February 10, 1904

The Misses Butts,

Kenwood Institute, Chicago.

Dear Mesdames:

I regret very much that my present condition of health does not permit me to call upon you in reference to the transfer of the Kenwood School. I appreciate also the fact that it is a matter of great consequence. Your representative, Mr. Pease, has written to me under date of February fourth, suggesting that the sum of $20,000 is the value placed upon the school. I am sure that I have given you evidence of my interest in you and of the fact that I desire you to secure from the school all that can possibly be obtained. I regret to say, however, that I cannot make up my mind that the school is worth this sum of money. You will agree with me that the great factor in the school was Miss Annice Butts, and that in losing her the school has lost a large element of its value. I have said to Mr. Pease that in my opinion a fair sum to be paid for the school would be $2,000. cash and $2,000. during four successive years, out of the revenue of the school. In case the schools should not yeâld the revenue one year but sh
should yield it in another, the amount to be cumulative so that in four years the full amount, $8,000, if possible, would be paid, making a total of $10,000. I do not see how any one looking at the matter from the financial point of view could do better than this, and I am quite sure that no one whom the University would wish to recognize as principal of the school would undertake more than this. The great question in my mind is to secure some person whose work would be so satisfactory that you would be sure of $10,000, clear, in cash, for the school, to be paid in five instalments within four years.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
Your very truly,

[Signature]
Dear President Harper:

I have visited the Renwood Institute three times during the past quarter. And have seen all the work in English and part of that in history. I should have been glad to go often, but each visit necessitated rearrangement of postponement of my regular work at the University. One of my visits to the Institute occurred on the day devoted to examinations, and so counted for nothing. Purely my observations in following the several classes were limited, and I should hesitate to draw conclusions unfavorable to the character of the instruction offered by individual teachers. Fortunately, this is not necessary. So far as my observations went, I can report favorably of the instruction in English and history. In the former branch Miss Symm's work, with pupils varying in age from (I should say) eight or ten to seventeen, interested me extremely. My
judgment of her value as a teacher is confirmed by the opinion which Miss Damon and the readers in English have formed of her instruction from papers submitted to them. I should point out, however, that no teacher of composition can give five successive hours to classes and still have time and strength for the amount of them-
reading and personal consultation that is absolutely necessary.

As to the school as a whole, I found reason to suspect great faults in management. There are two hundred thirty-five pupils; too many, in my judgment, in the size of the building and the size of teachers. Pupils are received at any time (I was given to understand) without preliminary examination, and placed in the various classes according to the principal's idea of their proficiency, and the time they expect to spend at the Institute. I gathered from the catalogue that pupils were graded by years (first year, second year, etc.), but teachers were seldom able to tell me in regard to a certain pupil what her year was, how long she would remain in the school, etc. In short, the organization of the
Some work — a defect of some importance in view of the number in attendance. The lack of any principle of selection results in inequality among pupils attending the same class. I noticed girls in almost every class who apparently comprehended little or none of the subject under discussion — conscientious persons. I was informed, but uncorrectly, that — whose presence must have been an annoyance to the teacher and a hindrance to the class.

The same lack of system which attends the admission of pupils seems to exist in regard to their departure to higher institutions. I have written to friends in the faculties of Vassar & Wellesley in reference to the status there of recent graduates of the Kenwood Institute. From both colleges I have received unfavorable replies. From both the emphasis comes that girls are sent up from the Kenwood Institute unprepared to do college work. As my information is personal, I cannot make it part of this report, but I shall be glad to show the letters to you personally if you wish. I should hesitate to place the blame in this state of things upon individual teachers. I have in my Freshman Class a girl from the Institute, certified as prepared in English, who had omitted the study
While at the school, I was much altogether less frequently under Miss Symmes' instruction. I have not had an opportunity to follow up the cases of badly prepared pupils reported from Vassar and Wellesley, and find out who is responsible for sending them. From Vassar comes specific criticism of the work of these pupils in English, it may appear on inquiry that Miss Symmes has been lax. However, I am inclined to believe that in this school, as in others, the responsibility for the too lavish granting of certificates rests directly, as well as indirectly, with the principal.

To sum up, there are good teachers in the school, some good work is being done. These teachers are told, are obliged to spend as much time in school clubs as those in public schools—more in some cases. The management is inclined to be indiscriminating in admitting pupils and possible incompetent in granting certificates. The "affiliation" of the institution with the University of Chicago is not a source of credit to the latter. There are several students now in the University who were prepared for college, and well prepared, at the Kenwood Institute. One of them told me recently that she would hesitate to recommend the school at the present time—a fact which seems to point to a change in
the Nurse within the last few years.

Before closing I should recommend that, if the

interest of the University in the affiliated schools extends
so far as the physical well-being of pupils in the latter,
a properly qualified person should be sent to inspect
the sanitary condition of the building occupied by the

Institute. In such matters as school-room furniture,
light, air-space, etc., the accommodations seemed to
be far behind those of the average public-school building.

Classes are regularly held in the basement.

Very truly yours,

Robert Nurse Lovett.
It was never intended that law enforcement should ever have
the power of life and death. It is not the function of
police to act as agents of the state, but rather to serve
as agents of the people. The police must be impartial
in the performance of their duties and must respect
the rights of all individuals.

I am not averse to the concept of a police force that
is trained and equipped to handle emergencies. But
such a force must be subject to strict control and
oversight by an independent body to ensure that
it does not abuse its power.

In any case, the police must be answerable to the
law. They must be subject to the same laws and
standards of conduct as the rest of society. They
must not be allowed to act as a law unto themselves.

I am concerned that the police are being used as a
military force in areas where there is unrest. This is
contrary to the principles upon which law enforcement
is based.

I understand your concern for the security of the
state, but I believe that the use of force must always
be proportionate and necessary. The police must be
trained to handle protests and demonstrations with
patience and restraint.

I am excerpts from a speech by a prominent
lawmaker regarding the role of law enforcement.

[Signature]

[Date]
Suggestions on this subject.

I am sorry for the delay, but trust that any answer will relieve you of any doubt as to my attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

April the eleventh

Nineteen hundred and forty
Institutes it is my de-

line to conform in
everything to the ne-
cessities of the case.
If, as an affiliated
institution, it is nec-

essary for the Dean
to extricate the prin-
cipal as far as the
University is concerned
I shall not object pro-
vided there is no in-
of the University with Kenwood Institute as it was situated, the
Mrs. Stella Dyer Loring,
2978 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
My dear Mrs. Loring:

Your letter was received some ten days ago. I have been unable up to this time to take up these matters. I would not think it wise to recognize an appointee until position is

In reply to your suggestion concerning affiliation, I would say that it is understood, of course, that, affiliation once entered into, the institution continues until notification to the contrary is given. In accordance with this policy, the University will be pleased to continue affiliation with Kenwood Institute under its new management so long as the general policy of the school remains the same or, in case a policy equally satisfactory to the University is maintained.

Concerning the specific question raised, namely, the Deanship, I would say, that the name of Miss Faulkner is entirely satisfactory and I should be glad to approve of this appointment. But one or two questions suggest themselves, the answers to which I should like to have before formal action is taken. 1) What relationship will Miss Faulkner sustain to the Principal of the school? 2) Exactly what authority in the educational work of the school will be assigned to the Dean? As you are aware, in the arrangement...
of the University with Kenwood Institute as it was situated, the Dean, Mr. Grant, occupied a position, so far as educational questions were concerned, which was really superior to the position of the Principal; and as a matter of fact, in the publication of the circulars his name preceded that of the Principal. The University would not think it wise to recognize as Dean one whose position in the school was so subordinate that the general policy of the University could not be effectually worked out. At the same time it is to be understood that the University does not wish to assume any responsibility relating to the financial side of the work.

Awaiting further information on this point, I remain

Yours very truly,
October 23, 1908

My dear Mrs. Buckingham:

We have considered the matter of our recent conference with regard to affiliation with Kenwood Institute. You will of course remember that the affiliation of the University with that school has always been on the basis of a Dean who should be responsible for the scholarly work of the Institution. In that way we approved the arrangement with Mr. Grant and with Miss Faulkner. The one suggested by you would hardly meet the requirements of the University in such a case as this. We can only consider a renewal of affiliation if a Dean should be selected of quite unusual strength and experience in such matters. I recognize the infelicity of the arrangement whereby the Dean is made the basis; at the same time there does not seem to be any other way under the circumstances. It may be of course that the school will not wish to continue the affiliation on those terms, in which case I should not blame you.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Isabelle Buckingham,
Kenwood Institute, Chicago.
November 3, 1908

Dear Mrs. Buckingham:

I have been over the matter of our conference some time ago and am not able to suggest anyone for the Deanship of Kenwood Institute. I should not be willing to recommend anyone for whom I should not feel able to be fully responsible.

Regretting not to serve you, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Isabel C. Buckingham,
Kenwood Institute, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Buchanan,

I have been over the matter of our concern

since some time ago and am not able to suggest anyone for the post

at the Kennedy Institute. I would not be willing to recommend

anyone for whom I cannot feel able to give personal reference.

Harpooner not to receive you, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

T. McCann
Kennedy Institute, Chicago

[Card]
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:-

Miss Geneva Misener, at present of Rockford College, we should like to secure as Dean of the Kenwood Institute. Her work is known to you and many of the University Faculty I believe. I feel confident that in addition to her scholarship Miss Misener has shown executive ability, not only in the arrangement of programmes, but in the control and government of pupils.

Mrs. Loring and I desire that the cordial relations which have always existed between the University of Chicago and the Kenwood Institute shall continue, and we shall always do all in our power to maintain the reputation of this school.

I have asked your Secretary to arrange an interview with you, and I shall hope to see you soon. I shall be much obliged if you will reply to my letter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Isabel E. Buckingham.
February 1, 1909

Dear Mrs. Buckingham:-

Your favor of the 28th of January with regard to Miss Misener is received. We have a high opinion of Miss Misener's qualifications, and certainly should approve her appointment as Dean of Kenwood Institute. May I say in this connection that as in the case of previous Deans the University will understand that Miss Misener, so far as educational questions are concerned in the Institute, will have a free hand?

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Isabel C. Buckingham,
The Kenwood Institute,
4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Bookkeeper:

Your reply of the 28th of January with

regard to the transfer to Dayman is exactly of

Miss Mears' disappointment and considerable support per

appointment as Dean of Kennedy Institute. May I ask in this connec-

tion that in the case of absence due to illness or

unexpected circumstances Miss Mears may be assigned to

concentrate on the Institute, with have a free hand.

With every good wishes,

Mr. James Bookkeeper,
The Kennedy Institute,
4600 Miller Avenue, Chicago
Chicago, Jan. 2nd, 1898.

In re Kenwood Institute.

Dear President Harper:

I have visited the Kenwood Institute three times during the past quarter, and have seen all the work in English, and part of that in history. I should have been glad to go oftener, but each visit necessitated rearrangement or postponement of my regular work at the University. One of my visits to the Institute occurred on the day devoted to examinations, and so counted for nothing. Thus my opportunities for following the several classes were limited, and I should hesitate to draw conclusions unfavorable to the character of instruction offered by individual teachers. Fortunately, this is not necessary. So far as my observation went, I can report favorably of the instruction in English and history. In the former branch Miss Symmes' work, with pupils varying in age from (I should say) eight or ten to seventeen, interested me extremely. My judgment of her value as a teacher is confirmed by the opinion which Mr. Damon and the readers in English have formed of her instruction from papers submitted to them. I should point out, however, that no teacher of composition can give five successive hours to classes, and still have time and strength for the amount of theme-reading and personal consultation that is absolutely necessary.

As to the school as a whole, I found reason to suspect grave faults in management. There are two hundred thirty-five pupils, too many, in my judgment, for the size of the building and the force of teachers. Pupils are received at any time (I was given to understand) without preliminary examination, and placed in the various classes according to the principal's idea of their proficiency, and the time they expect to spend at the Institute. I gathered from the catalogue that pupils were graded by years, (first year, second year, etc.), but teach-
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The same lack of system which attends the admission of pupils seems to exist in regard to their departure to higher institutions. I have written to friends in the faculties of Vassar and Wellesley in reference to the status there of recent graduates of the Kenwood Institute, and from both colleges I have received unfavorable replies. From both the complaint comes that girls are sent up from the Kenwood Institute unprepared to do college work. As my information is private, I cannot make it part of a report, but I shall be glad to show the letters to you personally if you wish. I should hesitate to place the blame for this state of things upon individual teachers. I have in my Freshman class a girl from the Institute, certified as prepared in English, who had omitted the study of that branch altogether while at the school, and consequently had never been under Miss Symmes' instruction. I have not had an opportunity to follow up the cases of badly prepared pupils reported from Vassar and Wellesley, and find out who is responsible for sending them. From Vassar comes specific criticism of the work of these pupils in English, and it may appear on inquiry that Miss Symmes has been lax. However, I am inclined to believe that in this school, as in others, the responsibility for the too lavish granting of certificates rests directly, as well as indirectly, with the principal.
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etc., the accommodations seemed to me far behind those of the average
public-school building. Classes are regularly held in the basement.

Very truly yours
A NEW DEPARTURE.

Kenwood Institute to establish a branch school in Paris, France.

Development of the work of the affiliated academies of the University.

President Harper's statement of the objects of the new enterprise.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, yesterday announced a new feature of the work of the affiliated academies of the University.

For several years it has been his plan, ultimately, to establish an institution under the control of the University, in Paris, Berlin, and other European centers, so that students of school and college age whose parents are traveling abroad might have the benefit of foreign residence without obstructing the progress of their studies. The first step in this direction has been taken by Miss Butts, the principal of the Kenwood Institute for Girls, which is one of the oldest of the affiliated academies of the University. In the catalogue of the Kenwood Institute which has just come from the press, the announcement is made that the work of the Institute will be extended, and that the American Home School for Girls will be opened at 20 Rue de Longchamp, in Paris, October fifteenth, as a part of the Kenwood Institute. The work will be under the immediate charge of Miss Elizabeth Wallace, heretofore instructor of French at the University of Chicago and head of Beecher Hall; and of Miss Emma Baird, who for many years
A NEW PROJECT

Kenwood Institute of Chicago is pleased to invite several prominent figures in the field of African American education to the Midwest.

This international conference, the American-Canadian Conference on the Problems of American-Canadian Relations, will be held at the University of Chicago.

The conference will address issues such as immigration, economic development, and cultural exchange.

Participants include leading scholars, policymakers, and representatives from various organizations.

The conference will conclude with a gala dinner, where attendees will have the opportunity to network and celebrate the occasion.

We hope you will join us for this important event at the University of Chicago and the Kenwood Institute.
was principal of a girls' school in Kansas City. Both of these ladies have had the advantage of extensive European travel.

All the work done at the Paris School will be under the supervision of the Board of Affiliations of the University of Chicago, and for all such work credit will be given at the University of Chicago major for major. Such courses of Preparatory work will be given as will enable students to proceed with their Preparatory Studies without loss of time, while students who have already entered college may go on with their college work under unusually favorable circumstances. The advantage of a carefully protected life in Paris will thus be extended alike to preparatory and college students, who will enjoy the privileges and be subject to the restraints that prevail in well ordered houses in America.

The opportunities for studying Modern Languages and Music and Art are nowhere else so good as in Paris; and it is believed that this school will furnish advantages that cannot be otherwise obtained. The principals, by reason of their varied residence abroad, have become perfectly familiar with foreign customs and usages, and by their large acquaintance will be able to offer their pupils many unusual social privileges.

The other teachers in the school will be selected in Paris, and will be specialists in the branches that they teach.

The entire cost for the school year of thirty-six weeks, beginning October fifteenth, 1901, will be $1,000. This will
was provided of a little company in Kansas City, head of three

I have not had the opportunity of expressing my own views of the new and old school. I will not speak

about the rise of the home of Attitudes and the importance of the Church, and (who are) not only upon this matter, but also

varieties of Chinese mothers for women, and a number of the proposition.

The opportunity for education is a part of the community. To a society of a certain age in the process of education, to a society of a certain age in the process of education, to a youth of certain age in the process of education, to a youth of certain age in the process of education, to a youth of certain age in the process of education.

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include board, room, fuel, lights, service, chaperonage and tuition in all branches of Preparatory and College work. This fee of $1,000 will also include passage from New York to Paris.

Tuition in Music, Drawing and Painting will be at Master's prices. Students will be received who desire to devote all their time to Music and Art, or to some special study. In such cases deductions will be made which will usually equal the amount of tuition paid for Music, Art or Special study.

For those who desire to travel on the continent during the Christmas or Easter holidays and the summer vacation, arrangements will be made.

Miss Elizabeth Wallace is already in Paris. Miss Emma Baird will go over the last week in June with a number of young ladies, to travel part of the summer. After the opening of the Kenwood Institute in Chicago, the first week in October, Miss Butts expects to sail by the Cunard Line with a number of young ladies for the Paris School, and a number of others who will remain in Paris for a time and then travel through France, Italy and England, returning about December 28th, from Naples.

Complete information in regard to the Paris School may be obtained from Miss Butts, the Principal of Kenwood Institute, or from Miss Elizabeth Wallace, 20 Rue de Longchamp, Paris, France.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:-

Your favor of the First of February approving the appointment of Miss Misener as Dean of The Kenwood Institute is received. Mrs. Loring and I are very glad that she meets with your approval. I beg to assure the University, through you, that Miss Misener will be allowed a free hand in all educational matters; and that it will always be my interest and pleasure to further all that is done in The Kenwood Institute to make it strong educationally. That point affects most vitally the success of the school.

As the representative of an Affiliated School I took your time, knowing how busy you are, to tell you some of the facts which brought about the present situation. In my effort to be brief, and to burden you as little as possible, I omitted to say some things which perhaps you should know in view of certain criticism of me which I have heard has been made at the University. I would add that I have kept some correspondence between the present Dean and myself, and which you may see if you wish; also, that only last winter, after four years association with me, she made an effort to purchase an interest in the school.

With thanks for the courtesy of your time, I am

Very truly yours,

Isabel Buckingham.
President ruby, President:  
University of Chicago

Dear President Ruby:

You have heard of the first of several appointments

the superintendent of A. W. Hainsworth as Dean of the Kenyon Institute in

recently. I have only just met the meeting with your

recommendation. I am honored to announce the University's appointment of your new Dean.

M. Ainsworth's new position in administrative matters and

that it will allow for my interest in pleasure to further and to

further the Kenyon Institute to make it an effective and

vital part of the college.

As the representative of the Affiliated Schools, I have
taken the liberty of sending you some of the recent progress

knowing how much you care to tell you some of the latest projects

that the president is interested in. In my efforts to be patient and to

inform you as little as possible, I am committed to sending you more

information in the future. I have read

some correspondence between the president and myself and

wish to mention it if you wish. It is not only that writer, after your

appearance association with me, the writer as effort to improve an interest

in the school.

With thanks for the courtesy at your time, I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Feb. 15, 1904.

Miss Elizabeth Faulkner,
Kenwood Institute, Chicago.

My dear Miss Faulkner:

I have before me your letter of February 12th. After studying the questions you have written, I find I am not in a position to answer them. I have no plans for the future of Kenwood Institute, except that in some way or other it shall be taken hold of by some one who has the intellectual and business ability to carry it forward. One of the most important points in this connection will be the matter of money. It is not a question simply of money to purchase the school, but of money to carry the school and make it successful for the first year or two, within which time certainly there will be a falling off. I shall myself be a good deal surprised if quite a sum of money in addition to the purchase sum is not required. The University is very anxious that there shall be no entanglements of any kind of a financial character, and would be as anxious almost in reference to this part of the matter as in reference to the educational, since the latter is so dependent upon the former.

These then are the facts. I have no plans that are inconsistent with a good organization, business and educational, which you, Miss Robertson, or anybody else may suggest.
E. F. #2.

I think you ought to keep in mind, however, that successful arrangements for carrying on the school must include, as above stated, financial security for the future as well as for the present, and this means further that there must be a Board of Trustees who will take some responsibility. The University does not wish to be associated with a school which does not have a Board of Trustees.

I think this explains the situation as well as I can make it.

Yours very truly,
98 Oakwood Avenue - Chicago.  
February 12, 1904.

William R. Harper,  
Tinley Park, Ill.

dear President Harper,

You don't know how sorry I am to bring into your sick room any questions about my own personal affairs, but it seems impossible to avoid it.

The present owners of Kenwood Institute, personally and through their representative, Mr. Pease, have expressed a desire, I might even say, a preference that I should buy out the interest held by Miss Kriets and should become her successor.

I have communicated this fact to some intimate friends of mine, of unlimited means and social prominence, whose name...
negotiations?
(2) Would you prefer that I should
step aside and give a clear field to
Miss Robertson? **Yes.**
(3) If I should successfully conclude ar-
rangements to carry on the school in my
own name, could I count on the support of
the University and of yourself? **Yes.**
You will readily see that if the answer
to any one of these questions is unfavorable,
it will be at once stop all my negotiations. Let
me also add that I shall gladly lend my
efforts and energy to further any plans
you may have, so far as I have the ability.
Thanking you in advance for your reply,
and extending my best wishes for your recovery
very speedily, I am most truly,
Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Faulkner.