

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Noyes, LaVerne

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

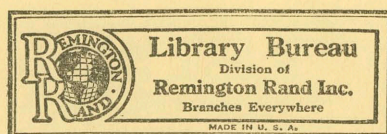
Name or Subject

Noyes, Ida (Ida Noyes Hall)

File No.

Scholarships, Noyes

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902
For use in all Filing Systems

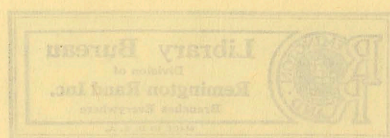
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Noyes, LaVerne
File No.

Regarding
Date

SEE

Name or Subject
Noyes, Ida (Ida Noyes Hall)
Scholarships, Noyes
File No.



For use in all Filing Systems
Cat. No. 30-5802

The cross reference form under name or
subject at top of the sheet and by the latest
date of papers. Describe matter for identifi-
cation purposes. The papers, themselves
should be filed under name or subject after
"SEE"

7
Chicago, February 15, 1919

My dear Mr. Noyes:

After bringing me home from Englewood the other day, in the confusion of things I lost sight of you, and did not express my thanks and appreciation for your kindness in meeting me as you did. I cannot say how rejoiced I am to be back home, and to take up the old tasks.

When I left last summer, the matter of the La Verne Noyes Foundation was just adopted, and I had to leave the putting it into execution in other hands. Of course I had and have large plans in the matter which I am now taking up. It is my hope to have authorized in the near future a large and very definite work for training in American citizenship. Various courses of instruction which we already have I wish to group together in this line. The scholarships on the Noyes Foundation are an

Chicago, February 15, 1919

My dear Mr. Noyes:

After bringing me home from Englewood the other day, in the confusion of things I lost sight of you, and did not express my thanks and appreciation for your kindness in meeting me as you did. I cannot say how rejoiced I am to be back home, and to take up the old tasks.

When I left last summer, the matter of the La Verne Noyes Foundation was just adopted, and I had to leave the putting it into execution in other hands. Of course I had and have large plans in the matter which I am now taking up. It is my hope to have authorized in the near future a large and very definite work for training in American citizenship. Various courses of instruction which we already have I wish to group together in this line. The scholarships on the Noyes Foundation are an

essential feature of it. That part of the income of the Fund devoted to instruction it is my purpose to have the Board use also in this line. For instance, I wish to establish a professorship to be known as the "La Verne Noyes Foundation Professorship of American Government." This will be the core of the whole matter, around which the other things will center, and as other funds come in, whether from the Foundation income or otherwise, I want to build around this, and make it a permanent factor for the future. I am sure that much can be done in these lines, and now is the exact moment for beginning things.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Noyes
1450 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago

essential feature of it. That part of the income of the
Fund devoted to instruction is in my purpose to have the
Board use also in this line. For instance, I wish to
establish a professorship to be known as the "La Verne Hayes
Foundation Professorship of American Government." This
will be the core of the whole matter, around which the other
things will center, and as other funds come in, whether
from the Foundation income or otherwise, I want to build
around this, and make it a permanent factor for the future.
I am sure that much can be done in these lines, and now is
the exact moment for beginning things.
With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. La Verne Hayes
1450 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago



Foundation

7

July 30, 1919

Dear Mr. Judson:

August 13, 1919

The bequest of the University of Chicago of a \$2,500,000 endowment for crippled and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors has been of considerable interest to me, and I see by this morning's paper that a million has been given. As you probably know the Government has undertaken this work on a very large scale thru the Federal Board for Vocational Education and for any man who was permanently disabled in the United States service, I find upon my return to the city after an absence of six months of some weeks, college to learn, but the Government pays him during that time the sum of \$80 per month. It is not likely that you have been misinformed that you would like to start anything in direct opposition to the Government. I am taking the liberty of writing to you regarding our work and its possibilities. It is not for crippled soldiers but is to be used for scholarships for those who have served in the Army or Navy, but has nothing to do with vocational education, but is for a general scholarship fund.

Very truly yours,

President.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips,
21 East 38th St.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Judson:

Handwritten in red ink:
Mr. Judson

August 12, 1919

Dear Mrs. Phillips:

Your favor of the 30th of July
I find upon my return to the city after an absence
of some weeks.
Probably you have been misinformed
as to the status of the Hayes Foundation. The gift
is not for crippled soldiers but is to be used for
scholarships for those who have served in the
Army or Navy. It has nothing to do with vocational
education, but is for a general scholarship fund.

Very truly yours,

President.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips,
21 East 88th St.,
New York City.



7

July 30, 1919

Dear Mr. Judson:

The bequest of the University of Chicago of a \$2,500,000 endowment for crippled and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors has been of considerable interest to me, and I see by this mornings paper that an additional one million has been given. As you probably know the Government has undertaken this work on a very large scale thru the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and any man who was permanently disabled in the United States service, not only has the right to be re-educated in a gainful occupation which may take from six months to four years in college to learn, but the Government pays him during that time the sum of \$80 per month. It is not likely therefore, that you would like to start anything in direct opposition to the Government, and I am taking the liberty of writing to you regarding our work and its possibilities.

We are housing for the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in ~~any~~ centers throughout the United States, men who have been crippled or per-

manently disabled during the war and we are now considering a Colony where shell shock and arrested tubercular as well as crippled cases who will never be in a position to earn a living in the keen competition which they would have to face in life outside, ~~but~~ where these men can be kept under Government supervision and educated in useful trades, and then carry on that trade in this center with 100% profit to themselves.

We believe from the amount of disabled men that six Colonies housing 5,000 men each will probably be needed, and should you be interested it might be possible to work with the Government on plans by which the University of Chicago could do the actual re-educating of ~~the~~ ^{an} entire colonies to be run under this Organization as the University of Chicago Unit, so bearing its name.

It has been agreed by the Government that only this Organization shall undertake the housing for crippled and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors while they are being re-educated in useful trades..

Should you care to write me for further information, I shall be most happy to give it to you, and I will also be very glad to come to Chicago to talk this over with you should you care to have me do so.

Very sincerely,

Elaine Hale Phillips
(*Mrs. Wendell Phillips*)
21 East 38th St.
New York City.

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

July 13, 1919

Dear Sir,
The gift
has been misinformed
after an absence
of 30th of July
is to be used for
served in the
with vocational
scholarship fund.

Very truly yours,

President.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips,
21 East 88th St.,
New York City.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

The University of Chicago
The Ogden Graduate School of Science

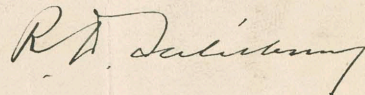
May 7, 1920.

President Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

I am enclosing herewith memorandum about the Noyes Scholarship along the lines of our conversation the other day. If the full income from the Noyes gift is not available for this purpose, we shall have to curtail the plan I suggest.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. T. Gulikson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "R".

Chairman,
NOYES SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

RDS:Y

The University of Chicago
The Open Graduate School of Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 7, 1930.

President Johnson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Johnson:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum about the Open Graduate School of Science. The lines of my conversation the other day. It will include from the Open School is not available for this purpose. I have to contact the plan I suggest.

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Dean of the Open Graduate School of Science

1930

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING NOYES SCHOLARSHIPS

The increased tuition raises the question of distribution of Noyes Scholarship money.

1. Shall we fix an upper limit for any one student? For example, shall the maximum for any one student be \$60 per quarter?

OR

2. Shall the maximum sum for a student reach the full amount of his tuition? In the case of Medical students and C. and A. students, laboratory fees and materials fees are included in the \$75 and \$70 tuition charges. In the case of others, laboratory fees are not included in tuition.

To date we have been setting the maximum sum for a student at \$50 per quarter. Medical students have had a fee beyond this, corresponding in a general way to the laboratory fees of other students.

3. Shall a distinction be made between students who have been, say, 18 months or more in service, and those who have been in service a shorter period of time, the former receiving full tuition, or the maximum, say \$60, and the latter part tuition, say one-half or two-thirds?

The number of applicants for scholarship for the summer who were in service more than a year, and who seem worth careful consideration is so large, that full tuition cannot be provided for all of them.

I am disposed to favor this plan:

1. Maximum to one student, \$60 per quarter, to men 18 months or more in service.
2. Maximum to men in service 15 to 18 months, \$40.
3. Maximum to men in service 12 to 15 months, \$30.

The above probably not to be iron-clad, but merely the general plan.

Shall distribution of these funds for the summer be on the same basis as for other quarters? Or shall less than one-fourth of the year's fund be used for the summer? I am disposed to favor the latter, because so many summer students come from positions where they have been earning.

RS7

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING ROYCE SCHOLARSHIPS

The increased tuition raises the question of distribution of Royce Scholarship money.

1. Shall we fix an upper limit for any one student? For example, shall the maximum for any one student be \$80 per quarter?

OR

2. Shall the maximum sum for a student reach the full amount of his tuition? In the case of Medical students and G. and L. students, laboratory fees and materials fees are included in the \$75 and \$70 tuition charges. In the case of others, laboratory fees are not included in tuition.

To date we have been setting the maximum sum for a student at \$50 per quarter. Medical students have had a fee beyond this, corresponding in a general way to the laboratory fees of other students.

3. Shall a distinction be made between students who have been, say, 18 months or more in service, and those who have been in service a shorter period of time. The former receiving full tuition, or the maximum, say \$80, and the latter part tuition, say one-half or two-thirds?

The number of applicants for scholarships for the summer who were in service more than a year, and who seem worth careful consideration is so large, that full tuition cannot be provided for all of them.

I am disposed to favor this plan:

1. Maximum to one student, \$80 per quarter, to men 18 months or more in service.

2. Maximum to men in service 12 to 18 months, \$60.

3. Maximum to men in service 12 to 18 months, \$50.

The above probably not to be iron-clad, but merely the general plan.

Shall distinction of these funds for the summer be on the same basis as for other quarters? Or shall less than one-fourth of the year's fund be used for the summer? I am disposed to favor the latter, because so many summer students come from positions where they have been earning.

W.D.

October Record 1918

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

By J. SPENCER DICKERSON, *Secretary*

THE LA VERNE NOYES FOUNDATION

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held July 5, 1918, Mr. La Verne Noyes, donor of Ida Noyes Hall, presented to the University property consisting of real estate and leasehold interests valued at \$2,500,000. This munificent gift endows the La Verne Noyes Foundation upon the following conditions:

The net income received by the University from the La Verne Noyes Foundation shall be used under the direction of the Board of Trustees for the following purposes and for no other, viz.:

To pay tuition at not to exceed the ordinary rate in the University of Chicago, whether in its colleges or in its graduate or professional schools, for deserving students, without regard to differences in sex, race, religion, or political party, who shall be citizens of the United States and who either

First: Shall themselves have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the war for liberty into which our Republic entered on the sixth day of April, 1917, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable discharge; or

Second: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone in service in the Army or Navy of the United States, who served in said war; or

Third: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge.

It is declared to be the purpose of the donor in establishing this Foundation at the same time to express his gratitude to those who ventured the supreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war, and also by giving them honor, to aid in keeping alive through the generations to come the spirit of unselfish, patriotic devotion without which no free government can long endure or will deserve to endure.

And the grantor hereby grants to the said University of Chicago, and to the Trustees thereof, the right and power, in aid of said purposes, to use 20 per cent of the whole of the net income of the above conveyed property for the purpose of paying salaries of members of the University Staff who are engaged in teaching American History or the public duties of citizenship, including courses offered by the Departments of Political Economy, Political Science, and Sociology.

The amount and character of evidence of qualification of applicants and selection from the applicants is left to the discretion and decision of the Board of Trustees of the University. Whenever the number of qualified applicants shall from lapse of time or other cause become insufficient to exhaust the income, it may be used so far as practicable in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of the University for the purpose above set forth, and the remainder thereof for the tuition of other students as the Board of Trustees may determine.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Although we are incessantly put under fresh obligations to the distinguished group of men who serve as Trustees of the University, it has been only on the rarest occasions that we have succeeded in enticing a member of that body onto this platform to speak to us. We trust that the precedent established this afternoon may be frequently followed in the future. I am sure that I voice the sincere sentiment of every person in this assembly when I express to Senator Parker our gratitude for his address, which has taught us to appreciate more vividly and more intelligently than ever before the glorious nation whose beautiful flag shares with our own the place of honor in this hall.

It will be a source of gratification to you all to know that we have word from President Judson reporting his safe arrival at Port Said, and that he is enjoying good health. He reports the prospects of the expedition as highly promising.

I greatly regret to have to announce the sudden death yesterday of Professor Samuel W. Williston. A memorial service will be held during the Autumn Quarter, at which time we may record our appreciation of his simple and beautiful character and of his eminent services to science and to education.

I regret that it is impossible at this time to make a full and authoritative statement of the plans of the War Department for the utilization of the resources of the colleges and the universities as training schools for the army. Unfortunately the plans have not quite reached that point at which publicity may properly be given to them. Suffice it to say that with the opening of the Autumn Quarter the University will enter upon a new chapter in its history, and that its principal business for the duration of the war will be the training of young men for such service in the United States Army as can be rendered only by highly educated soldiers. All else will be made subservient to this major obligation.

The gift was gratefully accepted by the Trustees, and the following acknowledgment, suitably engrossed, was sent to Mr. Noyes:

*To La Verne W. Noyes
Chicago*

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, on July 5, 1918, accepted the gift of certain property conveyed by you to the University for purposes set forth in the conveyance.

The liberality of this contribution to education is discovered in its great pecuniary value. The loyal ends you seek to serve are discernible in the purposes you have so well stated in a document which cannot but become inspirational our country over. This second gift to the University expresses your regard for an educational institution which strives to implant in young lives the high impulses of learning and patriotism.

The Board of Trustees, recognizing your noble liberality, your intense love of country, your twice-manifested confidence in the University, in this formal but most sincere manner extend to you the expression of their deep gratitude.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees,

MARTIN A. RYERSON, *President*
J. SPENCER DICKERSON, *Secretary*

CHICAGO
July 5, 1918

To this communication Mr. Noyes replied as follows:

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

*Mr. J. Spencer Dickerson, Secretary
The University of Chicago*

MY DEAR MR. DICKERSON:

I am very glad to receive the beautiful, engrossed vote of thanks and your appreciative letter. Both will be carefully preserved and treasured.

LA VERNE NOYES

August 13, 1918

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held August 13, 1918, a preliminary communication from the Vice-President of the University announced the establishment by the War Department of a unit of the Student Army Training Corps at the University of Chicago.

At the meeting held September 10, 1918, a report was submitted by the Vice-President, portions of which follow:

1. The purpose of the War Department in establishing the new corps is to use the resources of the colleges, both in equipment and personnel, to help in training for effective army service, especially as officers, the largest practicable number of the best-qualified men in the shortest possible time.

2. To this end it offers to every physically fit boy, eighteen years of age or over, who is a registrant under the Selective Service Act and who is a graduate of a standard four-year high-school course, opportunity to attend a college of his choice, to enlist in the Student Army Training Corps, and to receive military and academic instruction.

After induction into the corps the student becomes a private in the Army of the United States, subject to the Articles of War, receiving the pay of a private and all military equipment. He is fed, housed, and given medical care by the government. Students under eighteen years of age, and probably students over eighteen and under forty-five who are in deferred classes under the Selective Service regulations, may be enrolled, but not enlisted, in the corps and receive the privileges of military training. Such men will meet their own expenses.

3. Enlisted men of the corps will remain in college until their draft numbers are called, whereupon, as the needs of the army require and the authorities of the War Department direct, they will be transferred:

- a) to a central officers' training camp; or
- b) to a noncommissioned officers' school; or
- c) to a cantonment for duty with troops as privates; or
- d) be assigned to the school where they are enlisted for further intensive work in specified lines for a limited time; or
- e) be assigned to the vocational-training section of the corps for technician training.

Each man's personal attainments and the momentary needs of the army will determine the disposition made of him.

A certain percentage of the abler men enrolled in the work of the Technical Staff Corps, e.g., medicine, engineering, and chemistry, may expect to complete the usual course for professional training, although it is intended to employ substantially less time than usual to finish the course. Men who are intending to enter the service of the line, if they give promise of making satisfactory officers, and if they are not over eighteen years of age, may probably expect to remain in college one or two years at the outside. Older men and those giving less promise will presumably remain a shorter time. Here again the momentary needs of the army will determine the policy.

4. The government contracts with each institution to feed, house, and instruct the men. The student himself has no financial relations with the college. The government does not wish to exploit the colleges to its own advantage. On the other hand it does not mean to administer the plan in a way to encourage profiteering.

5. We are hoping to be able to care for a corps of 1,500 men. Available housing facilities will hardly permit us to exceed this number for the Autumn Quarter. . . . The men can be fed in the Hutchinson Commons and in Lexington Hall. The old gymnasium in this latter building is to be used as a mess hall, together with the former dining-room in the north half of the building. The rearrangements will permit us to care for the 250 technicians to be trained in the high-school shops and also for the new S.A.T.C. at the maximum proposed strength of 1,500.

6. The men will have eleven to fourteen hours of military drill and instruction per week and forty-two hours of academic work, of which at least fourteen hours will be recitation or lectures, and the rest supervised study or laboratory work. This is somewhat over nine hours a day.

7. It will be realized at once that this program means that save in the technical branches the Graduate Schools, including Law, and the two upper years of the undergraduate Colleges, with probably much of the second year, are substantially gone so far as concerns able-bodied boys. Girls and physically defective men, or men in the deferred classes of the draft, will make up the constituency in the classes of these portions of the University.

O. C. SIMONDS & Co.
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
1101 BUENA AVENUE
CHICAGO
TELEPHONE LAKE VIEW 3772

O. C. SIMONDS
F. M. BUTTON
J. ROY WEST
G. C. CONE

April 3, 1918.

Mr. LaVerne W. Noyes,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Noyes:

In accordance with your request we have made a study of the Midway from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue, this including all of that part bordered by property belonging to the University of Chicago. The width of the Midway, which runs through the University property is seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) feet at the west end at Cottage Grove and a little less at Dorchester Avenue. We were to consider this area as though no improvements had been made and the problem may be stated as follows. Given a piece of land over seven hundred (700) feet in width and about four thousand (4,000) feet in length, which forms part of the connecting link between two large city parks, and which also lies in the midst of a great University, what is the best use to which such land can be put? The following facts have a bearing on the solution.

The tract is crossed by Ellis and Woodlawn Avenues. It is necessary and desirable that these avenues should be continued, but other streets can stop at 59th Street on the north and 60th Street on the south. The land is therefore divided into three sections, averaging about thirteen (1,300) hundred feet in length. The ground level varies from six (6) to about fourteen (14) feet in elevation above city datum. The level of Lake Michigan varies from a little below to about three (3) feet above datum, the usual level being half-way between these limits. From the University point of view we might consider this vacant land first, as to grade. A perfectly flat, level grade would be uninteresting. If the

O. C. SIMONDS & CO.
F. M. BUTTON
J. ROY WEST
O. C. CONE

O. C. SIMONDS & CO.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
101 BURNHAM AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.
TELEPHONE LANSVIEW 3478

April 3, 1918.

Mr. Lawrence W. Hayes,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Hayes:

In accordance with your request we have made a study of the Midway from Cottage Grove Avenue to Forest Avenue, this including all of that part bordered by property belonging to the University of Chicago. The width of the Midway, which runs through the University property is seven hundred and thirty-nine feet at the west end at Cottage Grove and a little less at Forest Avenue. We were so considerate this area as though no improvements had been made and the problem may be stated as follows. Given a piece of land over seven hundred (700) feet in width and about four thousand (4,000) feet in length, which forms part of the connecting link between two large city parks, and which also lies in the midst of a great University, what is the best use to which such land can be put? The following facts have a bearing on the solution.

The tract is crossed by Ellis and Woodlawn Avenues. It is necessary and desirable that these streets should be widened, but other streets should not be widened. The tract on the north and south streets on the north. The land is therefore divided into three sections, averaging about thirteen (13) hundred feet in length. The ground level varies from six (6) to about fourteen (14) feet in elevation above city datum. The level of Lake Michigan varies from a little below to about three (3) feet above datum, the canal level being half-way between these limits. From the University point of view no slight consideration this vacant land first as to grade. A perfectly flat level grade would be uninteresting. If the

land is raised it would give the buildings a depressed appearance, while if the ground is given the shape of a valley the buildings will be correspondingly raised and have the effect of being upon an elevation. A valley is not only the best shape for the land when the appearance of the buildings is considered, but it is also best for viewing the land itself with any planting or other features that may be placed upon it. If the lower portion of the valley can be covered with water, its beauty will be greatly enhanced. This is, therefore, the treatment adopted in the plan shown by the accompanying print.

The appearance of the Midway as seen from the University buildings will be greatly affected by the planting. It is desirable that there should be some open stretches showing the entire width of the Midway and that the views across six hundred (600) or seven Hundred (700) feet in length, or more if on the diagonal, should be terminated by foliage. The proposed valley holding a lake of considerable extent would not only be beautiful in appearance, but the lake would give abundant opportunity for exercise, with boating in summer and skating, coasting and hockey in winter. The treatment proposed would give a beautiful campus from sixty (60) to seventy (70) acres in extent, bordered by the principle University buildings.

It seems to me that the proposed parklike treatment would also make the Midway far more attractive than it is at present to those using it as a passageway from Washington to Jackson Park. People would have all the facilities for movement that they now have. Those in automobiles would have the north and south drives as at present, but these would be separated by a wider space, which would include the lake. The grade of these drives would be varied, high at Drexel Avenue and low at Ellis Avenue, so as to pass underneath the viaduct, then rising again to Greenwood and University Avenues, and dropping to pass underneath the city street

Mr. L. W. Hayes.
April 8, 1918.
Page 2.

land is raised it would give the building a depressed appearance, while if the ground is given the shape of a valley the building will be correspondingly raised and have the effect of being upon an elevation. A valley is not only the best shape for the land when the appearance of the building is considered, but it is also best for viewing the land itself with any planting or other features that may be placed upon it. If the lower portion of the valley can be covered with water, its beauty will be greatly enhanced. This is, therefore, the treatment to be given to the river along the main entrance to the University.

The appearance of the highway as seen from the University building will be greatly affected by the planting. It is desirable that there should be some open stretches showing the river, which of the highway and thus the views across the river (500) or seven hundred (700) feet in length, or more if on the diagonal, should be terminated by foliage. The proposed valley holding a lake or considerable extent would not only be beautiful in appearance, but the lake would give abundant opportunity for exercise, with boating in summer and skating and hockey in winter. The treatment proposed would give a beautiful campus from sixty (60) to seventy (70) acres in extent, bordered by the principal University buildings.

It is to be noted that the proposed treatment for the highway is more attractive than it is at present to those using it as a passageway from Washington to Jackson Park. People would have all the facilities for movement that they now have. Those in automobiles would have the north and south drives as at present, but these would be separated by a water space, which would include the lake. The grade of these drives would be varied, along the Grand Avenue and for at this Avenue, so as to lead underneath the viaduct, then rising again to Greenwood and University Avenues, and dropping to pass underneath the city street

at Woodlawn Avenue, beyond which the grade would gradually rise to meet the existing grade at Dorchester Avenue. There would be something interesting to see throughout the entire length. Starting on the south drive at Cottage Grove Avenue there would be, first, the lake with its somewhat interrupted border of foliage. On the lake ~~there~~ there would be boats and across the lake there would be passing vehicles and on beyond, projecting above the trees, the beautiful Gothic architecture of the University buildings. After the first broad open view one would pass through a wooded area, then underneath the arch of the bridge to get a new view of the lake and the buildings, and so throughout the entire extent of these park drives there would be something new and interesting to see, something to lead one on. In like manner those on horseback would have a continual change of scene, and those on foot would be able to see the lake whether passing along the present walks of 59th Street and 60th Street, or following the proposed walks in the park. The latter are arranged so as to give variety, sometimes following close to the water's edge and again being at an elevation of ten (10) or twelve (12) feet above its surface. Seats might be arranged along the walks at favorable points of view.

The bridges at Ellis and Woodlawn Avenues might not only be used for passageways over the park drives and paths, but the space underneath the roadway can be used for boat-houses and comfort stations. The bridges would form shelter in case of storm. The margin of the lake underneath would be a convenient and suitable place for boat-landings. The planting along the Midway in accordance with the scheme proposed might include a great variety of trees, shrubs and flowers. In addition to the present elms, many of which would be retained, there would be oaks, willows, maples, thorn apples and all the varied tree growth to be found in northern Illinois. There would also be lilacs, viburnums and sumacs, and many other hardy shrubs, vines and perennial flowers. The result would be something

at Woodlawn Avenue, beyond which the grade would gradually rise to meet the existing grade at Dorchester Avenue. There would be something interesting to see throughout the entire length. Starting on the south drive at Cottage Grove Avenue there would be, first, the lake with its somewhat interrupted border of foliage. On the lake there would be boats and across the lake there would be passing vehicles and on beyond, projecting above the trees, the beautiful Gothic architecture of the University buildings. After the first broad open view one would pass through a wooded area, and across the lake of open space to the lake and the buildings, and so throughout the entire extent of these park drives there would be something new and interesting to see, something to lead one on. In like manner those on horseback would have a continual change of scene, and those on foot would be able to see the lake whether passing along the present walks of 50th Street and 60th Street, or following the proposed walks in the park. The latter are arranged so as to give variety, sometimes following close to the water's edge and again being at an elevation of ten (10) or twelve (12) feet above its surface. Boats might be arranged along the walks at favorable points of view. The bridges at Ellis and Woodlawn Avenues might not only be used for passageways over the park drives and paths, but the space underneath the roadway could be used for foot-passes and comfort stations. The bridges would form a shelter in case of storm. The margin of the lake underneath would be a convenient and suitable place for boat-landings. The planting along the midway in accordance with the scheme proposed might include a great variety of trees, shrubs and flowers. In addition to the present elms, many of which would be retained, there would be oaks, willows, maples, horned oaks and all the varied tree growth to be found in Northern Illinois. There would also be lilacs, viburnums and amurces, and many other hardy shrubs, vines and perennial flowers. The result would be something

Mr. L. W. Noyes.
April 3, 1918.
Page 4.

unique as a connecting parkway. Where else could one find such a parkway, including a lake of respectable size and bordered with such notable buildings? The Midway would become a most attractive feature not only for the faculty and students of the University, but for all those seeking enjoyment in the parks and also for those merely crossing it on Woodlawn and Ellis Avenues. Those who use these thoroughfares would certainly be tempted to pause and look up and down the waterway. They would be interested in seeing the boating, the varied masses of foliage, the people in passing, either in vehicles or on foot, the equestrians and the various buildings. Some of the best views would be obtained from these bridges.

I do not wish to weary you or any one to whom you might show this letter by going into all the details of the proposed scheme. These details grow upon one as he contemplates all the features which the Midway might provide. The existence of this parkway gives a wonderful opportunity to do something really worthy of the University and the city.

Just a word more about what I anticipate will be the first objection raised regarding the scheme I have just outlined - its cost. It will cost a lot. The grading will cost. From one to two million yards of earth, including that which must be removed to make a water connection between Dorchester Avenue and Jackson Park, would have to be moved. The bridges will cost. The main drives and walks will have to be rebuilt. The planting will be expensive. The total expense has not yet been figured and it will be difficult to make a very close estimate. I anticipate that the surplus earth could be used in helping to form the proposed connection between Jackson and Grant Parks. However, almost any good thing in the way of construction costs a lot of money. A good building is expensive. There will be millions of dollars worth of buildings along each side of the Midway. The development proposed I believe

unique as a connecting highway. There also could be a fine view, including a lake or reservoir and bordered with some notable buildings. The highway would become a most attractive feature not only for the faculty and students of the University, but for all those seeking enjoyment in the park and also for those merely crossing it on Woodlawn and Ellis Avenues. Those who use these thoroughfares would certainly be tempted to pause and look up and down the waterway. They would be interested in seeing the scenery, the varied nature of the bridge, the people passing, either in vehicles or on foot, the pedestrians and the various buildings. Some of the best views would be obtained from these bridges. I do not wish to weary you or any one to whom you might show this letter by going into all the details of the proposed scheme. These details grow upon one as he contemplates all the features which the highway might provide. The existence of this highway gives a wonderful opportunity to do something really worthy of the University and the city. Just a word more about what I anticipate will be the first objection raised regarding the scheme I have just outlined - its cost. It will cost a lot. The grading will cost. From one to two million yards of earth, including that which must be removed to make a water connection between Jackson Park and Jackson Park, would have to be moved. The bridge will cost. The main drive and walks will have to be rebuilt. The planing will be expensive. The total expense has not yet been figured and it will be difficult to make a very close estimate. I anticipate that the surplus earth could be used in helping to form the proposed connection between Jackson and Grant Parks. However, almost any good thing in the way of construction costs a lot of money. A good building is expensive. There will be millions of dollars worth of buildings along each side of the highway. The development proposed I believe

Mr. L. W. Noyes.
April 5, 1918.
Page 5.

would add much to the value of these buildings. It would also, in my opinion, add greatly to the value of the Midway itself as a feature of the park system of Chicago. The Plan as drawn and the scheme proposed may not have received sufficient study, but I feel sure that they at least point in the right direction.

Yours sincerely,

OCS/AP

pp 50:8

Mr. L. W. Rogers
April 2, 1918.
Page 2.

would add much to the value of these buildings. It would also, in my opinion, add
greatly to the value of the library itself as a feature of the park system of Chicago.
The plan as drawn and the scheme proposed may not have received sufficient study,
but I feel sure that they at least point in the right direction.

Yours sincerely,

CHS/12

6/30/13

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

My dear Doctor:

I have one suggestion for consideration in regard to the architect. I had already arrived at the conclusion which you reached: that one architect should plan all the buildings in the block. It is a fact, in relation to the buildings in Chicago, that architects foreign to Chicago have not done satisfactory work, unless it be with the University buildings. I know of a number of very marked instances of great failures by great architects of the East. I see a colossal one every time I go out my front door.

Mr. Roche, of Holabird & Roche, designed the University Club Building, - a skyscraper in beautiful, pure Gothic. He went to England and spent some months, at three different times, studying the subject. After this building was completed and was much talked of in architectural journals as the first time Gothic had been adapted to a skyscraper, a member of a great firm of architects in London came here expressly to make a study of it. After some days he called on Holabird & Roche and said he was obliged to admit, after a thorough study of the building, that it had been done successfully.

The point to all this is that Mr. Roche, who is not only an architectural genius but has great elasticity of mind, enabling him to do original things without doing violence to Gothic architecture, has recently made

a very exhaustive study of the style of architecture you wish. I shall make further inquiry regarding him.

A copy of this letter goes to you at the Manhattan Hotel and one care of the "Iperator".

Wishing that you and Mrs. Judson may have a pleasant summer outing and safe return, I am
Very sincerely yours,

Labru Moyer

Chicago, June Twenty-
Third, Nineteen Thirteen

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson

University of Chicago

Chicago

My dear Doctor:

It is very kind of you to suggest the case for the souvenirs,- I think it would be a very nice thing.

I expect to have Mr. Taft and Mr. French here to dinner Sunday with the view of planning the bust. The portrait is also promised.

I shall confer with Mr. Heckman, probably tomorrow, in regard to any other matters that may be desired, and will leave the letter from the architects with him.

I hope you will not allow the small matters

here to interfere with the delightful prospect, and the successful realization of the wonderful trip that you have before you.

Very sincerely,

Leburn Moyer

Chicago, March twelfth,

Nineteen Fourteen.

+100

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson

University of Chicago

Chicago

My dear Doctor:

It is very kind of you to suggest the
case for the souvenir, - I think it would be a very

nice thing.

I expect to have Mr. Telf and Mr. French here to

dinner Sunday with the view of planning the post.

The portrait is also promised.

I shall confer with Mr. Heckman, probably to-

morrow, in regard to any other matters that may be

desired, and will leave the letter from the archi-

facts with him.

I hope you will not allow the small matters

here to interfere with the delightful prospect.

and the successful realization of the wonderful

trip that you have before you.

Very sincerely,

William Miller

Chicago, March twelfth,

Nineteen fourteen.

Chicago, March 13, 1914.

Dear Mr. Noyes:-

Thank you for your note of the 12th inst. The building of the Ida Noyes Hall and the things connected with it do not count in my estimation as among the small matters, and anything that may turn up as the work proceeds I shall hope to have brought to my attention, no matter how far away I may be. I am counting on being back in the autumn in time for the formal exercises connected with laying the cornerstone.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Noyes,
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Chicago, March 18, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hoyer:-

Thank you for your note of the 12th inst. The building of the Ida Hoyer Hall and the things connected with it do not count in my estimation as among the small matters, and anything that may turn up as the work proceeds I shall hope to have brought to my attention, no matter how far away I may be. I am counting on being back in the autumn in time for the formal exercises connected with laying the cornerstone. With cordial regards, I am,
Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Hoyer,
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson

University of Chicago

Chicago

My dear Dr. Judson:

I will make it my duty and pleasure
to be here March sixteenth, or any other day that
you may choose, for the laying of the cornerstone.
I am very greatly obliged to you for your consider-
ation in the matter.

Very sincerely,

Lamie Rogers

Chicago, January Twentieth

Nineteen Fifteen.

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

My dear Dr. Judson:

I will make it my duty and pleasure
to be here March sixteenth, or any other day that
you may choose, for the laying of the cornerstone.
I am very greatly obliged to you for your consider-
ation in the matter.

Very sincerely,



Chicago, January Twentieth
Nineteen Fifteen.

COPY

1450 Lake Shore Drive

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
University of Chicago
Chicago

My dear Dr. Judson:

Since it has seemed wise to the Trustees of the University, after careful study of the needs of the women of the University, to plan a Woman's Building more complete and beautiful than was originally contemplated, and consequently more expensive; and since it has been my desire that this building, built as a memorial to Mrs. Noyes, shall be a credit to the name which it bears and to the University; and since the beautiful location chosen for it is very satisfactory to me, I desire to increase my contribution for its construction to a sum sufficient to cover its cost and the cost of the landscape gardening about it. I wish to do this with the provision that this total cost shall not exceed \$490,000.00. This constitutes an increase in my pledge of \$190,000.00. This amount I agree to pay as follows:

The sum of	\$50,000.00	during the year	1917
"	"	"	50,000.00
"	"	"	50,000.00
"	"	"	40,000.00

or sooner, at my option.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) La Verne Noyes

May First
1916

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
University of Chicago
Chicago

My dear Dr. Judson:

Since it has seemed wise to the Trustees of the University, after careful study of the needs of the women of the University, to plan a Woman's Building more complete and beautiful than was originally contemplated, and consequently more expensive; and since it has been my desire that this building, built as a memorial to Mrs. Hayes, shall be a credit to the name which it bears and to the University; and since the beautiful location chosen for it is very satisfactory to me, I desire to increase my contribution for its construction to a sum sufficient to cover its cost and the cost of the landscape gardening about it. I wish to do this with the provision that this total cost shall not exceed \$450,000.00. This constitutes an increase in my pledge of \$150,000.00. This amount I agree to pay as follows:

The sum of \$50,000.00 during the year 1917				
" " " " 50,000.00	"	"	"	1918
" " " " 50,000.00	"	"	"	1919
" " " " 40,000.00	"	"	"	1920

or sooner, at my option.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) La Verne Hayes

May 1916

and adaptation to its humane purposes has nothing to compare with it in any educational institution in any country.

Chicago, May 2, 1916

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

My dear Mr. Noyes:-

H.P.J. - L.

Your very interesting letter of the 1st of May is at hand. I cannot adequately express my appreciation of your very great generosity, and of the beautiful way in which you have put the whole matter. While you had indicated to me before that you meant to take care of the entire cost, at the same time I am sure that you fully understood the ground of the Board of Trustees that having made the original gift you were in no manner obligated to do more. This additional gift, then, is so spontaneous on your part and so large in every way that it gives me more pleasure than anything that ever has been done for the University. May I say that this makes the largest single gift for a building which the University has ever received, and further that in my opinion the building itself in its character

concerns with it in any educational institution in any
and you to its humane purposes has nothing to

Chicago, May 2, 1916

My dear Mr. Hovey:-

Your very interesting letter of the
1st of May is at hand. I cannot adequately express my
appreciation of your very great generosity, and of the
beautiful way in which you have put the whole matter.
While you had indicated to me before that you meant to
take care of the entire cost, at the same time I am sure
that you fully understood the ground of the Board of
Trustees that having made the original gift you were in
no manner obligated to do more. This additional gift,
then, is no spontaneous on your part and so large in
every way that it gives me more pleasure than anything
that ever has been done for the University. May I say
that this makes the largest single gift for a building
which the University has ever received, and further
that in my opinion the building itself in its character

and adaptation to its humane purposes has nothing to
compare with it in any educational institution in any
country.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Noyes,
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

and adaptation to its humane purposes has nothing to
compare with it in any educational institution in any

country.

Chicago, May 2, 1911

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

My dear Mr. Rogers:

H.P.J. - L.

How very interesting letter of the

last of May is at hand. I cannot adequately express my

appreciation of your very great generosity, and of the

beautiful way in which you have put the whole matter.

While you had indicated to me before that you meant to
take care of the entire cost, at the same time I am sure

that you fully understood the ground of the Board of
Trustees that having made the original gift you were in

no manner obligated to do more. This additional gift,

then, is an spontaneous on your part and as large as

every way that it gives me more pleasure than anything

Mr. LaVerne Rogers, care of the University, May 1, 1911

1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

That this makes the University's gift for a building

which the University has ever received, and perhaps

that in my opinion the building itself in its character

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

November Ninth
1916

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have a letter from Mrs. Fessen-
den, who was one of Mrs. Noyes' most devoted and
wise friends, and to whom, and for whom, I am
bound to render any service which I can render.
Except where personal allusions have been omitted,
the letter is as follows:

"I have heard upon several occasions that
the University of Chicago is considering 'Mili-
tary Training' in its near-at-hand course. That
would necessitate a United States army officer
as resident instructor, and I am asking you to
use your influence to speak a good word for Alice's
husband- Captain Robert Gray Peck- if the oppor-
tunity offers. Captain Peck has had unusual op-
portunities in becoming proficient in drilling.
He was instructor with two classes of young offi-
cers (who came in from civil life) at Fort Leaven-
worth, Kansas. And he formed the first Disciplin-
ary Battalion in the United States, as is shown in
his record in Washington. He has a charming per-
sonality and is a splendid instructor.

He is now at Douglas, Arizona, Captain in
the 11th United States Infantry, and is Regimental
Quartermaster. He is available for a detail after
this month.

I am sure, if you can, you will further
this opportunity."

I send this to you - not for the purpose of

79
O, 1916

is received.

designation

f Captain

anking you for

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

November Ninth
1918

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have a letter from Mrs. Fessenden, who was one of Mrs. Hayes' most devoted and wise friends, and to whom, and for whom, I am bound to render any service which I can render. Except where personal allusions have been omitted, the letter is as follows:

"I have heard upon several occasions that the University of Chicago is considering 'Military Training' in its near-of-hand course. That would necessitate a United States army officer as resident instructor, and I am asking you to use your influence to speak a good word for Alice's husband - Captain Robert Gray Peck - in the opportunity offered. Captain Peck has had unusual opportunities in becoming proficient in drilling. He was instructor with two classes of young officers (who came in from civil life) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. And he formed the first Dispositionary Battalion in the United States, as is shown in his record in Washington. He has a charming personality and is a splendid instructor. He is now at Douglas, Arizona, Captain in the 11th United States Infantry, and is Regimental Quartermaster. He is available for a detail after this month.

I am sure, if you can, you will further this opportunity."

I send this to you - not for the purpose of

exerting undue influence, but to give you full information.

Captain Robert Gray Peck is an eligible, genial, capable officer, and I believe would serve your purpose well. I was at the wedding of the Captain to Mrs. Fessenden's daughter, and have had only a slight acquaintance with him since, but always have kept track of him.

It should appear that the Captain would serve your purpose as well as, or better than, others, and that his appointment could be secured. It would be a most fortunate and profitable recommendation of a matter which is of very great interest to a particular friend.

Sincerely,

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

exerting undue influence, but to give you full information.

Captain Robert Gray Peck is an affable, genial, capable officer, and I believe would serve your purpose well. I was at the wedding of the Captain to Mrs. Fessenden's daughter, and have had only a slight acquaintance with him since, but always have kept track of him.

If it should appear that the Captain would serve your purpose as well as, or better than, others, and that his appointment could be secured, it would be a most fortunate and felicitous consummation of a matter which is of very great interest to a particular friend.

Sincerely,

La Rue Moyer

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

Chicago, November 10, 1916

Dear Mr. Noyes:

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. When we come to the matter of considering the designation of a military officer for our work the case of Captain Peck will be very carefully considered. Thanking you for the suggestion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Noyes
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

exerting undue influence, but to give you full information.

November 10, 1918
Captain Robert Gray Peck is an affable, genial, capable officer, and I believe would serve your purpose well. I was at the wedding of the Captain to Mrs. Fessenden's daughter, and have had only a slight acquaintance with him since, but always have kept track of him.

Dear Mr. Hayes:
If it should appear that the Captain would serve your purpose as well as, or better than, others, and that his appointment could be secured, it would be a most fortunate circumstance for the matter of considering the designation of a military officer for our work the case of Captain

Peck will be very carefully considered. Sincerely,
Thanking you for

La Verne Hayes
The suggestion, I am,
To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
Secretary of Chicago
Chicago

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. La Verne Hayes
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

7
January Fifteenth
1917

Dear Dr. Judson:

This seems a late date on which to acknowledge a report sent on January 3rd, and especially one of such intense interest to me. I can, however, give an apology which will be accepted, I am sure. The variety of uses to which the hall has been turned, and all of them legitimate, is a source of great surprise to me.

Very sincerely,

Laure Mays

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

1480 LAKE SHORE DRIVE

January Fifteenth
1917

Dear Dr. Judson:

This seems a late date on which
to acknowledge a report sent on January 3rd,
and especially one of such intense interest
to me. I can, however, give an apology which
will be accepted, I am sure. The variety of
uses to which the hall has been turned, and
all of them legitimate, is a source of great
surprise to me.

Very sincerely,

Frederick M. Jones

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

Resolved, that ^{on occasion of} the death of La Verne Rogers, ^{of this city} the
Board & Trustees of the University of Chicago
desire to record ^{its} deep sense of the loss to the
University of ^a wise and generous friend. ^{and to the State of} His
large gifts ^{to the University} ~~from Ida Rogers Hume and from~~ ^{by him}
~~La Verne Rogers~~ ^{for the} ~~foundation~~ were planned.
It ~~deals~~ with great care, with a clear vision
of results to be expected, and with ~~deep~~ profound
patriotic feeling. Mr. Rogers was the architect of
his own fortunes and had in consequence
a vivid sympathy with the ambitions and
efforts of young men and women. His loyalty to
his country and his conviction of the rightness
of its cause in the great war made him eager to
do some lasting thing for the perpetuation of
^{national} gratitude to those who ventured the supreme
sacrifice of life at the call of the republic. This
beautiful and effective structure ^{for} ~~for~~ ^{for} women
students, Ida Rogers Hume, is at the same time
a memorial to the cherished companion of
Mr. Rogers' last years and an incomparable
element of help in many ways to the life of our
young women for ^{generations} ~~they~~ ^{to} come. The splendid
provision for scholarships ⁱⁿ ~~provided~~ by the La Verne
Rogers Foundation, to be enjoyed by those who
~~have~~ served in the American Army or Navy in
the late war, or their descendants, is a lasting
expression of the devotion to his country of a good
citizen.

Resolved, that the foregoing expression of the
sentiments of the Board & Trustees be ^{and be} ~~entered~~ in
the minutes of its proceedings.

