of the New York office, and Mr. Cram of the Boston office.

Mr. Goodhue will retain the New York offices of the disbanded firm, and devote much of his time to work on the new Baltimore cathedral. Mr. Cram and Mr. Ferguson are in Boston at the present time, and it is probable that they will keep an office in that city after the dissolution.

Batteries—Dale, Mason, and Merrill, Morrison, and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Bufalo 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—James and Stephens; Lafl and Kocher.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Toronto 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 3-8 13 R.H.
Jersey City ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0-3 12

Batteries—Maxwell and Graham; Coakle and Wells.

Rochester at Newark—Rain.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Milwaukee, 1; Louisville, (five innings; rain.)

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; Minneapolis, 2

At Toledo—Kansas City, 6; Toledo, 5.

St. Paul at Indianapolis—Rain.

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—York, 1; Harrisburg, (eleven innings.)

At Allentown—Wilmington, 3; Allentown, 1

Trenton at Atlantic City—Rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 4; Elmira, 3.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Scranton, 1.

At Utica—Wilkesbarre, 3; Utica, 1.

At Albany—Albany, 3; Binghamton, (fourteen innings; darkness.)

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Hartford, 3. New Haven, 12; Hartford, 1.

At Pittsfield—Pittsfield, 3; Springfield, Springfield, 5; Pittsfield, 4.

At Meriden—Waterbury, 3; Meriden, 2.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; New London, 2.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 2; Lawrence, 1.

At Salem—Fall River, 6; Brockton, 4.

New Bedford at Lynn—Rain.

At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Worcester, 1.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Venice, 2; San Francisco, 0.

At Portland—Portland, 4; Oakland, 3.

At Los Angeles—Sacramento, 5; Los Angeles, 4.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Montgomery, 2. Mobile, 6; Montgomery, 1.

At Birmingham—Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 1

Memphis at New Orleans—Rain.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 4; Norfolk, 2.

At Portsmouth—Newport News, 2; Portsmouth, 1.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 1; Richmond, Petersburg, 10; Richmond, 0.

CRAM, GOODHUE AND FERGUSON
ARCHITECTS
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK
15 BRACON STREET, BOSTON

NEW YORK August 19th, 1913

Harry Pratt Judson, D. D.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Judson:

With this I am enclosing a copy of a clipping from last Thursday's 'Times.' Of course, I deeply regret for a variety of reasons the step I found myself forced to take. On the other hand, no alternative was left me.

Whether the step will prove to be justified on strictly financial lines or not I do not know, as a matter of fact, don't much care. I have never regarded architecture as a business but rather as a profession. I know that the conscientious architect does not make very much money and am prepared to face this condition. On the other hand, I do hope, Sir, that my chance at one of the most interesting commissions ~~and one~~ that I am counting upon will not be vitiated by the course I have, believe me, been forced into taking.

Very faithfully yours,

William Goodhue

Enc.

*I have a similar
letter from Goodhue
Coff*

GRAM, GOODHUE AND FERGUSON
ARCHITECTS
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK
15 BRADON STREET, BOSTON

NEW YORK August 19th, 1913

Harry Pratt Judson, D. D.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Judson:

With this I am enclosing a copy of a clipping from last Thursday's 'Times.' Of course, I deeply regret for a variety of reasons the step I found myself forced to take. On the other hand, no alternative was left me. Whether the step will prove to be justified or

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believe me, been forced into taking.

Very faithfully yours,

Harry Pratt Judson

I have a number

letter from Judson

off

Enc.

Chicago, September 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Goodhue:-

Your favor of the 19th of August
I find on my return from an absence of some months in
England. Of course I am much interested in your
new departure.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Bertram Goodhue,
2 W. 47th St., New York.

Chicago, September 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Goodhue:-

Your favor of the 19th of August
I find on my return from an absence of some months in
England. Of course I am much interested in your
new departure.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Herbert Goodhue,
2 W. 47th St., New York.

is an important factor
when one goes to building things.

No matter may be all
settles me this: but I shall be
greatly pleased to add fullest
information about La Farge if you
wish it.

And I wish you a very Happy
New Year
Faithfully Yours
Charles D. Norton

26
3 EAST EIGHTY FIFTH STREET

Archibald's
December 23 1916

Dear Doctor Jackson

I learned today from my
friend Grant La Farge that he
had written you regarding the
new Medical School in Chicago -
I was consulted because of my
familiarity with Chicago and I

myself suggested that I
should like to write you a
note. I know nothing of
your plans, though I have
followed the great effort for an
adequate fund with keenest
interest, and I congratulate you
most heartily upon your
success. — But I want to

say of La Farge that he
would bring to such a problem
every ounce of his great talents
and that interested as he is,
— expert as he is in matters
of education, — a Commission
of that sort would secure the
very best effort of which he
is capable, — and his undivided
attention, — which experience teaches me

Chicago, January 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Norton:

Your favor of the 23d of December with regard to Mr. La Farge was duly received. We of course are not at present far enough advanced in our plans to take up any of the matters as to architecture. It will doubtless be some weeks yet before we reach that point.

With sincere regards and best wishes for a happy New Year, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Charles D. Horton
3 E. 85th St., New York City

Chicago, January 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Norton:

Your favor of the 23d of December
with regard to Mr. La Farge was duly received. We
of course are not at present far enough advanced in our
plans to take up any of the matters as to architecture.
It will doubtless be some weeks yet before we reach that
point.

With sincere regards and best wishes for a happy

New Year, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Charles D. Norton
3 E. 88th St., New York City

158

Architects

C. GRANT LA FARGE, F.A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 23, 1916.

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

My dear Sir:-

That I venture to write you, not having the pleasure of personal acquaintance with you, must be accounted for and, I hope, excused on the ground that the architectural work which I understand you are about to undertake is of a character altogether outside the common, and makes such an appeal to the imagination that it overcomes my very great and natural reluctance to appear an intruder.

The building of the Medical School and Hospital for your University will, without question, be one of the greatest opportunities this country has afforded for achieving the highest ideal of the architect, which is to unite the utmost of utility with all that he is capable of in the way of beauty; to make that beauty in its quality, and in its kind, absolutely expressive of utility, perhaps transcending any other, because of its magnificent service. It seems to me that there lies before you a chance to make of this new construction that which will give to the University of Chicago an architectural distinction of the very first rank.

The University already has, I know, a certain architectural style, but I am convinced that, without such departure from that style as would produce unhappy discord, there still may be modifications, well worth considering, which would give to the completed whole a most remarkable and splendid quality; and would be, so to speak, the ultimate and greater development of what has already been done. There can be no architect who, having ability and experience, would

C. GRANT LATHROP, J.A.A.
ARCHITECT
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 22, 1916

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

My dear Sir:-

That I venture to write you, not having the pleasure of
personal acquaintance with you, must be accounted for and, I hope,
excused on the ground that the architectural work which I understand
you are about to undertake is of a character which should be
known, and makes such an appeal to the imagination that it overcomes
every great and natural reluctance to appear as intruder.
The building of the Medical School and Hospital for your
University will, without question, be one of the greatest opportuni-
ties this country has afforded for achieving the highest ideal of
the architect, which is to make the utmost of utility with all that
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seems to me that there lies before you a chance to make of this
new construction that which will give to the University of Chicago
an architectural distinction of the very first rank.
The University already has, I know, a certain architectural
style, but I am convinced that, without any departure from that style,
and would indeed enhance it, there still may be modification,
well worth considering, which would give to the completed whole a
most remarkable and splendid quality. And would it, no to speak
the ultimate and greater advantage of what has already been done,
there can be no architect who, having utility and elegance, would

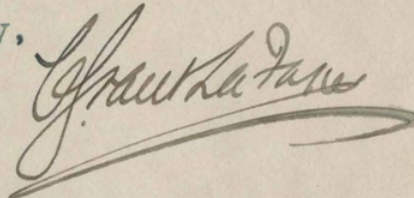
12/23/16

not be exceedingly proud to be identified with the design and execution of such a project as this, no matter how conscious he may be of the heavy responsibility it would carry with it. It is for this reason that, since I am informed that no architect has yet been chosen, I ask to be considered in that capacity.

Pray let me take the liberty of adding my very respectful congratulations to you upon your wonderful success in securing this great sum of money for the purpose. I can do this all the more feelingly because my close connection with another educational enterprise, the American Academy in Rome, has given me a full realization of the difficulties that attend the raising of funds by subscription, and how much energy, devotion and personality have to go in the effort.

Pray believe me,

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. LaF. P.", with a long, sweeping underline.

CGLaF/P.

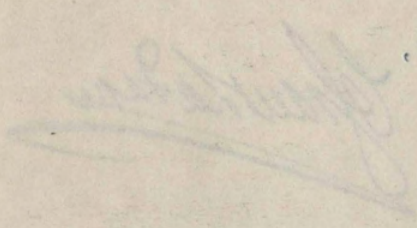
12/23/18

not be exceedingly proud to be identified with the best and ex-
tension of such a project as this, no matter how conscious he may be
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Pray believe me,

Yours very truly,



CC: 1/2

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ELLIS AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET

November 12, 1919

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

The only action with reference to the Architect of the Theology Building, that I discover, was taken at the meeting of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, held February 18, 1916. On that date attention was called to the fact that the Committee on May 1, 1902, had recommended Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge as Architects of the then proposed Divinity School Lecture Hall. It was thereupon voted to appoint Coolidge and Hodgdon "as Architects of the proposed building for Theological instruction".

The action with reference to the Architect for the Billings Hospital was taken on January 8, 1918. The record reads as follows:

"The Secretary presented a minute from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommending that Charles A. Coolidge, of Coolidge & Hodgdon, be appointed as architect of the proposed Albert Merritt Billings Hospital and of the Epstein Dispensary for out-patients and that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to make an arrangement with Winford H. Smith, of Johns Hopkins University as consultant.

"It was moved and seconded to concur in the recommendation and to appoint Charles A. Coolidge, architect, and Winford H. Smith, consultant, for the proposed Albert Merritt Billings Hospital and the Epstein Dispensary, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted."

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Benson

Secretary.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
5401 AVENUE AND NORTHWIND STREET

November 18, 1918

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

The only action with reference

to the Architect of the Theology Building, that I dis-

cover, was taken at the meeting of the Committee on

Buildings and Grounds, held February 18, 1918. On that

date attention was called to the fact that the Committee

on May 1, 1902, had recommended Shepley, Huron and

Coolidge as Architects of the then proposed Divinity

School Lecture Hall. It was thereupon voted to appoint

Coolidge and Hodgson "as Architects of the proposed

Building for Theological instruction."

The action with reference to

the Architect for the Billings Hospital was taken on

January 2, 1918. The record reads as follows:

"The Secretary presented a
minute from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds
recommending that Charles A. Coolidge, of Coolidge
& Hodgson, be appointed as architect of the proposed
Albert Morris Billings Hospital and of the Hospital
Dispensary for out-patients and that the Committee
on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to make an
arrangement with Winford H. Smith, of Johns Hopkins
University as consultant."

"It was moved and seconded
to concur in the recommendation (and so resolved)
Charles A. Coolidge, architect, and Winford H. Smith,
consultant, for the proposed Albert Morris Billings
Hospital and the Hospital Dispensary, and a vote
having been taken, the motion was declared adopted."

Sincerely yours,

John D. Rockefeller
Secretary

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK Mar. 3rd, 1922.

Martin Ryerson, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

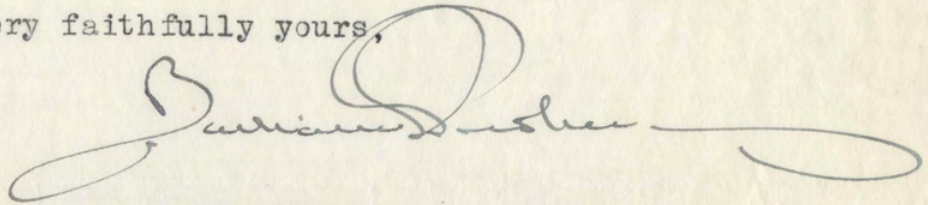
Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I am enclosing another letter addressed to you but written by my manager which covers as nearly as we dare all the questions that have come up in connection with the Chapel designs.

The other day I wrote a letter to Mr. Heckman that was, perhaps, less discreet than that of my manager but which covers the main difficulty. Since writing Mr. Heckman we have had a talk with a stone man here not connected with the company producing the stone we are proposing to use, but who is familiar with their product on all its sides, who gave as his opinion, that we ought to get here in New York the same thing as is proposed for your Chapel for \$4.50. Allowing 50 cents for the shorter freight haul would exactly halve our stone figure, in other words effect a further saving of \$450,000.

Don't you think that I have done all I can and don't you agree with me in thinking it deplorable that matters so outside the province of the architect and so beyond his control should be allowed to govern the quality and proportions of his design.

Very faithfully yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish extending to the right.

BERTAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, MAR. 31, 1922.

Martin Ryerson, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

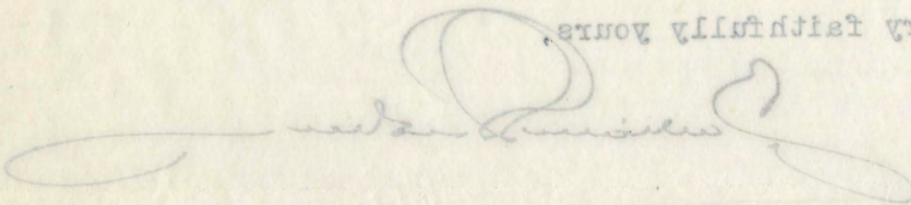
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Very faithfully yours,



BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 3rd, 1922.

Martin A. Ryerson, Esq.,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, ILL.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

The sheet showing the comparative estimates on the University Chapel would have been sent you before this, but you will recall that all of the documents with the letter sent to Mr. Goodhue at the Blackstone Hotel went astray and were only received a week or ten days ago, at which time Mr. Goodhue was unfortunately laid up at home so that they could not be sent off to you.

Comparing the total estimates you will notice the original figure was \$3,094,268, whereas the revised estimate totals at \$2,263,567.

In the revised estimate, we feel that the cost of stone is very much too high and should be reduced materially. The preliminary estimate was obtained from one cut stone firm in Indiana, and although we have no reason for believing that such will be the case, probably if we went out in the market for competitive figures, the cost of this material would come down. Of the other items, it is interesting to note the following: the estimated cost of the foundation walls and concrete walls of the basement has increased from \$194,836 to \$297,000. This revised estimate of \$297,000 was obtained from Jarrett-Chambers Co. Inc., the engineers who laid out the foundations, and Mr. Jarrett thinks it might be reduced by about 10%, but hardly more. We cannot understand the reason why this particular item should have increased from our preliminary estimate apparently \$100,000 unless that the first estimate was entirely wrong. Here again, we believe that competitive figures would make a material saving in this item; but even if we assume that this work could be done for the same price as estimated originally, this would ^{only} effect a saving of \$102,164.

Most of the smaller trades from which figures were obtained from sub-contractors appear to have come down from ten, to in some cases, almost fifty per cent, with a few exceptions, notably, Carpenter Work, which apparently increased a few hundred dollars.

Another item which we think high but found it impossible to materially reduce is that of the acoustic tile for the interior of the Chapel (Item #24) and the allowance for tile mosaics in the vault (Item #23). If all the ornamental tile was left off there would be a saving of some \$40,000 to \$50,000; but on the other hand, Mr. Goodhue points out that it will be necessary to have more elaborate stained glass to

BERTAM GROSSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 West North-Savannah Street, New York

NEW YORK, March 27, 1922.

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

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

The sheet showing the comparative estimates on the University Chapel would have been sent you before this, but you will recall that all of the documents with the letter sent to Mr. Goodhue at the Blackstone Hotel went astray and were only received a week or ten days ago, at which time Mr. Goodhue was unfortunately laid up at home so that they could not be sent off to you.

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BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 3, 1922.

M A.R.-2

make up for the loss of colour, and undoubtedly this glass would be just as expensive as ornamental tile.

The Item for Models and Carving, although we took it on ourselves to reduce it by \$75,000, ~~it~~ could possibly be reduced further by the omission of a larger amount of carving.

However, even if we assume a further reduction over the revised estimate on the foundations of \$100,000 and on the models and carving of another \$50,000, this would make a further reduction of \$150,000 from the revised estimate of \$2,263,567.

Going still further and supposing that by competitive figures we could reduce this by a further 10% this would take off another \$211,356, leaving the estimate still at \$1,902,211, so that based on the above figures and discussion, it would seem very unlikely that the cost of this building could be reduced to \$1,500,000.

To reduce its height by 10 ft. or any number of feet and to in any way cut down the tower would immediately destroy its character and it would cease to be the dominant feature of the entire University group.

Perhaps it would be advisable to go into the open market for competitive figures and in case you consider this should be done, we are prepared to do so, immediately. On the other hand, if you and the Trustees of the University consider it useless, and desire to have Mr. Goodhue see what can be done by making considerable reductions in the size of the building by re-studying the entire design, we shall be glad to do so. In any event, we believe that the present moment is and will be the most propitious for the obtaining of estimates for some time to come and for these reasons we hope that some definite action can be taken.

Very truly yours,

B. Goodhue

M:L

B. G. G.

BERTAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 West Forty-Second Street, New York

NEW YORK, March 3, 1922.

M.A.R.-2

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M:L

5-012