

Acknowledgments

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1998 and 2007

Addenda

Dean Bratenahl negotiated to purchase for the Cathedral several of George Grey Barnard's historic stones for the Bishop's Garden, including two 12th century Norman Arches. Purchased in 1928, the cost was approximately \$21,000.

Letter of Richard Feller from Gary Scott, April 20, 1972

George Grey Barnard, one of America's pre-eminent sculptors, was an important collector of French Medieval art and architecture. Barnard gathered discarded fragments of medieval architecture from French villagers and farmers. He assembled his considerable collection in a specially-constructed building near his home in the Washington Heights section of New York City. In 1925, his collection of more than 600 pieces was purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and turned over to the Metropolitan Museum of Art after the museum had constructed suitable buildings, the Cloisters, to house it. He died on April 24, 1938 --- three weeks before the opening of the Cloisters.

The Columbia Encyclopedia, et al.

Canon C. Leslie Glenn served under Dean Sayre and Bishop Creighton. Dean Sayre considered Canon Glenn his mentor, as they had known each other earlier in Massachusetts. Canon Glenn was a friend of the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving.

The pelican is mentioned in the King James version of the Bible: "I am like a pelican of the wilderness: I am like an owl of the desert." This was accepted as an allusion to Christ in the loneliness of the Passion. It is a symbol of the Atonement. In John 6:53: "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood dwelleth in me and I in him." A pelican feeding her young from her breast refers to the atoning work of Christ. John 6:53.

"Symbols of the Church," edited by Carroll E. Whittemore

The Honorable Larz Anderson was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium and later ambassador to Japan. He gave \$500,000 for the construction of St. Mary's Chapel.

A letter from Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to Bishop Freeman mentioned that Bishop Freeman wanted "roses on the wall and blue and purple flowers, especially purple flowers" in his garden.

The pie-shaped brick in the Shadow House came from Ellerslie Plantation, near Petersburg in southeast Virginia.

The plaques of Alice Strong and Bessie Huidekoper Fay were carved into the bluestone walls of the lower border. The faces of the plaques were shaved flat and then inscribed. Bluestone is considered a local building stone.

The Rosalind Wright Memorial fountain, designed by Alice Strong, was planned as a children's fountain. Unfortunately, it never worked very well.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons was the second president of All Hallows Guild, and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman was the first president. Mrs. Bratenahl was the treasurer.

The Wayside Cross was originally at the end of the rose garden where the statue of the Prodigal Son now stands. Mrs. R. Barrett Browning, daughter-in-law of the poet, gave the plants between the stones at the base of the Cross.

The perennial border walkway is lined with curbstones hand-cut by unskilled laborers and laid in the streets of Alexandria, Virginia, by Hessian soldiers captured in the American Revolution.

The Bishop's Garden, A Revelation of God's Beauty, 1985

Catherine of Alexandria was a saint who lived c. 310 A.D. She was a very learned woman, a virgin and a Christian martyr. She was condemned to die on the wheel but was saved by a miracle and later beheaded. Her principal shrine is the great monastery of Mt. Sinai.

The Columbia Encyclopedia

The 'Mrs. George C. Thomas' rose is above the bas relief of the kneeling figure.

Cathedral Age, Midsummer, 1931

The bas relief of four figures above the upper perennial border is of "Saints, martyrs, and unknown heroes."

Cathedral Age, Spring, 1931

The plaque to Mrs. Bratenahl was originally to be a bronze plaque in the Norman Court.

Mrs. Bratenahl wrote *A Garden for the Ages*, and *Historic Trees, Boxwood, Yew, and Stone, Some Unusual Material on a Cathedral Hillside*.

The Cathedral's Department of Central Files as such has been renamed Cathedral Archives. Some files have moved to other locations, according to Dr. Richard Hewlett, historiographer and archivist. George Grey Barnard's file was believed to be in Central Files.

"Between the years 1925-1928, forty-four garden clubs all over the country made the Bishop's Garden possible."

Elinor T. Douglas, *Cathedral Age*, Fall, 1962

"The amount of money turned over each year from the Guild to the Cathedral is a very substantial sum."

Elinor T. Douglas, *Cathedral Age*, Fall, 1962

The romance of Abelard and Heloise is one of the most famous in history. Abelard was a French scholastic philosopher, teacher, and theologian. He lived from 1079-1141. Heloise's uncle, Fulbert, canon of Notre Dame, hired Abelard as a tutor. A secret marriage took place after Abelard and Heloise had a son. Fulbert treated Heloise so badly that Abelard put her secretly in a convent. Fulbert thought Abelard was going to abandon her so he had some ruffians attack and emasculate him. Abelard established a monastery called Paraclete. He gave it to Heloise when he was called as abbot to another monastery. He fell ill in Cluny where he died. He and Heloise were buried in Paraclete and eventually were buried in Pere-Lachaise cemetery in Paris.

The Columbia Encyclopedia

The lower wooden base of the statue of the Prodigal Son was replaced by a permanent base and pedestal of Aquia Creek sandstone.

Building Committee minutes, April 12, 1960

At the dedication of the Pilgrim Steps, Bishop Freeman officiated. The Honorable George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Washington National Cathedral, gave the address. The planting of box, yew, holly, and magnolia on either side of the steps to the Samuel Yellin gates were also given by the Roland Leslie Taylors. The plaque of the Pilgrim Steps is inserted on Aquia Creek sandstone. The Taylors' two grandsons drew aside a heavy covering of ivy vines to unveil the plaque.

Cathedral Age, Midsummer, 1930

Aquia Creek is a tributary of the tidal segment of the Potomac River located in Northern Virginia. The creek's headwaters lie in southeastern Fauquier County and it empties into the Potomac at

Brent Point in Stafford County, 45 miles south of Washington, D.C. Both the U.S. Capitol and the White House are built of Aquia Creek sandstone.

Senator George Wharton Pepper was Frances Lucas's uncle and was very helpful to Canon Lucas in becoming head of St. Albans School, according to Mrs. Alice Davison. Senator Pepper, who lived in Philadelphia, served one term in the U.S. Senate and was a member of the Cathedral Chapter.

In preparation for placing the George Washington statue, "Masons had been chipping away at the old retaining wall, knocking a big hole in it and building another wall farther back toward the oak woods. Originally, the statue was to have been placed in front of the wall, but when the full-size model of the pedestal was put up in its planned location, it was obvious at once that the fore-shortening would be so great that the beauty of the statue would be lost and it would be much too close to the steps. The first wall had been built during the spring of 1954 to make a place to plant some beautiful tree box given by Admiral and Mrs. Neill Phillips. The box had to be moved that summer as Admiral and Mrs. Phillips were remodeling a house. Because the lower plaza is made of filled land, in some places the foundations for the walls and statue had to go down 15 feet to reach solid ground."

Elinor T. Douglas, *Cathedral Age*, Summer, 1959

One agate eye of the horse was stolen.

In a letter from Bishop Freeman to D.W. Knowlton dated June 4, 1940, there is reference to Mrs. [James] Parmalee's gift of \$1900 for the east wall of the Bishop's Garden. The stone wall south of the Deanery [now Sayre House] was a bequest to All Hallows Guild in the will of Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, a lawyer from Michigan. He had served as U.S. Ambassador to Japan (1921-2) and Mexico (1924).

The Huidekoper perennial garden cost \$12,309.88. *Cathedral Age*, December, 1978

The Huidekoper plaque cost between \$500 and \$700.

The cost of the Carolingian Font was \$6,000.

Mrs. Alice Strong gave \$21,000 for the Japanese-style bridge in the Olmsted Woods.

The sprinkling system in the Bishop's Garden, which was part of the Frank Wisner bequest, cost just under \$8,000. Mrs. Frank Wisner was All Hallows Guild Garden Committee chair for two years.

In 1955, the Cathedral received the Founder's Fund Award of the Garden Club of America for the creation of the Woodland Path in the Olmsted Woods. The award was \$1,500.

The Olmsted Plan called for a wall to enclose the entire Close containing twelve gates named for the twelve Apostles. The wall and gate on Woodley Road by the College of Preachers were built and the gate was named St. Matthew's Gate. It was given by Alexander Smith Cochran who gave the money for the College of Preachers.

Notes and Chronology, 1813-1936, Julie Cross

It took four years to finish the North Garth and fountain. Mr. Meade Palmer, landscape architect of Warrenton, Virginia, designed the Garth. "As the finished Cathedral will contain nearly two hundred pieces of interior statuary, [Dean Sayre] suggested this fountain piece might be of a contemporary design suitable to live with the soaring gothic buttresses. He believed it should be

abstract with a sense of beauty and intrinsic value of its own. It would be a new creation, offering its own beauty to the Garth. This idea was adopted by the building committee.”

Richard T. Feller, *Cathedral Age*, Summer, 1969

There were almost a dozen proposals submitted for the design of the fountain.

The Provost, Canon Charles Perry, suggested that the name of Bishop John Walker be added to the plaque that Mr. Hugh Adams wanted to donate in memory of his two friends, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Strawbridge.

General Edward Braddock and the French and Indian War (1754-1763): The battle of Fort Duquesne took place July 9, 1775. General Braddock was commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. His immediate objective was the French stronghold at the forks of the Ohio River (Fort Duquesne). Some 700 colonial militiamen and 1400 British regulars made up his army. George Washington was aide-de-camp to General Braddock. While crossing the Monongahela River, Braddock was met with a force of 900 --- many Indians, a few French, and some Canadians. Not used to Indian-style warfare of hiding behind trees and in ravines, it became a bloody rout. General Braddock had four horses shot from under him. 977 of his men were killed or wounded. General Braddock was mortally wounded and was buried near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

The Columbia Encyclopedia

The pool in the herb garden next to the Herb Cottage originally had a lead lining with water dripping in it. The thought was that it would attract public attention with a display of herbs. The cost would be \$800 which All Hallows Guild said it could afford.

Building Committee minutes, September 27, 1960

The rebuilding of the wall along the Herb Cottage had been substantially completed and was now ready for replanting.

Building Committee minutes, October 9, 1961

A Mr. Flannery on Capitol Hill said that he would make the Peace Cross for \$400. Two weeks before the dedication, Bishop Satterlee heard from the superintendent of the B&O Railroad that the car on which the stone had been placed had been lost. The superintendent promised that the moment the car came on his line he would have it attached to an express train to Washington. On October 10, Bishop Satterlee sent Rev. Bratenahl to locate the freight car. Within the hour, the train was found. Mr. Flannery and his men were able to finish the Peace Cross working day and night in time for the dedication.

Cathedral Archives, files and notes of Bishop Satterlee

“St. Alban’s [Church] beginning may have been – on a day in 1813 when Joseph Nourse, first Registrar of the Treasury under George Washington, walked a wooded hill overlooking the farm he had purchased at the junction of Woodley Lane and Tennalytown Road (now Wisconsin Avenue). He called the hill Mount Alban because it reminded him of the sloping hillside in Britain where a Roman soldier named Alban was martyred for proclaiming his faith in Christ. When Joseph Nourse reached home that day he told his children that one day a church should be built on the hill, a wish he often repeated and lived to pass on to his grandchildren. They remembered.”

The Story of St. Alban’s, John F. Shanklin, 1979

The Landmark Sundial and Open Air Altar has a cross marked on it with the following words: St. Peter and St. Paul transfiguration, Michaelmas, All Saints, and Advent on the left. Whitsunday, Ascension, Easter, again Easter, Lent, Epiphany, and Christmas are on the right.

The inscription around the upper edge of the Open Air Altar is taken from Malachi, Chapter 1, Verse 11. The entire verse reads: "For from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles (the revised standard version of the Bible says 'nations') and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name and a pure offering for my name shall be great among the heathen, (the revised standard version of the Bible says 'nations') saith the Lord of hosts." A portion of this inscription is visible but some of it has been obliterated.

The Glastonbury thorn tree: "Stanley Austin, son of the then-Poet Laureate of England and owner of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, in 1890 gave a cutting from his celebrated Thorn to Bishop Satterlee. The slip was brought home and planted in its present position. There is a venerable tradition that after the Ascension of Our Lord, Joseph of Arimathea went to Britain. On arriving at what is now Glastonbury, it is said that he planted his staff in the ground as a token that there he would remain and begin his mission of evangelization. The staff thus took root and grew into a tree which was regarded for centuries with such reverence that it was cut down by a Puritan fanatic in the 17th century as an object of superstition. Soon a new growth sprang up from the original roots and it is from that shoot that the present tree is a cutting. The Glastonbury Thorn has the peculiarity that it blooms irregularly. True to the tradition for which there is reasonable evidence extending back to the 17th century, this tree occasionally blossoms on Christmas Day. To carry the story one step further, it is said that in medieval times whenever English Royalty visited Glastonbury, a bit of bloom was plucked, placed in a silver box, and presented to the member of the royal family making the visit. In 1919, the Prince of Wales visited the Washington Cathedral. Although it was the month of November, the tree shot forth several blossoms. They were plucked, placed in a silver box, and presented to him by the Bishop of Washington on the day of his visit. The Prince of Wales planted near the Peace Cross an oak tree which is marked by a bronze tablet."

A View Book of Washington Cathedral, printed by the National Cathedral Association

William Paret was Bishop of Maryland when the Charter was granted to the Washington National Cathedral. His name is on the Charter. He served for about two years: 1893-1895. He appointed George William Douglas as the first dean of the Cathedral Foundation. He served for two years, 1893 -1895. The Diocese of Washington was established in 1895 and Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee was consecrated as first bishop of Washington. When Alfred Harding became the second bishop of Washington, he also served as the dean of the Cathedral until he appointed George C. F. Bratenahl in 1916. Cathedral Archives, office files

Bishops of Washington: Bishop Satterlee (1886 -1908); Bishop Harding (1909 -1923); Bishop Freeman (1923 -1942); Bishop Dun (1944 -1962); Bishop Creighton (1962 - 1977); Bishop Walker (1977-1989); Bishop Haines: 1990 - 2000; Bishop Dixon (acting): 2000 - 2002; Bishop Chane (2002 - present)

The inscription at the very top of the Peace Cross reads: *In Nomine Partis Et Filii Et Spiritus. Scriptus Ordo Symbolum Mysterium.*

A garth is defined as a green square in a cloister.

Lych in Saxon means corpse. A lych gate, common in Britain in the 1500s, usually was made in stone and wood and had a high-pitched roof and open sides. Normally the gates were built at the entrance walkway to a church or cemetery to provide space for the arrival of a coffin.

The Story of St. Alban's, John F. Shanklin, 1979

The Foundation Stone lies directly under the High Altar. It is under the tombs of Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee directly behind the altar in Bethlehem Chapel.

Cathedral Age, Summer, 1957