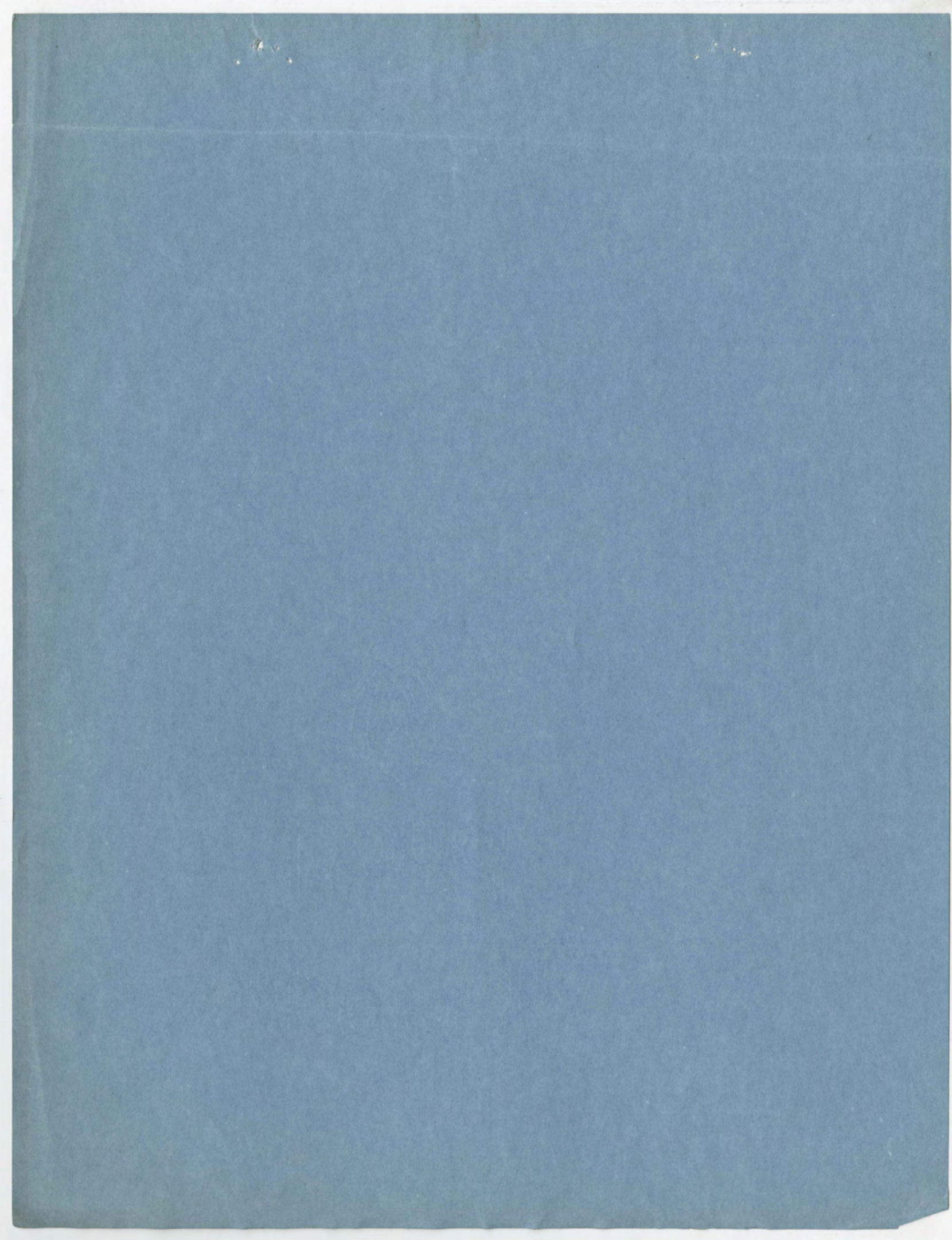


UNIVERSITY CHAPEL
ACTIONS TAKEN
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
AND THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES



UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

Actions taken
by the
Committee on Buildings and Grounds
with reference
to
University Chapel

- May 5, 1916 It was voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the proposed University Chapel be located on the block bounded by Woodlawn and University Avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, facing the Midway Plaisance, and that the entire block be devoted to the Chapel and buildings appertaining to it.
- May 22, 1916 It was voted that the Business Manager be authorized to negotiate with the guardian of Miss Field, granddaughter of Marshall Field, for a quit-claim of her interest in the alleys in the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and University and Woodlawn Avenues, designated by the Board of Trustees as the location of the proposed University Chapel, the amount involved not to exceed \$500, to be charged to the Rockefeller Final Gift.
- June 20, 1918 It was voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees the employment of Bertram G. Goodhue as architect of the proposed University Chapel, provided satisfactory terms for his services can be arranged, the matter of these terms to be referred to the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Board for report to the Board.
- June 4, 1919 Five sets of tentative sketches of the proposed University Chapel, prepared by Mr. Goodhue were submitted. It was voted that it is the informally expressed opinion of the Committee that, for the present, the further development of the plan for the University Chapel should be with a central tower and as further indicated in Scheme E.
- June 23, 1919 This meeting called particularly with a view to conference with the architect of the University Chapel, Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue. Mr. Goodhue presented another series of sketches, Scheme G, which indicated a central tower and a transept slightly deeper beyond that already shown in Scheme F. These tentative drawings show a building about 276 feet long, 100 feet wide at the

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

Actions taken
by the
Committee on Buildings and Grounds
with reference
to
University Chapel

- May 2, 1916
It was voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the proposed University Chapel be located on the block bounded by Woodlawn and University Avenues and Fifty-ninth and Fifty-tenth Streets, facing the Midway Plaisance, and that the entire block be devoted to the Chapel and buildings appertaining to it.
- May 22, 1916
It was voted that the Business Manager be authorized to negotiate with the Guardian of Miss Field, Granddaughter of Marshall Field, for a quit-claim of her interest in the alley in the block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Fifty-tenth Streets, and University and Woodlawn Avenues, designated by the Board of Trustees as the location of the proposed University Chapel, the amount involved not to exceed \$500, to be charged to the Rockefeller Fund Gift.
- June 20, 1916
It was voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees the employment of Herbert G. Goodhue as architect of the proposed University Chapel, provided satisfactory terms for his services can be arranged, the matter of these terms to be referred to the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Board for report to the Board.
- June 4, 1917
Five sets of tentative sketches of the proposed University Chapel, prepared by Mr. Goodhue were submitted. It was voted that it is the informal expressed opinion of the Committee that, for the present, the further development of the plan for the University Chapel should be with a central tower and as further indicated in Section 2.
- June 23, 1917
This meeting called particularly with a view to conference with the architect of the University Chapel, Mr. Herbert G. Goodhue. Mr. Goodhue presented another series of sketches, Section 2, which indicated a central tower and a transept slightly deeper beyond that already shown in Section 1. These tentative drawings show a building about 275 feet long, 100 feet wide at the

transept, 72 feet wide at the nave, 42 feet wide inside from column to column. Such a building would contain something like 2,000,000 cubic feet and would seat, with a gallery or galleries, about 2,100 people. The site of the building on the block, the kind of window-glass, the possibility of providing a memorial crypt and a small adjoining chapel were discussed. Mr. Goodhue was requested further to develop Scheme G, and to make suggestions as to the location of the Chapel in relation to other buildings which might be erected on the block, such as buildings for student activities similar to those fostered by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, and a new residence for the President.

July 21, 1919 Revised plans for the Chapel, which were submitted by Mr. Goodhue, were also considered by the Committee.

October 8, 1919 After discussion of the exact location of the University Chapel on the block bounded by Woodlawn Avenue and University Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, it was voted so to locate the Chapel on the designated block that the south door on the east side of the building shall center on the axis of the walk entering the cloister of Ida Noyes Hall; that the center of the building, as divided north to south, shall be 125 feet west of the west line of Woodlawn Avenue. It was also voted to authorize borings to be made upon the site of the University Chapel.

January 30, 1920 For the purpose of record, it was stated by the Chairman of the committee that the site of the Chapel as now staked out is the correct one.

May 4, 1920 It was voted to employ Neiler, Rich & Company as experts on ventilation and heating problems and matters of a similar nature in connection with the erection of the University Chapel. It was also voted to approve the bill of Bertram G. Goodhue, to the amount of \$432.29, for various expenses in connection with the plans of the Chapel. It was also voted to approve the bill of S. B. Geiger, to the amount of \$1,081.25, for borings made on the site of the Chapel.

July 20, 1920 It was voted to report to the Board as satisfactory to the committee the proposal of the architect to

transcript, 72 feet wide at the base, 45 feet wide inside from column to column. Such a building would contain something like 2,000,000 cubic feet and would seat, with a gallery organized, about 2,100 people. The site of the building on the block, the kind of window-glass, the possibility of providing a memorial crypt and a small adjoining chapel were discussed. Mr. Goodhue was requested further to develop Scheme B, and to make suggestions as to the location of the Chapel in relation to other buildings which might be erected on the block, such as buildings for student activities similar to those fostered by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, and a new residence for the President.

July 21, 1919 Revised plans for the Chapel, which were submitted by Mr. Goodhue, were also considered by the Committee.

October 8, 1919 After discussion of the exact location of the University Chapel on the block bounded by Woodlawn Avenue and University Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, it was voted as to locate the Chapel on the designated block that the south door on the east side of the building shall center on the axis of the walk entering the cloister of Ida Hayes Hall; that the center of the building, as divided north to south, shall be 125 feet west of the west line of Woodlawn Avenue. It was also voted to authorize borrowings to be made upon the site of the University Chapel.

January 30, 1920 For the purpose of record, it was stated by the Chairman of the Committee that the site of the Chapel as now stated is the correct one.

May 4, 1920 It was voted to employ Heller, Koch & Company as experts on ventilation and heating problems and matters of a similar nature in connection with the erection of the University Chapel. It was also voted to approve the bill of particulars of Goodhue, to the amount of \$45,000, for various expenses in connection with the plans of the Chapel. It was also voted to approve the bill of J. E. Wright, to the amount of \$1,000.00, for borrowings made on the site of the Chapel.

July 20, 1920 It was voted to report to the Board on September 1 to the committee the proposal of the architect to

- place the first floor level of the Chapel at nineteen feet above datum and to recommend approval of this level.
- September 8, 1920 It was voted to approve the action of the Business Manager in stopping work for the present on the plans for the Chapel. This was because the estimate of the costs of the Chapel were so greatly in excess of the funds provided for it.
- January 25, 1921 It was voted to authorize the payment of \$2,500 to Neiler, Rich & Company on account of work done on plans for heating and ventilating the University Chapel.
- April 20, 1923 It was voted to authorize the Business Manager to negotiate with Neiler, Rich & Company for payment of the bill for services to date.
- February 27, 1924 President Burton reported that he had interviewed Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, architect of the University Chapel, and it appeared that after modification of the plans of the chapel as now drawn, there would be a notable reduction in the estimated cost of construction, so that there exists some hope that building may begin in the not-too-distant future.
- April 29, 1924 It was voted that the bill of Neiler, Rich & Company for \$1,500, being the balance due on the total charge of \$4,000 for heating and ventilating plans in connection with the original design for the chapel be approved, on condition that in the event Neiler, Rich & Company are retained for the heating and ventilating work under the revised chapel plans, they shall allow us as a credit upon the charges for such service that proportion of the \$4,000 payment above referred to as the work formerly performed by them under the original chapel plans is substantially the same as that performed by them under the revised chapel plans.
- May 13, 1924 The Committee gave attention to modified plans for the University Chapel and to a general discussion of the method to proceed with the erection of the building. No formal action was taken.
- July 15, 1924 Mr. Heckman presented a tentative "fixed-fee contract" submitted by Wells Brothers Construction Company for building the University Chapel, and subsidiary building. The proposed form of contract, submitted for consideration only, agrees to provide all the labor and material for the construction of

place the first floor level at the height of
nineteen feet above datum and to recommend
approval of this level.

It was voted to approve the action of the
Business Manager in stopping work for the present
on the plans for the Chapel. This was because
the estimate of the costs of the Chapel were
so greatly in excess of the funds provided for it.

September 5,
1920

It was voted to authorize the payment of \$2,500
to Heller, Rich & Company on account of work
done on plans for heating and ventilating the
University Chapel.

January 27,
1921

It was voted to authorize the Business Manager to
negotiate with Heller, Rich & Company for payment
of the bill for services to date.

April 30, 1921

President Burton reported that he had interviewed
Mr. Barriss E. Goodhue, architect of the
University Chapel, and it appeared that after
modification of the plans of the chapel as now
drawn, there would be a notable reduction in the
estimated cost of construction, so that there
exists some hope that building may begin in the
not-too-distant future.

February 27,
1924

It was voted that the bill of Heller, Rich & Company
for \$1,500, being the balance due on the total charge
of \$4,000 for heating and ventilating plans in
connection with the original design for the chapel,
be approved, on condition that in the event Heller,
Rich & Company are retained for the heating and
ventilating work under the revised chapel plans,
they shall allow us as a credit upon the original
for each year of the proportion of the \$4,000
payment above referred to as was formerly
performed by them under the original chapel plan.
It was further voted that the revised chapel plan
shall under the revised chapel plan.

April 29, 1924

The Committee gave attention to modified plans
for the University Chapel and to a general discussion
of the method to proceed with the erection of the
building. No formal action was taken.

May 11, 1924

Mr. Hodgman presented a tentative "fixed-cost
contract" submitted by Wells Brothers Construction
Company for building the University Chapel, and
submitted preliminary plans of the building.
The proposed form of contract
submitted for consideration only, subject to review
all the labor and material for the construction of

July 17,
1924

Emr

the Chapel and the subsidiary building, including all branches, for a fixed fee of \$133,000 in addition to the actual total net cost of the building, which is estimated at \$1,684,725 and guaranteed not to exceed that amount. In the event that that total cost of the work, including the contractor's fees should exceed the final guaranteed maximum price, the contractor will pay the full amount of such over-run in cost. In the event that the total cost of the work, including the contractor's fee is less than the final guaranteed maximum price, the owner shall receive 75% of the saving in cost and the contractor 25%. The figures submitted are exclusive of the architects' fees estimated at \$143,000, and of the furnishing.

the Chapel and the subsidiary buildings, including all premises, for a fixed fee of \$133,000 in addition to the actual total net cost of the building, which is estimated at \$1,000,000 and guaranteed not to exceed that amount. In the event that total cost of the work, including the contractor's fee should exceed the final guaranteed maximum price, the contractor will pay the full amount of such over-run in cost. In the event that the total cost of the work, including the contractor's fee is less than the final guaranteed maximum price, the owner shall receive 75% of the saving in cost and the contractor 25%. The figures submitted are exclusive of the architect's fee estimated at \$10,000, and of the furnishing.

W. H. H.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

Actions taken by the Board of Trustees with reference to University Chapel

- December 19, 1910 It was voted to accept the gift of Mr. Rockefeller, part of which he specifies to be for the erection of a University Chapel.
- June 17, 1913 A letter from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., was presented which indicated that the location of the site of the Chapel would be left to the judgment of the Trustees. Mr. Grey gave notice that at a mater meeting of the Board a motion would be offered designating the site for the proposed chapel.
- Jaunary 20, 1914 It was voted to ratify the setting aside of \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Final Gift, received on January 1, 1913, for the Chapel Fund, and to set aside for the Chapel Fund \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Final Gift received January 1, 1914.
- November 17, 1914 The President of the University presented informally the matter of the University Chapel. He suggested that the time has come when the Board should initiate some general policy for erecting this building. Of the \$10,000,000 "Rockefeller Final Gift", \$1,500,000 is to be expended for the building of the chapel and of this amount \$413,000, including interest, is now set aside in a fund designated for this purpose from the payments already made by Mr. Rockefeller. ~~Thea~~ President of the Board gave a general survey of the various sites which had been suggested for the chapel.
- It was voted that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be instructed to consider the proper location of the University Chapel and to report thereon to the Board, stating the reasons for the selection of any given site.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

Actions taken
by the
Board of Trustees
with reference
to
University Chapel

It was voted to accept the gift of Mr.
Hockstetter, part of which has been applied to
be for the erection of a University Chapel.

December 19,
1910

A letter from Mr. Hockstetter, Jr., was
presented which indicated that the location
of the site of the Chapel would be left to
the judgment of the Trustees. Mr. Gray
gave notice that at a later meeting of the
Board a motion would be offered designating
the site for the proposed chapel.

June 17, 1911

It was voted to ratify the action taken at
the meeting of the Board of Trustees held
January 1, 1911, for the Chapel
fund, and to set aside for the Chapel fund
\$200,000 from the Hockstetter fund.
received January 1, 1911.

January 20,
1911

The President of the University presented
informally the matter of the University Chapel.
He suggested that the time has come when the
Board should initiate some general policy
for erecting this building. Of the \$10,000,000
"Hockstetter fund" \$1,500,000 is to
be expended for the building of the chapel and
of this amount \$1,000,000, including interest,
is now set aside in a fund designated for
this purpose from the payments already made
by Mr. Hockstetter. The President of the
Board gave a general survey of the various
sites which had been suggested for the chapel.

November 17,
1911

It was voted that the Committee on Buildings
and Grounds be instructed to consider the
proper location of the University Chapel and
to report thereon to the Board, stating
the reasons for the selection of any given
site.

- February 26, 1915 A report on the Chapel Fund was made by the Auditor. The Board concurred in the recommendations
- February 8, 1916 A report on the Chapel Fund was made by the Auditor and concurred in by the Board.
- May 9, 1916 It was voted to approve the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds that the University Chapel be located on the block bounded by Woodlawn and University Avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, facing the Midway Plaisance, and that the entire block be devoted to the Chapel and buildings appertaining to it.
- December 12, 1916 A report was submitted by the Business Manager on the vacation of the alley in the block where the chapel is to be located (the removal and rearrangement of poles now occupying it).
- January 9, 1917 Report on Chapel Fund.
- February 13, 1917 The Business Manager reported on the conditions by which the City Council had passed an ordinance vacating the alleys in the block to be used for the Chapel.
- May 8, 1917 The Business Manager reported that quit-claim deeds had been received from Henry Field and Marshall Field, for land comprising the alleys in the block to be used for the Chapel. Also that a deed is on the way from England from Mrs. David Beatty.
- August 14, 1917 The Business Manager reported concerning the sale of Gwendolyn Field's interest in the alley.
- September 11, 1917 It was voted to approve the purchase of the interests of Gwendolyn Field in the alley.
- January 8, 1918 It was voted to distribute a portion of the eighth installment of the Rockefeller Final Gift to the Chapel Fund.
- April 9, 1918 It was voted to refer to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for report the selection of an architect for the proposed University Chapel.

February 26, 1915
A report on the Chapel Fund was made by the Auditor. The Board concurred in the recommendations.

February 6, 1916
A report on the Chapel Fund was made by the Auditor and concurred in by the Board.

May 9, 1916
It was voted to approve the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds that the University Chapel be located on the block bounded by Woodlawn and University Avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, facing the Midway Plaisance, and that the entire block be devoted to the Chapel and buildings appertaining to it.

December 12, 1916
A report was submitted by the Business Manager on the vacation of the alley in the block where the chapel is to be located (the removal and rearrangement of poles now occupying it).

January 9, 1917
Report on Chapel Fund.

February 13, 1917
The Business Manager reported on the conditions by which the City Council had passed an ordinance vacating the alley in the block to be used for the Chapel.

May 8, 1917
The Business Manager reported that suit-claim deeds had been received from Henry Field and Marshall Field, for land comprising the alley in the block to be used for the Chapel. Also that a deed is on the way from England from Mrs. David Field.

August 14, 1917
The Business Manager reported concerning the sale of Marshall Field's interest in the alley.

September 11, 1917
It was voted to approve the purchase of the interest of Marshall Field in the alley.

January 8, 1918
It was voted to contribute a portion of the capital installment of the Rockefeller Fund to the Chapel Fund.

April 9, 1918
It was voted to refer to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for report the selection of an architect for the proposed University Chapel.

- July 5, 1918 It was voted to concur in the recommendations of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and to authorize the execution of a contract with Bertram G. Goodhue as architect of the University Chapel, with remuneration at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the cost of the building and with the other terms of the contract satisfactory to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the President of the Board of Trustees.
- July 9, 1918 The Business Manager reported that the President of the Quadrangle Club had notified him that the Club had authorized an extension of time during which the University is to acquire title to the alleys in the block bounded by Fifty-eight and Fifty-ninth Streets and University and Woodlawn Avenues.
- August 13, 1918 The Business Manager reported that he had received announcement that Admiral and Mrs. David Beatty had signed quit-claim deed to the alleys, which deed completes the number of deeds necessary to the use of the block as the site of the University Chapel.
- October 8, 1918 Contract with Bertram G. Goodhue presented. It was voted to approve the contract as presented.
- September 9, 1919 It was voted to authorize a payment to B. G. Goodhue of \$21,002.40 on account.
- March 9, 1920 It was voted to authorize the Business Manager to let a contract to S. B. Geiger for making off of the borings up to a total of nineteen at a price of \$2.50 per foot. A list of possible engineers for the Chapel was submitted for suggestion to Mr. Goodhue, by whom the engineers will be selected, and for whom he will be responsible.
- May 11, 1920 It was voted to refer the matter of raising the level of the floor of the University Chapel to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for investigation and report.
- August 10, 1920 The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported to the Board "as satisfactory the proposal of the architect to place the first floor level of the Chapel at nineteen feet above datum".

It was voted to continue in the recommendations of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and to authorize the execution of a contract with Barrett G. Goodhue as architect of the University Chapel, with remuneration at the rate of \$25,000 on the cost of the building and with the other terms of the contract satisfactory to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the President of the Board of Trustees.

July 5, 1918

The Business Manager reported that the President of the Quadrangle Club had notified him that the Club had authorized an extension of time during which the University is to occupy the building in the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

July 9, 1918

The Business Manager reported that he had received information that Admiral and Mrs. David Beatty had signed anti-claim deed to the alley, which deed completes the number of deeds necessary to the use of the block as the site of the University Chapel.

August 13, 1918

Contract with Barrett G. Goodhue presented. It was voted to approve the contract as presented.

October 8, 1918

It was voted to authorize a payment to B. G. Goodhue of \$21,502.40 on account.

September 9, 1919

It was voted to authorize the Business Manager to let a contract to E. B. Gelfer for making all of the portions up to a total of thirteen at a price of \$2.50 per foot. A list of possible engineers for the Chapel was submitted for suggestion to Mr. Goodhue, by whom the engineer will be selected, and for whom he will be responsible.

March 2, 1920

It was voted to refer the matter of raising the level of the floor of the University Chapel to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for investigation and report.

May 11, 1920

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported to the Board that satisfactory and complete plans for the raising of the floor of the Chapel to the level of the Chapel at Nineteenth Street have been

August 10, 1920

- January 10, 1924 The President of the University submitted a report giving possible alterations to the plans for the University Chapel which might result in a saving in the cost. He recommended that the matter be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. No action was taken.
- February 14, 1924 The Auditor submitted a statement on the Chapel Fund.
- April 30, 1924 The death of Bertram G. Goodhue was announced. The matter of negotiating a settlement with the executors of the estate or the family for work already done was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, also the matter of new arrangements for the continuation of the work.
- June 12, 1924 The President of the Board reported progress in the matter of building the University Chapel.
- October 16, 1924 It was voted to concur in the recommendation and to authorize the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to contract with the Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue associates for the completion of the plans of the University Chapel and preparing them for bids.

The President of the University reported a report giving possible alterations to the plan for the University Chapel which might result in a saving in the cost. He recommended that the matter be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. No action was taken.

January 10, 1934

The Auditor submitted a statement on the Chapel fund.

February 10, 1934

The report of Herman G. Goodhue was announced. The matter of negotiating a settlement with the executors of the estate of the family for work already done was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Also the matter of new arrangements for the construction of the work.

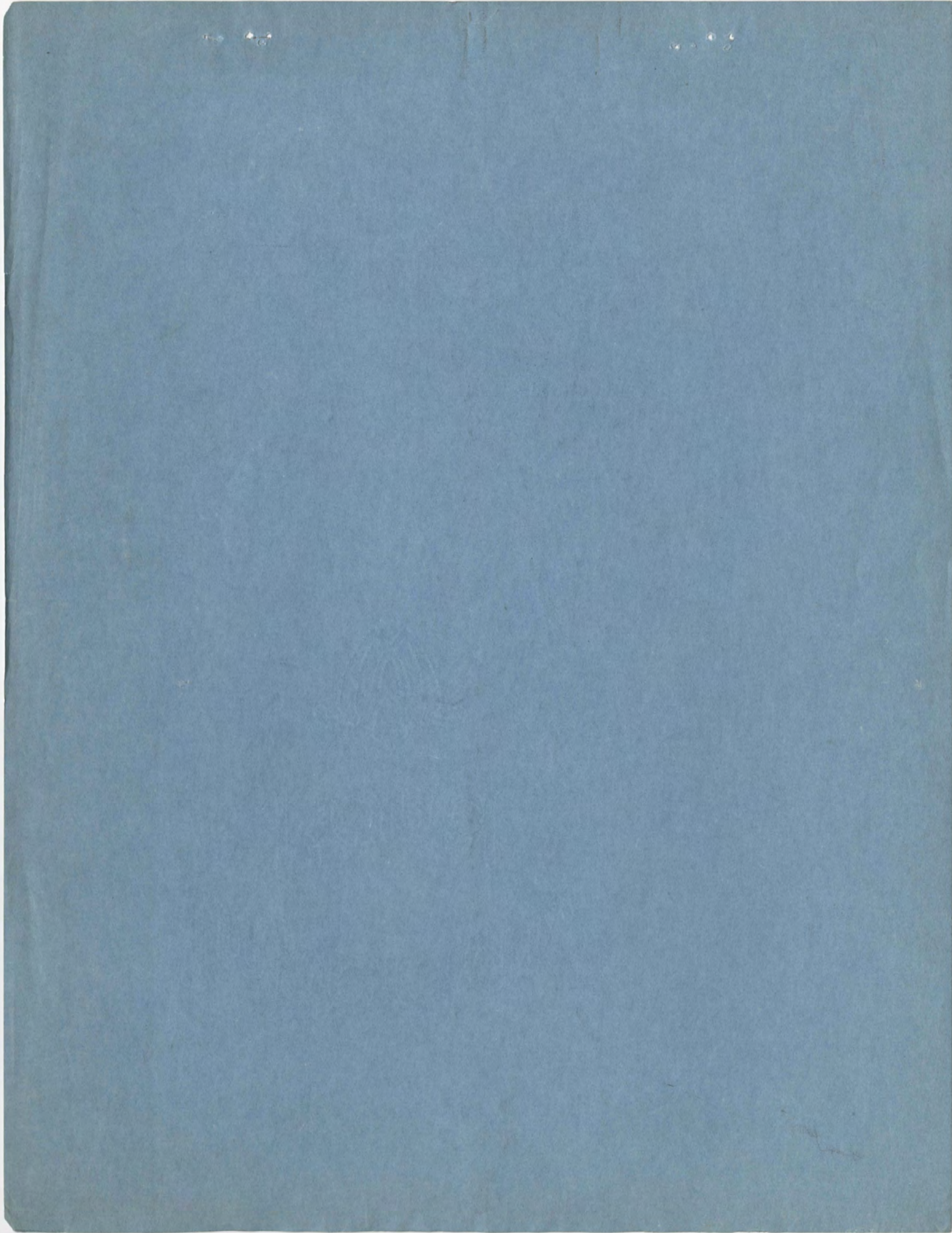
April 30, 1934

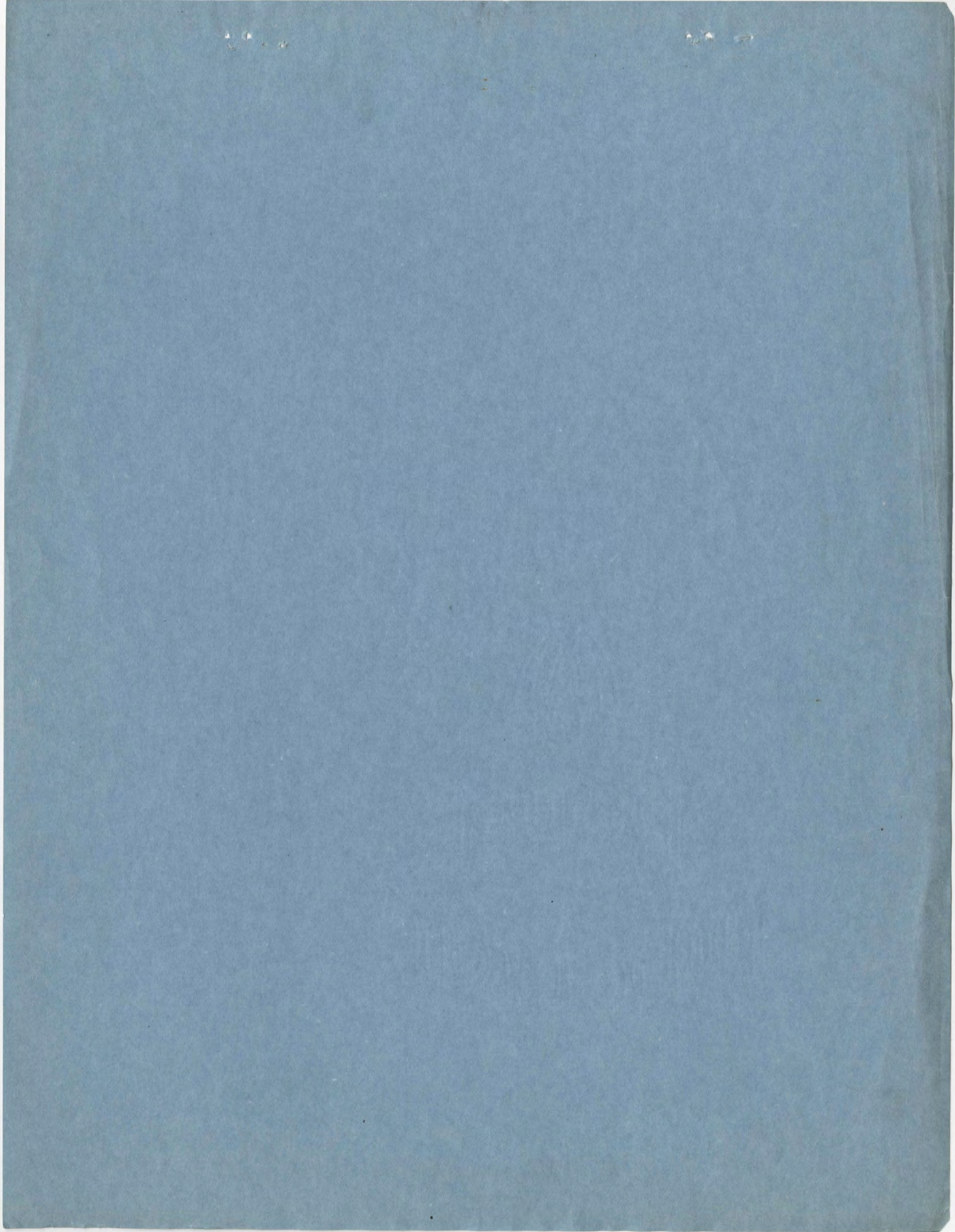
The President of the Board reported progress in the matter of building the University Chapel.

June 15, 1934

It was voted to accept in the recommendation and to authorize the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to contract with the Herman Goodhue Company to complete the plans of the University Chapel and preparing them for bids.

October 10, 1934





The New York Times

Magazine Section

Section

4

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924

SIXTEEN PAGES

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THE REVIVAL OF CATHEDRALS

In This Age of Machinery and Reason Three Have Risen Up in England



Liverpool Cathedral.

By P. W. WILSON

IT is surely astonishing that old England—involved, as she is, in an era of inquiry, and submerged, as she is, beneath a deluge of doubt—should yet have had the faith, during the four decades that include the war, to build, either in whole or in large part, three great cathedrals. The first is at Truro, in Cornwall, the second is the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, in London. And the third is in Liverpool, where the choir was dedicated recently in the presence of the sovereign.

In the '80s most people would have said that the day for new cathedrals, whether in England or on the Continent of Europe, had passed away, and that the only question was how to keep the old cathedrals from tumbling down. It was true that, assisted by the taxpayer, Sir Christopher Wren had replaced St. Paul's; but otherwise no church that could be classed as a cathedral had arisen for many centuries, the latest being Bath Abbey, dated 1495, which, after all, was no more than the final spasm of a dead Gothic. Cathedrals were thus out of fashion, except for tourists. At Chichester the central spire collapsed. The minster at Selby, in Yorkshire, was gutted by fire. The west front of Peterborough swayed from the plumb line, and amid cries of anguish from Ruskin, had to be saved by underpinning. At St. Albans, where the Normans had filled the piers of their nave with rubble, a light wooden roof proved to be almost too heavy for the structures. And in memory of Abraham Lincoln, Americans are today besought to save the three great towers of the noble church that at Lincoln bears his name.

Then came a change. Cathedrals were zealously, if not always wisely, restored.

Parish churches were cleaned of dust and plaster and adorned with windows, altars and ornaments. The revival in stone may have been due to the Oxford Movement. Or it may have been Heaven's judgment against evolution. Anyway, with Huxley and Darwin disposing of Gladstone and Genesis, and with sour old Herbert Spencer ill-temperedly dismissing the orthodox and the artists and the humorists into the outer darkness of fast-disappearing superstitions, suddenly, as if by the wave of a magician's wand, there rose to heaven three glorious masterpieces of architectural mysticism, churches of a medieval magnificence and symbolic of a piety as fervid as St. Bernard's.

Napoleon said of a nation that it was too stupid to know when it was beaten, and so has it been with these cathedral builders. Whether Anglican or Roman, they were too obtuse to realize the fact that the faith of their fathers had been rendered obsolete by microscopes and museums.

In the old days it was easy enough to find funds for a cathedral. The feudal system compelled the nation to contribute. But, as matters now stand, such edifices must be the result of free-will offerings. For the site alone the church in Liverpool paid to the city a sum of \$55,000. The expenditure on the entire scheme has been up to the present about \$5,000,000. And the total needed for completion will be \$10,000,000. A cathedral is thus becoming one-quarter as costly as a single battleship. The price of religion, as of other commodities, is rising. And to elevate souls is as contentious a task as to elevate guns under the treaty of Washington.

The cathedral of Truro is not less conspicuous as an example of sacrifice. In Cornwall, of which County Truro is the capital, you will not find one city of any magnitude.

The area is agricultural and remote from the wealth of the country as a whole. It is a promontory girt on three shores by an indented coast which is incessantly lashed, Summer and Winter, by the restless ocean. Yet it is Cornwall that now has a cathedral with choir, nave and transepts, a baptistry, a crypt and three spires that are a landmark for miles, being named royally after Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Similarly—in the third case—it is only by willing gifts that the Roman Church has enriched Westminster with a vast basilica which as a triumph of Byzantine style ranks with San Sophia.

This refusal to surrender to the secular is the more disturbing because England is no longer the unit for a Catholic ideal that she was in the Middle Ages. As the history of the Independents, the Baptists, the Quakers, the Unitarians and the Wesleyans amply demonstrates, we have in England the very nursery of nonconformists who have abandoned cathedrals. What the nonconformist wants is not the altar, the sacrament and the ceremonial for which the cathedral is designed, but the pulpit, the sermon and the Sunday school. For social and institutional work a cathedral is obviously ill-suited. You cannot use it conveniently as a gymnasium or as a swimming pool, and even the Bolsheviks must find that it taxes their ingenuity to transform cathedrals into Communist clubs.

In Westminster Abbey the acoustics are so difficult that an arrangement of loud speakers is now distributed among the electric lights of the customary auditorium. To build new cathedrals is thus to challenge the spirit of an age that demands the useful. Science is much too wise to waste its acids on such folly. And the higher critics have

the good sense to insist upon lower clerestories. Rising above the roofs of the material in modern life, these cathedrals can best be pardoned as a glorious irrelevance. To quote poor Keats, they are merely a thing of beauty and a joy forever, of no practical value to the motorist—in fact, devoid of garages.

And yet, amid the sneers of the highbrows, the humdrum folk contribute of their substance to these excrescences of loveliness on an otherwise intelligent civilization. It was the mothers' meetings of Liverpool which paid for the foundation stone laid by King Edward. It was the women of Cornwall who pooled their jewels and so provided for Truro the gold and three hundred gems for what Tennyson, in his dull way, called—if I quote it aright—"the chalice of the grapes of God." And who can enumerate the sacrifices which are clothing the Catholic Cathedral of Westminster with gleaming mosaic and lucent marble? After all, there is something to be said for quiet amid clatter and for an eternal splendor amid the ephemeral sensations of Deauville and Palm Beach.

Not that the worship in these cathedrals is one whit less costly than the fabrics themselves. A cathedral service is the most expensive in the world. There is the dean, there are the canons, there is the choir, there is the organist, there are the vestments, there are the vergers—all to be maintained for a congregation that, on week days at any rate, numbers at most a hundred or two.

Many large cathedrals are situated in small cities which cannot furnish a crowd on any occasion, and even in cities like Liverpool and London the cathedrals are less valued than—(Continued on Page 14)

ONCE MORE—EL DORADO!

On the Old Prospector's Trail in the Oregon Gold Fields



Text and Pictures by
WALLACE SMITH

JUMP-OFF JOE CREEK, Ore.—There is an old prospector hereabouts they call Shagnasty Jim, after a renegade Modoc long since gone abruptly to the Happy Hunting Grounds. Two months ago this Shagnasty Jim was merely another whiskey old prospector. Now he is in fair way of becoming a hoary legend.

Two months ago Shagnasty Jim came into town from the direction of Eight Dollar Mountain, with his tangled, grayish beard, a flopping, wide-brimmed hat and his burro. He bought an amazing sack of oats for the burro, whose name is Shasta, a thing that was diagnosed as gout, the result of such unwonted luxury. With this farewell Shagnasty Jim headed for the old stage road and faded out of the local picture.

A month later he returned—and the newest gold rush trod briskly on the heels of Shagnasty Jim's painfully new store boots.

Not only did Shagnasty have new store boots but his beard had been trimmed and dyed to a black that was purple. Under the strangely pruned whiskers was a lavender four-in-hand, bearing a bold diamond. No one mentioned these things to him because, even if Shagnasty Jim has been in these parts for three years or so, he is more or less a stranger, coming into town for provisions only about every third month.

However, there was no need of questions or answers. In this Oregon gold country such ostentation meant only one thing: Shagnasty Jim had struck pay dirt!

And the gold rush is on! Not a rush to be compared with 1849 or Alaska or the Jacksonville episode of 1851 or the Briggs excitement. But none the less a fevered stampede and at least a minor epic.

Shagnasty Jim could not resist lifting the decadent beard to display the glittering symbol of wealth. But, if he spoke any words outside of those used for ordering beans and flour and bacon, they were for the sympathetic and secretive ear of Shasta Nellie. Side by side, Shagnasty and Nellie went back in the direction of Eight Dollar Mountain.

The tale spread more quickly than a careless camper's fire. Through the noble Siskiyou Forest. Over to Jackass Creek, where the Jacksonville golden age began and with it a dozen great fortunes. To Waldo, near which Esterling's placer holding has eaten a great pit and left a lake. Down to Yreka—

The old prospectors are responding. Once more the dream of El Dorado! Again the immemorial gamble and the hope for a golden smile from Fortune. Hope has lifted anew for the slow and patient slaves whose shoulders have bent and whose eyes have dimmed in the search for raw gold.

They have never left this gold country. Not since the old, hell-roarin', shootin', gamblin' days. With picks and powder on the friendly, tolerant sides of the great hills. With pans and cradles along the clear, cold mountain streams. Like patient gnomes with an ancient spell upon them.

Charlie Trefethern, and I watched some of them today in the sunny,

Hence
the
Expression:
"It
didn't pan
out."

gambling, too. They remember in Holland when it needed an alarm gong to get the players from the gaming tables long enough to eat. There was a gong that rang fifteen minutes before meal time. The first alarm meant it was time to stack chips and wash up. The second meant that the food was on the table. After the meal they returned to their games, which often lasted a week.

"Good old days," said Charlie Tre-

—a forlorn shack that still stands at the edge of the miraculous Pacific Highway. This miner, with the fever on him, clung to a belief that there was gold in the neighborhood of Myrtle Creek.

His faith was justified—and it killed him. At least, that's the way the story goes. Two Douglas County men found his body stretched across the clumsy table in his shack. He had died of heart failure. Under his body they found a letter. He had

Louis Belfis lived in Kerbyville. And men are still hunting Louis Belfis's "lost mine." Once he came into Kerbyville with tremendously rich samples of ore and a tale of how he had been chased off his claim by Indians. When the Indians were tamed by troops, Belfis went back to gather his discovered fortune. He never found it. He lived in Kerbyville a long time. Every time he saved a little money he'd buy an outfit and start on the hunt again. Others took up the search. But the "lost mine" is still lost.

They also tell in Kerbyville of the despondent prospector who came into town and tried to buy two sticks of dynamite. The storekeeper haggled, not desiring to "break a box" of explosives. The despondent prospector finally plunged. He bought the whole box. And he took it back to his claim, seated himself comfortably on it and touched off the wholesale lot. They still estimate that the despondent prospector could have used the dynamite to clear his land and turn it into the agricultural mine it now is.

In those days a town used to grow up in a week with a hotel and several saloons and a restaurant and several gambling places. The skeletons of these towns still lie in the trail of the gold hunt, where farms and orchards make a more reliable use of the fertile soil. Such a town is Brownstown, where once a population of 2,000 made a noisy, picturesque centre of life. And Waldo, which had 800 people at its height and now has eight. Waldo boasted three stores and seven saloons in its heyday.

But Jacksonville was the gem of the lot. It is known now as "the deserted village," five miles from the beautiful, bustling city of Medford, where a great power corporation makes its headquarters for still another utilization of the mighty water resources of Oregon. Jacksonville had sixteen saloons and flour used to run to a dollar a pound in the storm-bound winter. They used to boast that the women of the town wore Paris gowns and there were shootings every Saturday night. Some hot-blooded shootings. But mostly high-spirited shootings by hilarious ones who wanted to hear the sound of their own guns and see the lights pop out. In those days a man, properly stimulated, would fall back on the custom of proclaiming himself a lone wolf and announcing that it was his night to howl. He would proceed to do so until the Sheriff or the Coroner claimed him. One Fourth of July in Jacksonville the town gave a banquet for everybody and there was a horse parade every day during the week devoted to patriotism.

On the prospectors' trail, too, stand great mines that are disgorging Midas dreams of gold. But that is not prospecting. That is business. Business that includes promotion and capitalization, engineering schemes, the building of rivers, the removal of mountains. A romantic business—but not the romance of the old prospector.

The old prospector moves on with his drowsy companion, the burro. Just across the hill or around the far turn of the creek is the big streak of luck that will enable him to quit the hills and go to live in the city and—

And what? What can a life of dreamed luxury give them to compare with the great gamble—the big strike that is tomorrow?

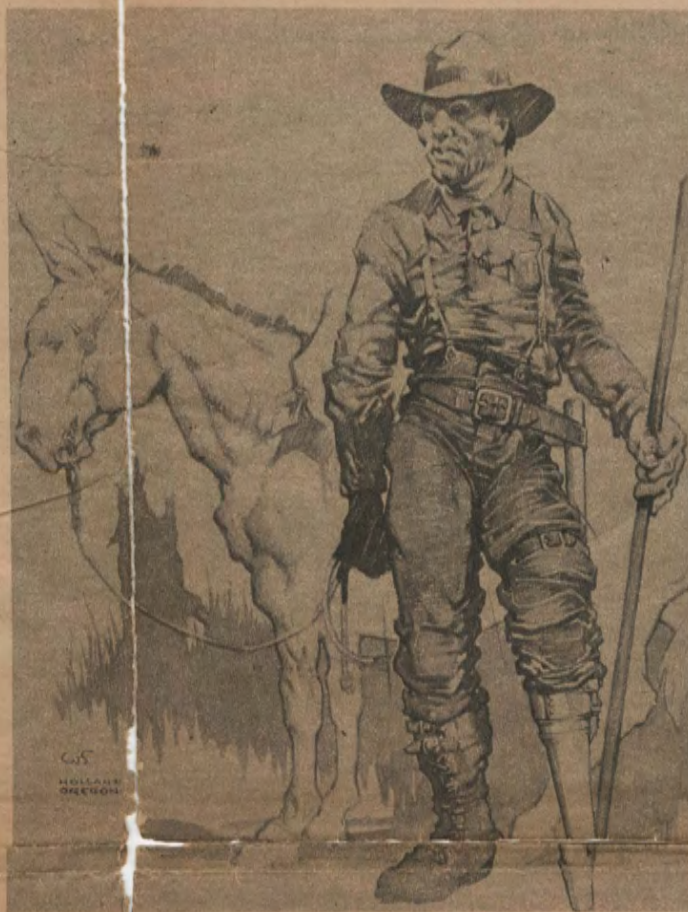
"They all come back to the hills," said Charlie Trefethern. "And most of them die with the pick or the pan in their hands."

He regarded, a little wistfully, a little huddle of trees that stood between the post office and the place where the Trefethern saloon used to have its lively evenings.

"I've been thinking a lot about Bill Feeley lately," said Charlie Trefethern. "Especially now that this new gold rush is on and seeing the prospectors come through again and all."

I listened. Because the name of Bill Feeley isn't mentioned very much around Holland. They're still a little ashamed of the doings the night Bill Feeley passed out—a night that has become a legend.

(Continued on Page 15)



"This prospector stumped along on a remarkably contrived wooden stilt."

dusty square in front of the Holland postoffice. Through that town are passing the old-timers and the younger ones who have yet to see the glittering crescent of metal along the edge of the scouring in their washing pan. It is an old pageant to Charlie Trefethern. We talked together of the mining fever and, as always, of the "good old days." Charlie is reputed over eighty. He's as neat as a hunting saddle and as spry as a chipmunk. And still ready to "wrassle" with any of the youngsters of the town with ambitious shoulders and arms.

From down the trail came a rather portly and strange apparition—a whiskerless miner. With a burro, of course. This prospector stumped along on a remarkably contrived wooden stilt, which fastened to the broad belt at his waist and supported the left leg where it ended below the knee.

"Got hurt in a blasting accident," said Charlie Trefethern.

We watched the crippled prospector hitch his sleepy-eyed burro in the shade of a clumpy, dusty tree. And listened while he and loiterers on the postoffice stoop discussed the excellence of the false leg contraption.

"That's a darn good leg you got there," said one of them and the owner smiled proudly.

"No, sir, I never prospected, at all," declared Charlie Trefethern. "I've seen too many of 'em come and go. And for every one I've seen pan a dollar I've seen a hundred go broke and worse. Too much of a gamble. Funny, ain't it, how all these prospectors are gamblers. If they do get a poke full of dust they throw it away across a faro layout or playing stud or chuck-a-luck. Not for me. I want something surer."

As a matter of fact, Charlie Trefethern operated the Holland saloon in the "good old days." That is, the chief saloon. There was

fethern. "They're gone, I reckon. But the prospectors are still hunting. Lots of folks think they're gone, like the buffalo and the open range. But they ain't. This country's full of 'em. It takes a tale like this Shagnasty Jim to bring 'em out of the back country where they've been working."

We discussed the beginning of gold rushes. Take Shagnasty Jim, for instance, and the dyed beard and the diamond. The two pack train men who made the discovery at Jackass and tried to keep it secret. And there was Myrtle Creek—

Once there was a great rush at Myrtle Creek, up near Roseburg. That was about twenty years ago. A desperate prospector had built himself a shack in the side of a hill

been writing to his wife. An excited, glowing letter.

He had found the mine of his dreams. They were richer than they had ever dared to dream. He would send her plenty of money. She could buy all the silk dresses she wanted and come on to him. Better still, he would come on and get her and bring her back to this promised land. They would build a big, white house and the children—

The letter was unfinished. Before those who found the body had read it, their eyes were on the gold ore the prospector had brought to the shack after his great discovery. The richest ore they had ever seen.

That's how the Myrtle Creek rush started twenty years ago. They never found the hidden claim. Not even the tools the dead prospector had used. Nor so much as a trace of the especial terrain where he had labored. A thousand men and more were in the search. It happens that way.

"The dead prospector was the lucky one," commented Charlie Trefethern, "because he died happy. You see, they never get over it. Once the fever is in them they stay in the hills. If they make a strike, they blow it in gambling or sell out for a grubstake to give them a chance at a bigger prospect."

Another burro and his stoop-shouldered master passed through the sun-filled, dusty square in front of the post office. Trefethern spoke of the days when Kerby was Kerbyville and the county seat and a mighty lively spot. That was in the days when the gold fever ran so high that an entire crew deserted its ship on the coast and gave the name of Sailor Diggings to the spot where they sought quick fortune.

There was a great dance in Kerbyville. Mostly miners. Fifteen hundred people crowded into the little town that night. There were either seven or eight women. Old-timers disagree about that. But there weren't more than eight women. And there was a good deal of shooting and merry-making that night.



The Lone
Wolf's
Night to
Howl.

A TWO BY FOUR REPUBLIC

ANDORRA, Pyrenees Mountains: When Tom L. Johnson was Mayor of Cleveland, he described one weary night his idea of a vacation: to take a train to the end of the line, ride a horse to the end of the road, plod afoot to the end of the trail, crawl a distance into the underbrush, and lie down for an eon or two. That's the formula for reaching Andorra. A steam line runs to Perpignan beside the Mediterranean Sea; an electric railroad reaches Ville Franche in the Pyrenees; a high-powered mountain line climbs to Bourg Madame, astride the Spanish border, and an automobile, if sound in wind and limb, can penetrate some forty miles more to the northwest. There hemmed in by mountain walls, the road ends—ends by the grace of God, in the midst of a trick republic which, pocketed in the hills between France and Spain, out-Graustarks Mr. McCutcheon. The Republic of Andorra, the establishment is called, and it holds sway over the "Neutral Valley of the Andorra." No one seems quite to know the extent of those neutral valleys. Whitaker's Almanac puts it at 175 square miles; the Statesman's Year Book calls it 191, and Baedeker makes it 232. I haven't tried to verify the count—the country is too much cut upon the bias. There is a similar disagreement among the expert witnesses concerning the population of this capital "city." Baedeker says it is 600. But an official of the State told me in front of the President of the republic himself that it is 1,100. Perhaps there is some Rotarian urge which no mountain heights can shut out.

I have come just now from out of the presence of President Don Bonaventura Vilarribu. He is taller and even less wide than Mr. Coolidge—and vastly more communicative. I almost said I had been talking with him; that would be an exaggeration. These Andorreans speak a language of their own—Catalan. The one I thought I knew proved to be Portuguese. Thereafter I preserved one of the most utter silences ever heard in the Presidential mansion. By pressing our chauffeur and one innocent bystander into service we managed to get the President's remarks from Catalan into Spanish, from there into French and finally into English. That at least was our theory. Usually our signals got mixed while we were still once or twice removed from English; and what finally eventuated in Mr. Shakespeare's tongue gave evidence of having been proof-read by Messrs. Rogers, Lardner and Weaver. The only thing we were certain the President said was that he felt sick; and that was established less by his remarks than by a face he made.

But for all his comic opera surroundings, he is a gentle, kindly, Lincoln-like soul, is President Don Bonaventura Vilarribu—a shepherd to his mountain people and a keeper of the peace throughout their neutral valleys.

By Presidential mandate we were ushered through the ancient "House of the Valleys." The House of the Valleys covers a multitude of sins. It is Andorra's jail, a schoolhouse, town hall, courthouse and legislative chamber. Four times yearly the Council of Andorra—two dozen men—gather here from six parishes. In the primitive council chamber with rude benches along the walls, they don their long gray robes and hats of velvet black. Throughout their session they are quartered in the House of the Valleys. The great kitchen has its open fireplace in the middle of the floor, with more benches about—probably the ancestor, this, of the cafeteria.

In a massive chest in the council hall, the archives of the republic repose—dating back, it is rumored, to Charlemagne and Louis le Debonnaire. They are likely to repose there indefinitely, for they are kept under six locks and each of the half dozen parishes holds the key to a single lock.

Flag-waving is a lost art in Andorra—if indeed it ever was found there. Through all the capital I tried to buy a banner of the republic and there was none to be had.

It must not be understood that there are no flaws in the freedom of Andorra. France and Spain have seen to the placing of several flies in the ointment. The French President and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel each appoint a Vicar for An-

dorra; and both Spain and France arrange a yearly levy of tribute—largely, it appears, for old times' sake. Leo of Urgel gets 460 pesetas—about \$65—and France takes in 960 francs—a bit more than \$50. That, at the going rate of exchange, is a horse on the French.

In the Andorran capital, French influence seems a poor second to that of Spain—largely perhaps because no road scales the lofty mountains that form the French frontier, and the only ingress is from the Spanish side. In the council hall, it is true, the picture of ex-Premier Poincaré (or more probably ex-President Poincaré) hangs to the right of the presiding officer and that of Bishop Leo to the left. But the picture of the Pope hangs between them, over the speaker, and

that undoubtedly gives an edge to the Bishop.

The most momentous problem that arose during my time in Andorra was whether to offer a cash consideration to the functionary who showed us through the House of the Valleys. He is no ordinary guide. He had been summoned by the President; he was a servant of the State—maybe the Vice President of it. In addition, he was a merchant prince, a cigarette-maker, the proprietor of the only visible factory in Andorra. To tip or not to tip—that was the question. To settle it we asked him what to do. That proved wise. He didn't need cash, he said, but he did powerfully want a catalogue of American cigar-making apparatus.

Boy, page Mr. Gompers of the Cigarmakers International. R. H.

CONCERNING BEARDS

IF in treating this subject we must adhere strictly to chronologic order, we must begin with the creation of the first man, for as Father Adam was brought into existence in the prime of life, there probably depended from his chin a luxuriant beard from the moment of his birth. Yet this supposition is contradicted by some writers, who maintain that Adam had no beard until after the fall, and that the pain of shaving was thereupon inflicted as a hereditary penalty to his posterity. Byron, for one, seems to be of this opinion, for in "Don Juan" he tell us

*That since this fall, man for his sin
Has had a beard entailed upon his chin.*

Be this as it may, the fact remains that the natural feeling of the remotest ages was in favor of the beard. It was universally regarded as an emblem of manliness and dignity, and the imagination does not tolerate the thought of a patriarch or patriot or prophet with a razor in his hand. Aaron's beard is mentioned in the Old Testament. Homer sings the praises of the snowy beards of Nestor and King Priam. The bard Timotheus boasted of a curly treasure of great length. All the ancient gods, excepting Imberbis Apollo, are one and all represented with hirsute countenances.

Picture to yourself a shaveling Jupiter hurling thunderbolts from Mount Olympus, or a beardless Neptune tossed helplessly about on the surging waves! The Hebrews valued the beard as the highest ornament of a man, and rubbed it with oils and ointments. The Assyrians and Babylonians were both beard-wearing nations. The Arabians are, in fact, and nearly all the Asiatic people, great believers in the beard. They kiss it out of respect, they swear by it, they reverently bury the hairs that have fallen out. The Romans, when they wished to speak in praise of their ancestors, always said "the bearded"; and we know that Gaul, who had the boldness to stroke—unheard-of insult—the hoary beard of a Roman Senator, was stricken to the ground by a blow from the old man's ivory sceptre, the signal for butchery of the old.

But, as all things else, the beard was destined to undergo the vicissitudes of ever-changing time. Alexander the Great is to answer for the barber shop. He ordered his soldiers to shave, "lest the beard should afford a handle to their enemies." Thence the custom of shaving spread to Sicily and in the year 300 B. C. the first tonsors landed in Rome. The younger Africanus was the first who shaved every day, and soon his countrymen followed his example. Then until Cicero's time the beard was almost wholly ignored by polite society. It was worn only by poets, whether true or self-styled. You remember the story of the begging poet asking Herodes for alms? The poet pointed to his luxuriant beard, and Herodes replied: "I see the beard and the cloak, but the poet I do not see." Indeed, popular feeling gave rise to the saying that the beard does not make the poet or philosopher.

Men did not begin to shave in those days until they had reached the age of 21; the first growth of the chin was consecrated to some god. The hero consecrated his beard, when first shaved, to Jupiter, in a gold box set with pearls.

On the accession of the Empe-

Hadrian the beard once more came into its own. It seems to have been worn by most of the great men of that period. Then the custom of allowing the beard to grow spread rapidly over the civilized world and continued in favor until the Middle Ages. Many are the beards whose praises have been sung by bard and minnesinger and the names of whose wearers have been handed down to posterity. King Robert of France, the rival of Charles the Simple, was not more famous for his exploits than for his long, white beard, which he suffered to hang down on the outside of his cuirass in order to encourage his troops in battle and rally them when defeated.

John Mayo, surnamed "The Bearded," a celebrated painter of the sixteenth century, accompanied Charles V. on his military expeditions. He had so long a beard that it trailed the ground. The old chronicles tell us that the Emperor's eye dwelt with particular delight on this beard and that he used to chuckle

inwardly on seeing it blown by the wind against the faces of the lords of his court. A certain Minister of the second Maximilian wore a beard which stretched to his feet and thence to his girdle, notwithstanding he measured seven feet in height. The beard of a German Burgomaster who died in 1572 reached a foot below his ankles, to judge from a statue of him standing in front of the parish church of his native town. The beard of Frederick Barbarossa has become historical. So has the one of Sir Thomas More, and we can imagine how he must have cherished it, since, when about to be executed, he made the executioner wait till he had put it aside, "for that had committed no treason."

But as the years rolled on they brought with them a revolution in the history of the beard, the effects of which remain to the present day. Louis XIII. of France and his successor both came to the throne as minors, and in compliment to them the whole court of France shaved their chins clean. Paris then, as always, ruled the beau monde—and thus shaving became all the rage. In England the aid of heaven seems to have been importuned to spread the fashions, for at a religious service in Windsor Chapel a certain divine who suffered from an unfortunate impediment in his speech is reported to have said in the litany: "O Lord, shave the King!"

In some countries, however, the innovation met with bitter opposition. In Spain it called forth murmurs and lamentations; hence the proverb, "Since we have lost our beards we have lost our souls." In Russia the people showed an equal repugnance to part with their beards when commanded to do so by an imperial edict. Many chose rather to pay a fine than submit to this degradation, and those too poor to pay a fine preserved the hairs that were shorn off and had them buried with their remains, that they might present them to St. Nicholas on his refusing to admit them into Heaven as beardless Christians. There was a law in Russia that whoever plucked hairs from another's beard must pay a fine four times as great as that for cutting off a finger. In Turkey, too, the Moslems took bristly pride in great beards.

In our day the bacteria and microbe arguments have killed the wearing of beards. No longer is it a mark of venerable age; no longer a beautifier and promoter of health.

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THE REVIVAL OF CATHEDRALS

(Continued from Page 1)

they might be. The cathedrals are thus an assertion that the individual matters more than the crowd. Let one soul meditate in that solemn space, and a world of trouble and expense has been worth while. That, at any rate, is the contention. And while you may say of it, as they said of the charge at Balaklava, "It is magnificent, but it is not war," you must in fairness add that the price paid for a cathedral, high though it be, is merely an infinitesimal fraction of what we pay for other luxuries, less lasting and less inspiring while they do last.

Of the ancient cathedrals, at any rate in England, it may be said without disrespect, that, like Topsy, they "grewed." They were usually the product of many architects, living in many centuries and often making many mistakes. These three modern cathedrals, however, are the creations each of a single mind. As St. Paul's is the monument of Wren, so is Truro of Pearson; Westminster of Bentley, and Liverpool of the younger Scott. You have here an outburst of genius never surpassed in the architecture of any single generation. And in all three cases the genius was inspired by faith. "I will erect a building," so Pearson used to say, "which shall bring people to their knees when they come within the doors." And he did it. Truro is peculiarly the cathedral of piety. The soaring pillars leaping upward to the lofty arches enclose the very atmosphere of an era which sent St. Louis to the Holy Sepulchre and St. Francis to the Cross itself. Westminster Cathedral is not less fearless because it is frankly foreign. It is the Eastern orthodoxy of the fifth century planted boldly behind Victoria Street. It is the Roman mission in England, appealing to history as witness of her continuity from the Apostles.

Westminster Cathedral means that Rome stands where Rome stood, and that it is England which must be converted.

Liverpool Cathedral is less majestic than Truro and more modern than Westminster. In style it is Gothic; but we have here the Gothic that has been studied by one who also studies the classic. The inspiration is of the Middle Ages. But the proportions are of Greece and Rome. In the windows is tracery. The arches are pointed. The roofs are vaulted with magic of ribs and bosses. But the outlines of the structure are square, massive and even formidable, resembling in this respect the chapel at West Point. At Liverpool and West Point, as at Albi, in France, the cathedral is also a fortress, lifted high above the turbulence of its environment and defended therefrom by buttresses that stand forth like bastions. The central tower supports no slender spire, as at Salisbury, but is—in appearance at any rate, and at Albi in reality—a donjon-keep. Liverpool Cathedral is to be a garrisoned citadel of the church militant, entrenched amid the prosperous clouds of a wealthy yet often squalid seaport. It is to be the emigrant's farewell beacon as he sails for the world in the West which is to be his home. It is there that for the last time he will hear the prayers for King and Parliament. And when those grim turrets fade into the mists of steam and smoke which brood over the River Mersey, the voyager will know that his old life is dead and that a new life must awaken within him. One day, perhaps, he may be welcomed in New York by the sight of a similar cathedral, also set on a hill, that cannot be hid. One wonders which of these great churches will be finished first—possibly Liverpool.

The very design is a romance in itself. There was the usual competition. One elevation obviously deserved the award. On opening a sealed envelope the judges found the name of an architect still in his early twenties. This young man, just beginning his professional career, became responsible for an enterprise larger than York Minster, loftier than Westminster Abbey and covering a bigger area than any other cathedral on British soil. In fact, there do not seem to be more than

three cathedrals anywhere—St. Peter's, Milan and Seville—that exceed the projected size of Liverpool. Not, I think, that such comparisons have influenced the builders. If the cathedrals at New York and Washington are to exceed Liverpool in that respect, so be it. What the Liverpool churchmen want is that nothing in Liverpool shall be bigger, stronger, more challenging than the temple of their faith. They wish to dominate not the sacred elsewhere but the secular at home. The cathedral is not to be regarded as an entry in the Olympic games.

Who was this young man who began, ere he was of age, to dream of a church "which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God"? Giles Gilbert Scott—now knighted—is son and grandson of an architect. His grandfather, Sir George Gilbert Scott, was a pupil of Pugin, and himself restored 26 cathedrals, 9 abbeys, 2 priories, 1 minster, 474 churches, 26 schools, 5 almshouses, 23 parsonages, 57 monuments, 10 college chapels and 16 colleges, 27 public buildings and 42 mansions. He also perpetrated the Albert Memorial and

is buried in Westminster Abbey. And Sir Gilbert Scott was himself grandson of that grazier's son, Thomas Scott, who with his son produced that commentary on the Bible which held the field far into the nineteenth century. The beauty of life was in young Scott's very blood. Four long generations steeped in the Scriptures produced him. In fact, England trusts young architects. It was a mere youth, Ralph Knott, who designed the London County Hall, which faces the Houses of Parliament, and when James Elmes, who died at 37, startled the world with his St. George's Hall, Liverpool—still the finest revival of classic in England—he was only 20.

What the elder Scott did was to reproduce Gothic as Gothic is reproduced, let us say, in St. Patrick's, in Fifth Avenue. Scott would build even a railway terminal like "the Midland" in London in the early English style. It is idle to pretend that such efforts at imitation now inspire us. The younger Scott has not imitated Gothic, but has adapted it. He has used the medieval as a modern language. And his cathedral is

thoroughly civic. It is not a rebuke to Liverpool. It is the best of Liverpool. It is not remote from the city. It is a part of the city. Liverpool has paid for what must ever be her own possession.

On the one hand, then, the cathedral is full of the Bible. Hannah, Ruth and Sarah, Hagar, Rebekah and Rachel, Rahab, Deborah and Esther are there celebrated in the Lady Chapel. On the other hand, there are windows to Grace Darling, the heroine of fisher folk and "to all courageous maidens"; to Elizabeth Fry, the Quaker reformer of prisons and "all pitiful women"; to Josephine Butler "and all brave champions of purity"; to Queen Victoria "and all noble Queens"; to Christine Rossetti "and all sweet singers"; to Elizabeth Barrett Browning "and all who have seen the infinite in things"; to Susanna Wesley "and all devoted mothers," and to Catherine Gladstone "and all loyal-hearted wives." Louisa Stewart, a missionary who, with her husband, was martyred at Hwa-Sang in 1895, has

a window. So has Dr. Alice Marval, who, as a missionary, died of plague at Cawnpore in 1904. So has Anna Henderer, who, as a missionary, died of fever in Africa in 1870. And so has Mary Rogers, stewardess of the steamship Stella, who, when the boat sank off Alderney in the English Channel, bound the last life-belt around a lady passenger and was herself drowned, in 1899. She also ranks with Queen Victoria and Rebekah and Rachel.

Materialism bombards Rheims. And science supplies the shells for this enlightened and modern exhibition of an improved mysticism. How peculiar, then, the obstinacy which persists in erecting yet more conspicuous targets for the enlightened and scientific statesmanship of a yet more suicidal day! That youth should be consecrated to such an obscurantist belief in beauty, as expressed in churches and creeds, is not less amazing. Perhaps it is because only a youth, with life ahead of him, can expect to have time to realize a vision so transcendent.

THE STREET THAT DIED YOUNG

(Continued from Page 8)

for that outfit. But he is doomed to disappointment. No one peeps.

"Ten dollars? Who'll say eight, then? Who'll say eight? If the man that owns this lot was here he'd throw a fit, but that ain't my business. I'm here to sell him out. I'm here to sell him out. Now—"

"Five dollars," murmurs a gent from the doorway.

The auctioneer smiles, a pathetic, a resigned, a commiserating smile.

"Five dollars," the man from his lips with a death-bed intonation. "The gentleman says five dollars. Who'll say six?"

He has thrust himself half way over the showcase. A ripple of retreat runs through the audience. But some one actually does say six.

And, "Six dollars. Six-dollar bid. Six dollars. Going for six dollars. Who'll say six fifty. Six dollars—" A curious change has come over him. His voice is metallic and toneless, like a litany; his figure has grown taller, his face exalted like a priest performing his mysteries. "Six dollars, six dollars bid. Six dollars." The effect is hypnotic; the voice swirls loopingly over our heads, drawing us in. "Six dollars. Six-dollar bid. Six dollars—sold! For six dollars to that gentleman there. Now we'll bring out this imported China tea-set * * *

And an ivory manicure set, a hunting case watch, guaranteed gold, a lady's wrist watch and a pigeon-blood ruby ring have been sold to the gentleman in overalls and bronzed, work-stained face for \$6. He goes back to get his package, and emerges, blinking perplexedly, into the confusion of the Bowery, carrying it gingerly under one arm. What he will do with it, Heaven alone knows, and it's a toss-up there.

Then the street again. Lurching rooms; The White House; Original Busy Jack's, Look What You Get for Seven Cents (for they still deal in pennies on the Bowery, and not in nickels); the original Original Busy Jack's, busier than the other; and, between the tenements and dingy shop fronts, the brass-and-enamel stairways leading up to the twenty-five-cent-a-bed lodging houses. The entrances to these places are magnificent, as are the names—The Royal Hotel, the Carlton, the New York Plaza—but upstairs it is dingy and gloomy, with a heavy, potatoey smell in the air. A dim night-light burning in the halls, a deserted "reading room," a man with a pale, nocturnal visage behind a desk, and then rows and rows of semi-partitioned rooms, men snoring, muttering and the roar of the "L" outside. You have to be out at 8 A. M. It's the rule.

All day, then, the homeless men patrol the Bowery. They fill the vacuum in this region of inertia. They walk, as on a tightrope, this razor edge of vacancy between the

turbulence of the east side and the racketing traffic of the warehouses. Slowly, in dragged procession, they move from the "Y" on East Fifth Street to the Salvation Army and down to the drinking fountain at the Branch Y. Not to go in—simply they follow herdlike as the crowd moves, to stand, and spit and watch the movement of the street—and then down for an afternoon on the benches of the Manhattan Bridge—that sanctum sanctorum of the

Bowery—moochers and casuals and hoboos, "laying by" for a month or two till the "Mulligan fund" runs dry and they hit the road again. And—Who killed the Bowery?—What will become of the Bowery?—What would the city have been like if the Bowery had gone on, if the Bowery Boy had gone on, ripening in his gloriously local tradition, coloring and centering and solidifying the life of the city as the Cockney colors that of London?

These are questions for which it is hard to find an answer. Broadway, to the ballad-mongers, is the "Heart of the City that has no Heart." But it isn't. It is the backbone, rather, and its reactions are jerky and spasmodic, like the reflexes of the lower ganglia. The Bowery was the city's heart, and it stopped forty years ago.

DECLINE OF SWEARING

(Continued from Page 9)

copied over and over again out of Ernulphus a thousand times." Yet for all our copying of it, it possesses "an originality we cannot rise up to. Besides, he is more copious in his invention—possessed more of the excellencies of a swearer, has such thorough knowledge of the human frame, its membranes, nerves, knittings of the joints and articulations. When Ernulphus cursed, no part escaped him."

But Mr. Shandy did not allow even this oath of Ernulphus to be an original.

"He considered rather Ernulphus's anathema as an institute of swearing, in which, as he suspected, upon the decline of swearing in some milder pontificate, Ernulphus, by order of the succeeding Pope, had with great learning and diligence collected together all the laws of it for the same reason that Justinian, in the decline of the empire, had ordered his Chancellor Trebonian to collect the Roman or civil law all together into a code or digest, lest through all the rust of time and the fatality of all things committed to oral tradition they should be lost forever."

Thus the decline of swearing is no new thing—any more than anything else. Swearing declined in the Roman Empire also, and the fine flavor of it faded in Constantinople, as it does in New York and Washington.

"Nice Girl—but did you see her Fingernails!"

FOR such a long, long time she had dreamt of meeting him.

COMING down-town in the mornings she had seen him often—vigorous, athletic, handsome. He was always chatting gaily with friends; the sort of fellow everybody liked. Oh, if she could only meet him sometime! The very personification of her ideal he seemed.

And then, as suddenly as it was unexpected, without a moment for her to "fix up," without even a second for her to powder her nose, the long dreamt-of opportunity came.

She was lunching with one of the girls from the office when He came into the restaurant with a man she had met the week before.

"Nice girl—but did you see her Fingernails!"

In a low tone he said it to his friend, but she couldn't help hearing it, as they passed along to another table instead of stopping at hers. Her cheeks burned with mortification; she glanced down at the scratchy, lifeless-looking nails that had immediately attracted his attention. Part of last week's polish was still on them, cracking and peeling off! Ugh! So this was one of the first things a man noticed about women! And how could any girl be expected to find time for prolonged manicuring every day, anyhow? What a cruel ending to her beautiful dream!



Had she only known about the new INSTANTANEOUS fingernail polish appropriately named "REVELATION"! With it she could have given her nails that perfect, shell-pink, socially correct lustre that every woman craves and all men admire, in exactly five seconds!—could have polished and perfumed her nails at her office desk, or on her way to the restaurant. Just a dash of this new powder on the

palm, a rub, and presto! it's done! Nothing to peel off, nothing to dry in ridges, needs no separate polish remover. No brittle pumice cake to crumble and waste. You can now have perfect fingernails all the time. To prove it to you, we have set aside a limited number of full-size 35-cent boxes of REVELATION Nail Polish which we are going to mail to the first persons who send in the coupon below with 20 cents in coin or stamps. But the supply is limited! Don't wait until tomorrow. Snap up this special introductory offer at once! Mail this coupon with 20 cents tonight!

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ADDRESS.....
(Please write plainly and prevent delay)



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The Movie Stars Use
Produced by the makers
of the famous REVELATION TOOTH POWDER.



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Gluten
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Box 9024-B, Scranton, Penna.

Eighty educational bills at the last session of Congress and annual appropriations aggregating \$100,000,000 would seem to show that the question of Federal supervision of education interests every American. Read the statement of Dr. James H. Ryan in September CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, 25c.—Adv.

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

*Univ Chap
7-8a*

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Ernest DeW. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Burton:

We received your secretary's note informing us that you are expecting to go abroad on the twentieth of July and hoped that we could get our report to you on the two questions put to us by you and Mr. Donnelley in connection with the Chapel for the University of Chicago, and are sure of your forgiveness for the time taken to reply to these two questions when you see the number of drawings that have been prepared in order to illustrate our answers to these questions, and to express more clearly to you, your Trustees and Committee in an architect's language the reasons for the various points brought out in this report.

The two questions put to us by you and Mr. Donnelley are, as we understand them, as follows:

I. Are there any modifications that we could suggest in Mr. Goodhue's revised design for the Chapel that would make it still massive but less brusque and give to it more gracefulness? -- And granted that we have modifications to suggest, to produce the effect outlined in the first part of this question, do we consider such modified design an improvement over the design as it stands?

II. If we had never seen the design prepared by Mr. Goodhue and this office for the Chapel, and if this problem was brought into us entirely new, is there any other design that we would be likely to submit, and if so, how does it compare with Mr. Goodhue's revised design either unchanged or modified as suggested in question I.

Taking the first question, it is necessary to analyze the design in order to determine the essentials intended to be brought out.

(a) The dominant feature is that of largeness of scale chiefly obtained by the use of three bays in the nave with wide window openings between the mullions, and it

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Dr. Burton -2

is in this very largeness of scale that the appeal of the first design will be found, and more particularly in the finished building. This design is essentially one for a stone vaulted church, the length of the bays being much too great for any other form of roofing. The scale is humanized by the contrast between the plain but very attractive surfaces of the walls of the interior and the rich gilt and coloured vaulting. There may be some objections raised to the fewness and largeness of the bays, and whereas this objection may be somewhat substantiated in the form of a church with the usual Gothic columnar treatment of each bay, with heavily ribbed vaulting, such objections have been completely offset by the elimination of these features, and in their place, the substitution of the simple wall surfaces terminated by the richly coloured and finely detailed vault.

(b) In order to explain the modifications referred to herein, we have submitted with this report two drawings drawn to scale, one of the front and one of the tower with adjacent bays of nave and chancel. These drawings will illustrate the modifications and more readily explain the points brought out herein.

The modifications that we would suggest as touched upon in the last part of (a) which would retain the brilliance of Mr. Goodhue's design, and at the same time bring out the gracefulness asked for are as follows:

1. The changing of the width of the glass in the large windows between mullions. Our reasons for suggesting this change is that, first, it introduces a less brusque type of window and enhances the scale by the contrast. Our second reason for doing this is that Mr. Goodhue's change, as in the case of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, from a narrow window to a very wide one, was for the purpose of affording opportunities for life-size, and more than life-size figures in stained glass; whereas in this Chapel it was his intention to have no stained glass in the windows but to use a plain horn coloured glass. For this reason, we think that the intention to use a plain glass was lost sight of, and that the reduction in the size ^{and} of the width of these windows,--although by no means back to the small widths as in St. Thomas's Church--would have had favourable consideration on Mr. Goodhue's part.

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NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton - 2

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ARCHITECT

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NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton -3

2. The change in the top of the front elevation from a square top to a sloping one, following the line of the roof. In Mr. Goodhue's revised design the square termination of the front always created a large mass of masonry above the roof and always caused an unpleasant side view on this account, and in studying the matter over very carefully, seems to account for Mr. Goodhue's apparent dislike of the perspectives taken from the side of his design. We have therefore suggested a sloping termination to the front wall. This change has actually effected a slight saving in masonry, but has created an apparent increase in height, due to the form of the termination and also to the changing of the main window to a four light window and the consequent detail carried down at the top of the gable and then on to the sides of the large windows. The termination of the two outstanding turrets also seem to give an increased height to this front which is further made more graceful and still no less magnificent in scale by the introduction of minor breaks in the proposed face, thus further refining the tremendous width and area of buttresses. Another point in favour of the sloping top to the front is that it expresses the roof line which is only down a couple of feet from it.

3. A change has been made in each bay in the side elevation to correspond with the changes made in the front, namely a three light window has been substituted for the two light window, and the detail of the buttresses refined with slight decoration introduced along the coping of the parapet to offset the severity of the plain area of the wall above the window arches. The method of arching between the buttresses has also been changed slightly in our mind with increasing pleasantness. The parapet of the aisle wall has been lowered representing a distinct improvement in proportion as between the lower part of this wall surface and the upper.

4. The entire tower has been re-studied. The large window in the lower part of the tower has been changed in keeping with the other windows in the front and the nave of the chancel. The extreme width of the buttress has been modified by the introduction of breaks and the whole top of the tower has been modified by the addition of a decorative lantern to be executed in lead or copper--

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton - 3

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ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr Burton -4

preferably lead with gilt decorations. The stonework at the top of the tower has been treated in a slightly more decorative manner in order to make a more harmonious transition from the new decorative termination to the plainer and more massive wall surfaces in the lower portions.

5. A tentative plan has been submitted for the subsidiary buildings containing the requirements as outlined. Please consider this plan only as a suggestion for your criticism, although it shows promise of making a very fine appearance when developed.

6. The arrangement of plan in this design has not been changed in any way, nor has the interior, except that we would be very willing to put into effect the suggestion of screening between the columns of either one or both aisles. Of course the whole effect will be modified by the changes in the window openings, but for the better, we feel certain.

Reviewing the above, and answering the second part of Question I, it is our opinion that the modifications as suggested herein and shown on the accompanying drawings represent a distinct advance over the design without these changes, and represent the same sort of thing as did the change from the central tower to the tower ~~in~~^{over} the transept, namely, a constant improvement that will continue to take place in the development of these drawings as would have been the case had Mr. Goodhue carried them on himself. This design possesses many attributes that are difficult to assess, and although it is Mr. Goodhue's design, the drawings for it have been prepared by those representing the present office and we have always found Mr. Goodhue willing to consider and accept suggestions, thus making us feel great personal responsibility for it in its several parts.

Question II. We have pointed out in answering Question I that the design of the Chapel as already made represents a vaulted interior and one that could not be used for any other form of interior. Therefore in submitting an alternate design with the suggestions received from your and Mr. Donnelley's visit to the Chapel of the Intercession and your

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NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr Burton - 4

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NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton -5

expressed admiration of a wood roof type of chapel, we selected such a type as the basis for a possible second design under Question II. There are five drawings that illustrate and explain this question, consisting of main floor plan, front elevation, side elevation and two interiors.

The floor plan its shape, number of bays, width, etc. is chiefly determined by the use of a wood roof which would be impracticable in the length of bays in the first design. Therefore in this design, the nave has been divided into five bays and the chancel into two with subsidiary piers between the larger piers. The width across the church between piers is 41' and the distance from centre to centre of each bay is 27'6" as against 41' width and 39'6" from centre to centre of bays of the first design. In this plan we have vaulted the narthex which has been shown on the long section. This makes a very attractive entrance and acts as a pleasant surprise entering therefrom into the nave with its gilt and coloured wood roof.

The seating of this plan is as follows:
Seats in the nave and tower transept all having a clear view, 1,444. Seats in the two galleries at the front end of the Chapel all having a clear view, 360, making a total of seating in the nave and galleries, having a clear view of 1,804. In addition to this, it is possible to obtain 100 chairs down the nave as shown on the drawing and additional seating in the chancel of 138, making a grand total of 2,102 seats.

The exterior of this design is of necessity smaller in scale and finer in detail, being a direct expression of the different scale produced by the narrow bays and the finely decorated wood truss in the interior.

The size of the tower is smaller in width than in the first design; this being again due to the increased number of bays and the corresponding diminution of length between the buttresses and therefore between the supports of the tower. This keeps the tower in the same scale and spirit of detail as the rest of this design.

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton - 5

expressed admiration of a wood roof type of chapel, we selected such a type as the basis for a possible second design under Question II. There are five drawings that illustrate and explain this question, consisting of main floor plan, front elevation, side elevation and two interiors.

The floor plan its shape, number of bays, width, etc. is chiefly determined by the use of a wood roof which would be impracticable in the length of bays in the first design. Therefore in this design, the nave has been divided into five bays and the channel into two with subsidiary piers between the larger piers. The width across the church between piers is 41' and the distance from centre to centre of each bay is 27'6" as against 41' width and 32'6" from centre to centre of bays of the first design. In this plan we have vaulted the narthex which has been shown on the long section. This makes a very attractive entrance and acts as a pleasant surprise entering therefrom into the nave with its gift and coloured wood roof.

The seating of this plan is as follows:
Seats in the nave and tower transept all having a clear view, 1,444. Seats in the two galleries at the front end of the Chapel all having a clear view, 360, making a total of seating in the nave and galleries, having a clear view of 1,804. In addition to this, it is possible to obtain 100 chairs down the nave as shown on the drawing and additional seating in the channel of 138, making a grand total of 2,102 seats.

The exterior of this design is of necessity smaller in scale and finer in detail, being a direct expression of the different scale produced by the narrow bays and the finely decorated wood truss in the interior.

The size of the tower is smaller in width than in the first design; this being again due to the increased number of bays and the corresponding diminution of length between the buttresses and therefore between the supports of the tower. This keeps the tower in the same scale and spirit of detail as the rest of this design.

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton -6

The treatment of the interior consists of stone trimming, piers and arches with painted plaster walls and gold and coloured decorated wood ceiling. The form of the arches between the main piers in the nave is carried through in barrel vaults over the aisle forming what to us will be a rather interesting ceiling and contrasting as in the case of the narthex with the decorated wood roof of the nave.

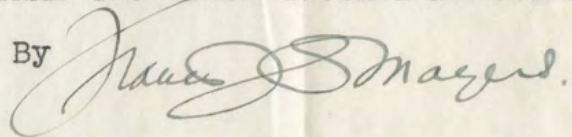
This is perhaps a brief but, we hope, a clear description of the design presented under Question II.

Reviewing our answers to your two questions and basing our judgment on our fresh examination and further study of Mr. Goodhue's revised design in order to answer your questions, and going further than this and making a second design of a totally different character based on your expressed liking of the decorated wood roof type of chapel, we are led to ask you to consider the original design with the modifications suggested herein as the one to be carried out. This does not mean that the second design would not produce a beautiful chapel, as there is no doubt whatsoever in our minds about this, and if the consensus of opinion of your Board of Trustees or of your Committee, was to the effect that the chapel with a wood roof was wanted, the second design would unquestionably produce a building that would redound to the glory of the University and the credit of this office.

Very truly yours,

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE ASSOCIATES

By



M:L

P.S. The drawings are being sent under separate cover by express.

HERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1924.

Dr. Burton - 6

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HERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE ASSOCIATES

By

M:I

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Fuga

The Hollywood
Southern Pines, N. C.
January 29, 1924.

Mr. T. E. Donnelly,
R. R. Donnelley & Sons,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Donnelley:

As I think matters over, I am increasingly impressed with the difficulty of the problem that faces us in the Chapel, yet not less convinced that we must push forward.

I agree with you, if I understand you, in the following opinions:

- 1- The transfer of the tower to the end of the transept is a gain in every way.
- 2- We do not want a building like St. Vincent's on Lexington Avenue. It is too cold and hard and without charm.
- 3- We shall have to be on our guard lest Goodhue give us too plain and massive a building.

But I am troubled by these questions:

- 1- Is not the building too high for its length? As I hang the new plan on the wall, the nave south of the transept, despite its great length, looks short and stubby. Inside, the height is tremendous in proportion to the width.
- 2- Are not the bays too wide? Three in one hundred thirty feet against seven in one hundred forty feet in Harper.
- 3- Is not the choir unnecessarily long - about seventy two feet?
- 4- Is not the whole building too long?
- 5- Ought the building perhaps to be twenty feet lower and fifty feet shorter and with six bays instead of three?
- 6- Do not the towers end too abruptly? Are they not too blunt? Should they not be lighter at the top?

The Holywood
Southern Pines, N. C.
January 29, 1934.

Mr. T. E. Donnelly,
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Chicago, Illinois.

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without charm.
3- We shall have to be on our guard lest
Goodhue give us too plain and massive a building.

But I am troubled by these questions:
1- Is not the building too high for its
length? As I hang the new plan on the wall, the
nave south of the transept, despite its great length,
looks short and stubby. Inside, the height is
tremendous in proportion to the width.
2- Are not the bays too wide? Three in
one hundred thirty feet against seven in one hundred
forty feet in Harper.
3- Is not the choir unnecessarily long -
about seventy two feet?
4- Is not the whole building too long?
5- Ought the building perhaps to be twenty
feet lower and fifty feet shorter and with six bays
instead of three?
6- Do not the towers end too abruptly? Are
they not too blunt? Should they not be lighter at
the top?

TED-2

7- Will sculptured figures give as much charm as conventional carving?

The first five of these questions suggest radical changes, which would be expensive to make in the plans but would reduce the cost of the building. Of course we should not think of making them unless we are very sure that they are right. This suggests my eighth question.

8- How can we arrive at a judgment that we can safely trust?

Three things occur to me:

a) Mr. Ryerson suggested certain changes which he thought might reduce the cost of the building. I cannot trust my memory to say what they were. I might write and ask him what he suggested and also without saying who had proposed them get his judgment on all the changes proposed.

b) We might call a conference of architects and art critics, including Emery Jackson, Emerson Swift, etc., show them the new plans and ask them all the questions we have in mind, recording their answers.

c) We might ask Emerson Swift to make a study of the European Cathedrals from the plans that we have in the Library. This might help to answer some of our questions.

d) A committee of the Board of Trustees might make a tour of the British Cathedrals next summer, possibly taking along as interpreter and expounder some man like Emerson Swift or Emery Jackson, not to furnish us opinions but to expound facts.

I found myself after our four hours together on Friday in agreement with you on practically all points. I do not believe in postponement of this matter except for necessary study of the problem. I believe there is a solution and that we must find it without unnecessary delay. I think we are moving in the right direction, but I want light on the next steps.

Cordially yours,

Copy to Mr. Swift.

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Cordially yours,

Copy to Mr. Swift.

C O P Y

Fuga

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
Architect
2 West 47th St., New York.

January 22, 1923:

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

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Thank you for your letter just received. Of course you are quite right in what you say about the suggested revision in the Chapel design. I do feel, however, that something of the sort would be desirable quite apart from any financial saving. I think too, regarding the Chapel as only one item in a group of buildings, that the tower would look better on the in rather than the outside. There's no question but that the "monumental aspect" will be preserved since the top of the tower rises so high above the main ridge.

It's difficult to follow the trend of prices; but I am inclined to believe from what various contractors tell me, that they are somewhat less than they were. A very slight simplification in the detail of the building would save a great deal of money and I now feel such a simplification would, perhaps, be an improvement.

It's not at all likely that the price would come down to \$1,500,000, but I do believe that with all the suggested changes it might be brought to, say, \$1,750,000.

Very faithfully yours,

Bertram Goodhue.

C O P Y

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Architect
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Very faithfully yours,

Bertam Goodhue.

C O P Y

Chicago - January 19, 1923.

Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue,
2 West 47th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goodhue:

Your letter of the 15th and the sketches referred to have been received.

It is an interesting development that you have shown, and worthy of careful consideration, but of course it still falls short of solving the financial difficulty. Perhaps it would be better to place the tower over the east transept and present the more monumental aspect to the street.

I retired from the Presidency of the Board of Trustees at the last annual meeting, after thirty years of service, and Mr. Harold H. Swift was elected to the position. I still remain, however, on the Building Committee and shall be interested in developments in that line. The sketches will be brought to the notice of Mr. Hutchinson, the Chairman of that committee.

Very sincerely yours,

MARTIN A. RYERSON

C O P Y

Chicago - January 19, 1933.

Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue,
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New York, N.Y.

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C O P Y

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
Architect
2 West Forty-Seventh Street, New York

January 15, 1923.

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

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

One of the penalties the architect -- and everybody else concerned -- has to pay for any delay in the carrying out of drawings is the change of heart and mind that comes to him when his drawings are laid aside for a considerable period and then brought out and looked at all over again. You probably are perfectly familiar with this fact and so won't be surprised, though no letters have passed between us for some time, to receive the three drawings I am sending you, a plan and two perspectives, representing an idea for revision that came to me a few weeks ago.

While I like the idea of a central tower better than any other I have felt -- almost from the beginning -- and possibly you have too, that to get the necessary height the central tower seemed a trifle out of proportion at least to the length of the interior of the chapel. With this in mind I have had these sketches prepared making the tower form one of the transepts instead of being posed over the crossing. For myself I think the new scheme a distinct improvement artistically while there's no doubt that the cost would be less. Also I like the series of five bays unbroken by any double piers at the crossing. This would have been impossible with the central tower but, as you will see from the plan, now comes quite easily.

The drawings are in each case tracings from the photographs of which you have a set so a comparison can easily be made. To be sure we have lost a few seats, 85 in all, I think, but I hope this won't be considered an important matter. Also I have put the organ chamber on the cloister garth side, not for any real necessity but because it seemed to me to make a pleasant accident in the cloister and was no longer needed to support (in effect) a central tower.

I enclose with this sheet of cubage, calculated to show the saving to be 178,729 ft. Of course I had hoped in some way to reduce the cost of the Chapel to \$1,500,000, the amount allotted. It's evident that I have not succeeded

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
 Architect
 2 West Forty-Seventh Street, New York

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for the saving in cubage at 85 cents to just over \$150,000. However, if you think there's anything in it I shall be glad to know.

I was sorry to note in the paper this morning that Dr. Judson has retired from the Presidency. I trust, however, that his successor will be of the same mind, architecturally speaking, as he, and remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Bertram Goodhue.

Enc.

for the saving in postage at 85 cents to just over \$150,000.
However, if you think there's anything in it I shall be glad
to know.

I was sorry to note in the paper this morning
that Dr. Johnson has retired from the Presidency. I trust,
however, that his successor will be of the same mind, and
naturally speaking, as he, and remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Bertram Goodhue.

Enc.

C O P Y

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue
Architect
2 West 47th Street, New York.

January 16, 1923.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

Comparison of Cubage based on original
and proposed revised tower scheme

Cubage of Chapel (without tower above nave roof).....	1,791,195.
Cubage of Chapel (without tower above nave roof) in Revised Scheme	<u>1,733,295.</u>
Saving effected.....	x# 57,900
Cubage of tower above nave roof in original scheme.....	271,504.
Cubage of tower above nave roof in origin revised scheme.....	<u>150,675.</u>
Saving effected.....	120,829
Original total cubage including subsidiary buildings.....	2,200,495
Revised cubage, including subsidiary buildings.....	<u>2,021,766</u>
Total cubage saved.....	178,729

C O P Y

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue
Architect
2 West 47th Street, New York

January 16, 1923.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

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and proposed revised tower scheme

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Cupage of Chapel (without tower above nave roof) in Revised Scheme	1,732,325.
Saving effected.....	\$ 58,871
Cupage of tower above nave roof in original scheme.....	271,504.
Cupage of tower above nave roof in revised scheme.....	150,675.
Saving effected.....	120,829.
Original total cupage including subsidiary buildings.....	2,200,438
Revised cupage, including subsidiary buildings.....	2,021,766
Total cupage saved.....	178,672

Fw fa

October Twenty Seven
1 9 2 0

Mr. Wallace Heckman
134 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Heckman:

This is to confirm the conversation held this morning between Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Hutchinson, you and me, as follows:

Assuming the cubage of the Chapel as planned at two million feet and the price at 80 cents per cubic foot, our total commissions thereon at $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ gives \$136,000.00. The amount due us under the terms of the contract and in accordance with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects on the completion of working drawings and specifications is $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total commission, or \$81,600.00, of which we have already received on account \$48,502.30, leaving a balance of \$33,097.70. Our contract further provides for the payment of an additional \$2500.00 in case notice of suspension is given to the architect. Since such notice has been given us, this amount should be added to the balance above, making a total of \$35,597.70. For this amount, therefore, I enclose a bill.

As I understand, this arrangement in no way vitiates our contract. It is understood, however, that in case radical changes in the drawings and specifications to meet future conditions become necessary, such changes will be charged for at actual cost, said actual cost being regarded as twice the draftsman's time sheets engaged on the work.

Trusting that conditions will so improve as to make it possible to again take up the question of actual construction in the near future, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Signed

Bertram G. Goodhue

Bottom G. Goodhue

Signed

Very faithfully yours,

I am

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us under the terms of the contract and in accord-
thereon at 8 1/2% gives \$126,000.00. The amount due
at 80 cents per cubic foot, our total commissions
as planned at two million feet and the price
Assuming the cube of the Chapel

Hutchinson, you and me, as follows:
held this morning between Mr. Ryerson, Mr.
This is to confirm the conversation

Dear Mr. Heckman:

Chicago, Illinois
134 S. LaSalle St.
Mr. Wallace Heckman

October Twenty Seven
1 2 0

Fifty

COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO to BERTRAM G. GOODHUE

Data:

For working drawings and specifications for

proposed Chapel, etc. \$136,000.00

3/5 of above equals 81,600.00

Less amounts already paid 48,502.30

Balance 33,097.70

Additional amount upon suspension of work . . . 2,500.00

Total \$35,597.70

Received Payment

COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO ELLIOTT B. GOODWIN

Debit:

For working drawings and specifications for	
proposed Chapel, etc.	\$125,000.00
3/5 of above equals	81,500.00
Less amounts already paid	<u>46,500.00</u>
Balance	\$35,000.00
Additional amount upon suspension of work	<u>2,500.00</u>
Total	\$37,500.00

Received Payment

En 8a

September 22, 1924.

My dear Mr. Donnelley:

I had a very interesting time in England studying the Cathedrals. I hope you received the little booklet on the Liverpool Cathedral. I count it very fortunate that I saw this first because it has incorporated successfully some of the very ideas which are in Mr. Goodhue's plan of our Chapel, and about which we were somewhat in doubt. None of the old cathedrals has a 40 ft. bay. To the best of my recollection the largest being only 24ft. and this is not strictly in a Cathedral, but in King's College Chapel at Cambridge. Sir Gilbert Scott, however, has three 40ft. bays in his nave, just as Mr. Goodhue has in his. Of course the building is in other respects very different, and one cannot reason directly from the one to the other. Yet the comparison was very interesting and suggestive.

Beginning with Liverpool I visited some fifteen others from Carlisle and Durham in the North to Wells and Salisbury and Canterbury in the South. nThen finally in London I had a long talk with one of Sir Gilbert Scott's assistants, and then with Sir Gilbert himself.

For 82

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As a result I have come to fairly definite conclusions as to what I myself think. I should be glad to send you, if you would care to see it, a somewhat extended statement of my observations and impressions; or to talk with you about the matter; or to do both. Meantime, as a basis of discussion, when we meet, may I set down the following impressions.

1) The scheme of five 40 ft. units, three in the nave, one in the tower, and one in the chancel is sound. Sir Gilbert agrees with this, and you will remember that Mr. Coolidge also, though not especially of this particular point, gave his approval of the whole plan. This is really the most vital point. If we had to vote against the 40 ft. bay we should have to discard the whole plan. If we retain it, that means the retention of the essential feature of the plan, though of course it may be modified in important details.

2) The transeptal tower is good architecture. It has not often been done in England, but there are two or three instances even there, and more I am told in France.

3) The proportions in other respects, the width and height of the nave, the narrow and low aisles, are likewise good architecture. In making the clerestory windows the main windows of the church, reducing the aisle windows to relative insignificance, Mr. Goodhue has no precise precedent so far as I can discover. King's College Chapel comes nearest to it, and furnishes a very striking illustration of the advantages of the plan.

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4) Whether there should be three "lights" in these great clerestory windows, or two, is a question for careful consideration. You remember, I think, that you and I, or at least I, was persuaded that if this general plan was retained it should be modified by making three "lights" instead of two, and that Murray and his associates without knowing our opinion made the same suggestion. It is interesting to know that Sir Gilbert Scott also independently made this suggestion. Mr. Cass Gilbert of New York, who I understand is an architect of standing, said to me the other day that he doubted the wisdom of the change.

5) Sir Gilbert Scott criticized the East window. It perhaps calls for restudy.

6) The retention of the wide bay excludes a timber roof. But whether the tile roof shall be decorated and the windows left plain, or the roof made plain and the windows stained, is a question for consideration.

7) I am sure the tower as Mr. Goodhue left it is too blunt and too solid. His successors shared this feeling, and their new plan has lightened not a little. Whether this plan is acceptable, or the matter needs further study I am not sure. I have a stronger feeling than ever after seeing the towers of some fifteen or sixteen cathedrals that there must be in our tower an element of aspiration and outlook.

4) Whether there should be three "lights" in these Great clerestory windows, or two, is a question for careful consideration. You remember, I think, that you and I, or at least I, was persuaded that if this General plan was retained it should be modified by making three "lights" instead of two, and that Murray and his associates without knowing our opinion made the same suggestion. It is interesting to know that Sir Gilbert Scott also independently made this suggestion. Mr. Cass Gilbert of New York, who I understand is an architect of standing, said to me the other day that he doubted the wisdom of the change.

5) Sir Gilbert Scott criticized the East window. It perhaps calls for study. 6) The retention of the wide bay excludes a timber roof. But whether the tile roof shall be decorated and the windows left plain, or the roof made plain and the windows stained, is a question for consideration.

7) I am sure the tower as Mr. Goodhue left it is too blunt and too solid. His successors shared this feeling, and their new plan has lightened not a little. Whether this plan is acceptable, or the matter needs further study I am not sure. I have a stronger feeling than ever after seeing the towers of some fifteen or sixteen cathedrals that there must be in our tower an element of aspiration and outlook.

I did not find it possible to give as much attention in England to the great Halls as the Cathedrals, but those which I saw, St. George's Hall at Liverpool, St. Mary's Hall at Coventry, the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, and Westminster Hall, left me with a fairly strong conviction that we cannot accomplish what we want with a Hall. Of course in a sense King's College Chapel is a Hall, but it is too long to be used as an audience room, and if I were starting with it as a model I should first shorten it and then add a transept to the tower, when I should be back to cathedral form.

I should like to talk this whole matter over with you before bringing it to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. If we should be so fortunate as to find ourselves at length somewhat in agreement, I should hope that by the first of January we could be ready to take bids, and that by the first of April to break ground.

Very sincerely yours,

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

EDB:CB

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in England to the Great Hall as to the Cathedrals, but those
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Mr. T. B. Donnellay,
731 Plymouth Court,
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

December 3, 1920

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
26 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

We have had sent over from the architect's office the sketches and perspectives of the proposed chapel building. Besides the floor plans, there are three perspectives. One is taken from a point right in front of Foster Hall looking northeast. This shows the mass of the chapel building rising above the proposed president's house, the latter being connected with the chapel by a cloister. There is an inner garden between the president's house, the cloister and the chapel, which will be a pleasant, quiet feature, which we will call the president's garden. Another perspective is from within this inner court looking towards the southeast. The low projection in the extreme left indicates a small audience room adjoining the chapel of the proposed Y. W. C. A. building. The third perspective is the interior view showing the nave and the chancel. The various floor plans will explain themselves.

I may add that Mr. Ryerson has spent a great deal of time with the architect in working out these plans and the artistic and practical adjustments are, we think, very complete. The tower rises 223 feet from the ground. I may add that the other towers of the university are Mitchell Tower 127 feet, the Harper Library Tower 150 ? feet, so that the chapel tower will be the most conspicuous and in fact dominating feature of the university buildings.

December 3, 1930

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
38 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

We have had sent over from the architect's office the sketches and perspective of the proposed chapel building. Besides the floor plans, there are three perspectives. One is taken from a point right in front of Foster Hall looking northeast. This shows the mass of the chapel building rising above the proposed president's house, the latter being connected with the chapel by a cloister. There is an inner garden between the president's house, the cloister and the chapel, which will be a pleasant, quiet fastness, which we will call the president's garden. Another perspective is taken within this inner court looking towards the southeast. The low projection in the distance just indicates a small audience room adjoining the chapel of the proposed I. M. C. A. building. The third perspective is the interior view showing the nave and the chapel. The various floor plans will explain themselves. I say and that Mr. Brewster has spent a great deal of time with the architect in working out these plans and the artistic and practical adjustments are, as I think, very complete. The floor plans 323-324 from the ground. I say and that the other covers of the university are 325-326. Tower 127, the Foster Library Tower 150, so that the chapel tower will be the most conspicuous and in fact dominating feature of the university buildings.

Mr. Rockefeller - 2

You will note on the sketch which includes the president's house that the roof over the nave has been raised so as to be visible.

I thought you might be interested in getting a general view of the situation. Of course our estimates, as I told you some weeks ago, under present building conditions run far beyond the present available fund. Perhaps some later time I shall be able to talk over the matter with you in detail.

Very truly yours,

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
T.A

HPJ:ESB

Mr. Rockefeller - 3

You will note on the sketch which includes the President's

house that the roof over the lawn has been raised so as to be visible.

I thought you might be interested in getting a general

view of the situation. Of course our estimates, as I told you some weeks

ago, under present building conditions run far beyond the present available

fund. Perhaps some later time I shall be able to talk over the matter

with you in detail.

Very truly yours,

HARRY FRANK JUDSON
T.A.

W-1:222

26 Broadway
New York

✓ May 25, '21
N.Y.
May 13, 1921.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Within the past year or so, you and I have had several conversations and some correspondence with reference to the cost of the chapel at the University of Chicago. You have also presented to me certain figures in regard to the cost of maintaining the chapel and availing to the fullest extent of the facilities which it would afford. At one of our conferences, Mr. Ryerson was present. During the month of April while at the Hot Springs I had the opportunity of discussing the matter with Mr. Ryerson on various occasions, and he kindly furnished me with considerable information in regard to the use which had been made of the \$10,000,000 given by my father at the time he severed his official relationship with the University.

I have recently read over the several letters which my father wrote to the Trustees in making his final gift, also the reply of the Trustees and the correspondence and memoranda leading up to the gift. The careful perusal of this data, as well as conference with some of my associates, makes it clear that for Father to make a further personal contribution to the University of Chicago would largely defeat the very purpose which he had in mind and which was so clearly expressed at the time of his last official communication with the University. If not to the same extent, at least to a large extent would a gift from me personally be subversive of that purpose. Whether the Trustees of the University will see fit to simplify the plans of the proposed chapel so as to bring the cost of construction within the amount in hand for that purpose, or whether they will let the million and a half dollars lie at interest until such time as building costs may have been sufficiently reduced so that the original fund, with such interest as will have accumulated, will meet the requirements, is of course a matter which the Trustees alone can determine. Under the circumstances there would seem to be no third course open.

I have gone into the subject thus fully with you gentlemen in the hope that some way might present itself whereby we could help to bring about an earlier realization of the plan which Father had in mind when he designated a million and a half dollars for a chapel. Unfortunately, however, that hope has not been realized.

Very cordially,

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

7u8-a

February 28, 1925.

My dear Mr. Ryerson:

I have received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a letter reading as follows:

"Your letter of January 31st is received. Since your Trustees are divided as between the name 'Founder's Chapel' or 'University Chapel', and since the former is open to somewhat the same objection that would attach to naming the chapel the 'Rockefeller Chapel', may I say that the adoption of the name 'University Chapel' would seem to me to be the best solution of the problem for the present."

This, of course, settles the question of the name of the chapel, and I presume it will be well for the Board of Trustees at its next meeting to pass a resolution on the subject. I will see that a resolution is presented.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

EDB:WD.

7-8-1

February 28, 1925.

My dear Mr. Ryerson:

I have received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller

the following letter reading as follows:

"Your letter of January 31st is received. Since your Trustees are divided as between the name 'Fountain Chapel' or 'University Chapel', and since the former is open to somewhat the same objection that would attach to naming the chapel the 'Rockefeller Chapel', may I say that the adoption of the name 'University Chapel' would seem to me to be the best solution of the problem for the present."

This, of course, settles the question

of the name of the chapel, and I presume it will be well for the Board of Trustees at its next meeting to pass a resolution on the subject. I will see that a resolution is presented.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
124 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

EDB:WD.

PASADENA? CALIFORNIA

no date
My dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Your letter of December 31 answering mine of November 14 has been unanswered a full month for reasons similar to those which delayed your reply to mine. I have wanted to consult with other members of the Committee, and as you will notice from the date of this letter, I have fled from the high pressure of work in Chicago for a little mid-winter vacation, such as for twenty years I have always found it necessary to take.

The suggestion of Mr. Gates that the eventual name of the Chapel should be "Rockefeller Memorial Chapel," commend itself to us all and I feel sure will appeal to all the Trustees.

As respects the name which the building should bear during your Father's lifetime, it has occurred to me that there is a name which has had an honorable history elsewhere, and which might possibly even better than--"University Chapel"--serve as an adinterim name for our building, viz. "Founders Chapel." Your Father is of course in fact and by official recognition the Founder of the University. The name "Founders Chapel" would therefore carry an implicit reference to him, but would avoid the actual use of his name, during his lifetime. Afterward the change from "Founders Chapel" to "Rockefeller Memorial Chapel" would be a very natural one, introducing the Memorial idea, and converting the implicit reference to your Father with an explicit one.

The members of our Committee whom I have consulted are not wholly of one mind in the matter. To some of us the term "Founders Chapel" seems rather preferable. Others incline to Mr. Gates' suggestion, "University Chapel." We are indeed about equally divided in our inclinations. I am sure any preference which you or your Father might have would turn the scale in our minds to a decision in favor of your preference.

I should be glad therefore, if we might know your mind in the matter.

It is matter of great satisfaction to us all that practically all details of the plan of the building have been settled, and the financial aspects of the matter so adapted that we confidently expect to break ground for the Chapel with sixty or ninety days.

Very truly yours,

Ernest D. Burton (signed)

Mr. John D. Rockefeller,
26 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr. Rockefeller:

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Very truly yours,

Ernest D. Burton (signed)

Mr. John D. Rockefeller,
26 Broadway, New York.

I Mr. Galt the suggestion of Mr. Galt that the contents
of name of the Chapel should be Rockefeller

Memorial Chapel
I am sure
itself
is all
and by
full
it will
when to all
the
and I am sure
I am sure
the
name which
the building
should bear
during your
father's life
time

was this
sent?

My dear Mr. Rockefeller,
Your letter of Dec 31 answering mine
of Nov 14 has late unanswered a full month
for reasons similar to those which delayed your
reply to mine. I have wanted to consult with
other members of the Committee, and as you
will notice from the date of this letter I
have fled from the high pressure of work in
Chicago for a little mid winter vacation,
such as for twenty years I have always
found it necessary to take.

~~After I had written you my suggestion of~~
~~your letter with its suggestion that the Chapel~~
~~should during your father's life time bear the~~
~~name of the University Chapel, with the~~
~~expectation that after his death it~~
~~should be called The Rockefeller Memorial~~
~~Chapel~~ ^{it has occurred to me that there is} ~~to my mind the~~
~~suggestion was~~ a name which has had an

honorable history elsewhere, and which might
^{possibly} ~~be~~ better than "University Chapel" serve as an
ad interim ~~title~~ name for ~~the chapel~~, ^{our building} - I
~~have reference~~ ~~I mean the name~~ 123.

"Founder Chapel." Your father - is ~~founder~~
in fact and by official recognition the founder
of the University. ~~To use~~ the name ~~the~~ "Founder
Chapel" would therefore carry an implicit
reference to him, but would ~~for~~ avoid
the actual use of his name, during his
lifetime. Afterward the change from
"Founder Chapel" to "Rockefeller Memorial
Chapel" would be a very natural one
~~in~~ introducing the memorial idea ~~and~~
~~without~~ ~~while~~ ~~it~~ ~~constituting~~ ^{making} the implicit
reference to your father into an
explicit one.

The members of our committee
whom I have consulted are not wholly

of one mind in the matter. To some you
the term "Fondair chapel" seems rather
preferable, ~~to others~~ Other induce to ~~our~~
~~from suggestion~~ ^{Mr Gates suggestion} "University Chapel"
~~from suggestion~~ ^{our preference}
We are indeed ~~just~~ about equally divided
~~in our inclination to choose~~
I am sure any preference ~~either~~ which
you might ~~have~~ or your father might
have would ~~to turn~~ turn the scale in
our minds to a decision in favor of your
preference.

~~light of them~~ ~~in~~ I should be glad
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in the matter.

It is matter of great satisfaction
to us all that practically all details
of the plan ^{of the building} have been settled, and the ~~fund~~ ~~we~~
~~the~~ financial aspects of the matter
so adjusted that we confidently expect
to break ground for the Chapel, within
~~about~~ 60 or 90 days. (M)

Very truly yours

~~Geo. East~~

Mr John D Rockefeller Jr.
26 Broadway N.Y.

COPY

Fuga

January Eighteenth

1924

Mr. Thos. E. Donnelley,
781 Plymouth Court,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Ted:-

I am still of the opinion that a tower built on the east side of the Chapel is much more to be desired than a tower as originally suggested.

- First: The architecture of the building would be as good, if not improved.
- Second: The cost should be materially less.
- Third: A central tower would demand heavier and larger supports, which in addition to the expense would be objectionable for other reasons.
- Fourth: A central tower, as originally planned, would necessitate an increased height in the ceiling of the nave as well as the transepts. This, in all probability, would affect very seriously the acoustics.

The sketches would indicate that a stone or tile ceiling is planned. If a stone effect is wished, would it not be desirable to use gussvino and acoustical tile? Treatment with the first for the ceiling and the second for the walls should materially improve the acoustics of the room.

If we could be satisfied with a timbered ceiling instead of slate or tile, it would, in all probability, help the acoustics - also reduce the cost.

The floor plan indicates quite a large chancel which in an Episcopal Cathedral would be used for the choir and altar, but for our purposes ^{a choir} would be wasted space. A speaker would doubtless stand south of the choir. Would it be desirable to use a few feet of the chancel for a part of the small Chapel? This change would not necessarily affect the exterior of the main Chapel and if for any reason it is not advisable to shorten that part of the building planned for the small Chapel, the space vacated by seats (by moving all seats farther south) could be used as a foyer, which to my mind would be desirable. Many of our Churches would be greatly improved if more floor space near the entrance was available for visiting after services.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Robert L. Scott

COPY

January Eighteenth
1934

Mr. Thos. E. Donnelly,
731 Plymouth Court,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Ted:-

I am still of the opinion that a tower built on the east side of the Chapel is much more to be desired than a tower as originally suggested.

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The sketches would indicate that a stone or tile ceiling is planned. If a stone effect is wished, would it not be desirable to use gypsum and acoustical tiles? Treatment with the first for the ceiling and the second for the walls should materially improve the acoustics of the room.

If we could be satisfied with a timbered ceiling instead of slate or tile, it would, in all probability, help the acoustics - also reduce the cost.

The floor plan indicates quite a large channel which in an Episcopal Cathedral would be used for the choir and altar, but for our purposes would be wasted space. A speaker would doubtless stand south of the choir. Would it be desirable to use a few feet of the channel for a part of the small Chapel? This change would not necessarily affect the exterior of the main Chapel and if for any reason it is not advisable to shorten that part of the building planned for the small Chapel, the space vacated by seats (by moving all seats farther south) could be used as a foyer, which to my mind would be desirable. Many of our Churches would be greatly improved if more floor space near the entrance was available for visiting after services.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Patrick E. Smith

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 6, 1924.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am writing merely to "report progress" in connection with your new Chapel. Since you were here the drawings you saw were corrected and completed, and other necessary sections and plans made. As soon as this was done, we revised the specifications for the first design and turned the whole over to the firm of Marc Eidlitz & Son, who, though they utterly refuse to consider actually building the building, have been good enough to agree to prepare as close an estimate as possible at this time for me.

The Messrs. Eidlitz are quite the best builders I know. They are also very close to Mr. Rockefeller, but it must be admitted that they are of a very 'stiff necked' generation, willing, that is, only to do certain things and never too much at a time on the ground that they - they two brothers - won't do anything to which they can't give their personal attention. They are also probably as expensive as they are good. The only building I have ever succeeded in having them build is Saint Batholomew's Church, the cost of which, by the way, was only 55¢ per cubic foot. This building was finished, I think, in 1919, since when prices have very much advanced; but even then I considered their price a very fair one for the quality of the work they did.

Messrs. Eidlitz' figure ought to be in my hands some time during this present month when I shall immediately transmit it to you. I do want to warn you, however, that it will undoubtedly run much higher than any figure obtained from a good local builder, and that I have obtained it merely for checking purposes here in the office.

Naturally we do a certain amount of estimating ourselves, and from all I can make out, we must have saved several hundred ~~or~~ thousand dollars over the cost of the first design. The weight on the foundations, for instance, being very much less than in the original design should reduce the cost of these tremendously. We think

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODRUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 6, 1924.

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Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am writing merely to "report progress" in connection with your new Chapel. Since you were here the drawings you saw were corrected and completed, and other necessary sections and plans made. As soon as this was done, we revised the specifications for the first design and turned the whole over to the firm of Marc Eidlitz & Son, who, though they utterly refuse to consider actually building the building, have been good enough to agree to prepare as close an estimate as possible at this time for me.

The Messrs. Eidlitz are quite the best builders I know. They are also very close to Mr. Rockefeller, but it must be admitted that they are of a very "stiff necked" generation, willing, that is, only to do certain things and never too much at a time on the ground that they - the two brothers - won't do anything to which they can't give their personal attention. They are also probably as expensive as they are good. The only building I have ever succeeded in having them build is Saint Bartholomew's Church, the cost of which, by the way, was only 55¢ per cubic foot. This building was finished, I think, in 1919, since when prices have very much advanced; but even then I considered their price a very fair one for the quality of the work they did.

Messrs. Eidlitz' figure ought to be in my hands some time during this present month when I shall immediately transmit it to you. I do want to warn you, however, that it will undoubtedly run much higher than any figure obtained from a good local builder, and that I have obtained it merely for checking purposes here in the office.

Naturally we do a certain amount of estimating ourselves, and from all I can make out, we must have saved several hundred thousand dollars over the cost of the first design. The weight on the foundations, for instance, being very much less than in the original design should reduce the cost of these tremendously. We think

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

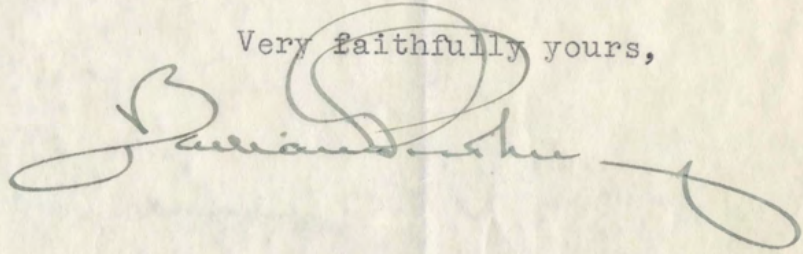
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

E D B page 2

NEW YORK, March 6, 1924.

we have saved, perhaps, two to three hundred thousand dollars on the cost of the stone work, carving of models, etc. All this is guessing, however, and must not be taken too seriously.

Very faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bertram Goodhue", with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

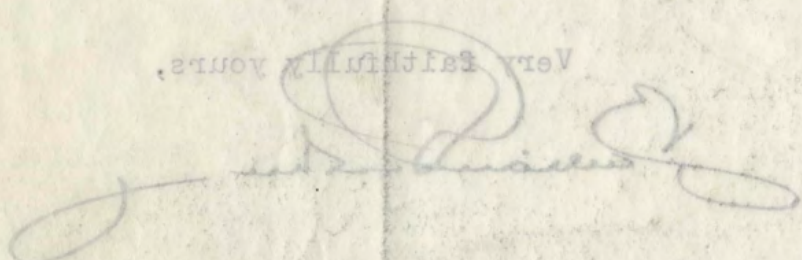
2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

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F D B page 2

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Very faithfully yours,



14

Fm 8a

The University of Chicago
Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

ROOM 1836, 230 S. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 9312

March Eighteen
1 9 2 4

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President:

I note your report submitted to the Trustees at the January meeting, concerning the University Chapel.

In preparing the contract with the architect in that matter, I took some unusual precautions, as you have previously noticed, by making two provisions. One was that the University had the option of postponing the work at any time on payment of \$2,500 and certain other conditions; the other was to terminate our contract with the architect on a payment of \$10,000.

We were somewhat careful, as I recall it, when work by them was, at the direction of the Board, postponed for the present, to comply with the terms of the contract in doing so.

Perhaps you would like to keep these two provisions of that contract in mind whenever work shall be taken up with them again.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Heckman
Wallace Heckman.

WH:EB

The University of Chicago

Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

ROOM 1205 220 E. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE BRANES 5512

March 18, 1935
1 0 8 4

President James B. Connelley,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President:

I hope your report submitted to
the Trustees at the January meeting, concerning
the University Trusts.

In preparing the contract with the
architect for that building, I took some unusual
precautions, as you have previously noticed, by
making two provisions. One was that the
University had the option of postponing the
work at any time on payment of \$2,500 and
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Very truly yours,

Wallace Rockwell

WR:RB

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 21, 1924.

Wallace G. Heckman, Esq.,
230 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Heckman:

Immediately on my arrival home last Thursday I started to get things going on your University Chapel. Among the first moves, was to call up the agent, Arlando Marine, for the Bowling Green Kentucky lime stone used so successfully in St. Thomas' Church, New York City. This morning I got a reply from him, a copy of which I am enclosing with this. Of course, there is some danger in sending the drawings to the quarry since Bedford undoubtedly has secret information from everywhere. Perhaps, therefore, it would be as well to let this rest until later.

^{since} Wells Bros. are getting figures from their man, Stein, and this will be as lonesome and confidential an affair as the one you already have; ~~and~~ I shall be extremely interested to see it.

By the way, with brick in mind, won't you please call up Wells Bros. and ask them to have Stein itemize his stone bid, keeping all plain surfaces that may be of brick in a separate item. We are getting in touch with the brick men, and I will let you know the result as soon as I have it.

^{again} We think here that we ought to get, ^{in touch} with Nailor, Rich & Co., and have, I think, written Mr. Nailor to the effect that we should like him, or a representative, to look over the drawings in your possession. On these, my men here showed an adaptation of Mr. Nailor's ~~own~~ heating & ventilating scheme for the original drawings. This, I am sure, Mr. Nailor will approve in principle though perhaps not down to the last detail. We have also called in Mr. Jarrett, who helped with the foundations in the original drawings, to advise us again. Mr. Jarrett is not only an engineer, but also a constructing one, and will be anxious, when the time comes, to figure on doing the work.

Please let me know if what I have written above meets with your approval, and believe me

Very faithfully yours,

P.S. Please mark 'final'
on the envelopes of your account.

William Goodhue

enc.

BERTAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE
ARCHITECT

2 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

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Please let me know if what I have written above meets with your approval, and believe me

Very faithfully yours,

Bertam Grosvenor Goodhue

enc.

Arlando Marine
7 East 42nd St.
New York City

April 18, 1924

Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue:

Dear Mr. Goodhue:

Answering your inquiry concerning Bowling Green Kentucky Limestone I will advise that this quarry company is prepared to submit estimate on their product F.O.B. cars Bowling Green in either rough stock, sawed slabs, sawed four sides or planer work including all moulded courses and jointed with circular saw, to specified lengths if required but they do no hand cutting or carving. This might readily be done at the site of the building by a general contractor employing one or more cut stone mechanics or through some local contractor.

I shall be glad to send your drawings to the quarry at any time and submit you estimate for all of the machine work above mentioned, delivered at any point in the United States.

Very truly yours,
(signed) Arlando Marine

April 18, 1934

Arlando Marine
7 East 42nd St.
New York City

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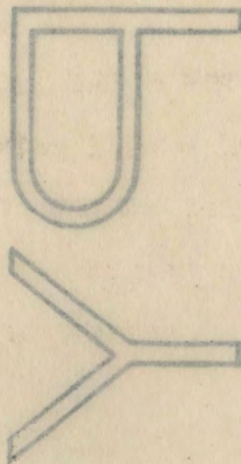
The Economy Concrete Company,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sirs:-

Returning from an absence in California,
I am shocked to learn from you of Mr. Wheeler's
death. Believe me, you have my very sincere sympathy
in your loss. Mr. Wheeler I have held in the highest
esteem, and have known him for a number of years.

Very faithfully yours,

BSS



April 21, 1922.

The Economy Cottonseed Company,
New Haven, Conn.

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Returning from a absence in California,

I am shocked to learn from you of Mr. Wheeler's
death. Believe me, you have my very sincere sympathy
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Very respectfully yours,

282

COPY

Univ. Chapel

Fufa

June 21, 1924.

My dear Mr. Swift:

After I wrote you June 19th with reference to the University chapel, Mr. Donnelly and I went the next morning to see the Chapel of the Intercession at Broadway and 155th Street. Both of us were much impressed with it, and telephoned to Mr. Murray to come up and talk it over with us. Mr. Murray telephoned to the Vicar, Rev. Milo Hudson Gates, S.T.D., who came and introduced himself to us while we were waiting for Mr. Murray.

The church differs from the plan of our chapel in several respects:

1. The nave is 2 or 3 feet narrower than ours and about 50 feet shorter.
2. The ambulatory is a little wider and a little higher than ours.
3. The ceiling is of wooden beams, decorated in color.
4. The tower is on the north side (corresponding to the west side of our chapel), but east of the

Min. Chapel

First

June 21, 1934.

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transept, - i.e., north of the chancel. It is about 50 or 60 feet shorter than ours.

5. Instead of the three wide bays into which our nave is divided, the chapel of the Intercession has five bays, less than half as wide, four being window, the fifth blank wall.

6. There are no seats in the transepts and no gallery except a small one at the west end over the entrance.

7. The chapel is seated with chairs, which permits a great variation of capacity. As ordinarily seated, there are 672 chairs in the nave, and about 70 or 80 in the gallery. The chairs in the ambulatory from which the pulpit cannot be seen increase the seating capacity to 984. By crowding the chairs closer together, removing all the chairs from the ambulatory and using it for standing space, the total capacity is increased to 2700. I don't understand how the police permit this.

The church is far more attractive than St. Thomas.

The acoustics seem to be perfect.

The windows are much nearer the floor and the church is lighter and more cheerful.

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It is vastly more attractive than St. Vincent's on Lexington Avenue.

This church was built while Cram and Goodhue were partners, but Cram had no part in it, Dr. Gates says, though he often claimed it as his.

Externally the wall is of dark rough stone, which came out of the subway. It is a beautiful wall, but it would be much more beautiful if it were built of the silver gray Germantown stone that is used in some of the Princeton buildings.

No other building that we have seen is quite as suggestive as this one. It confirms certain impressions and raises certain questions.

1. I think the ground plan of our chapel is right, except that I incline to transfer the tower to the east side.

2. I see no reason to change the height of any part of the chapel. In other words, so far as concerns the main outline of the chapel I would make no change.

3. I feel sure that there should be less blank wall both in the nave and in the tower.

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Before going any further we should wait to hear from Mr. Murray. Mr. Donnelly and I are both favorably impressed with Murray, Jago and Mayers, and Dr. Gates, who evidently knows a great deal about church architecture and is in no small measure responsible for the Chapel of the Intercession, also has great confidence in them.

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4848 Ellis Avenue,
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