CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  Burton, Ernest DeWitt  File No.

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"Tuesday" 1892
June 3 1894
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July 6 "
August 19 "
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To the Parents and Guardians of Undergraduate Students in The University of Chicago

Dear Friends

I am writing this as a personal letter to each of you with the desire to promote cordial relations and effective co-operation between the University and the homes from which its students come. The home and the school are among the most important of the factors that enter into the process of education.

Parents give to their children the opportunity of studying at the University in order to enable them to fill positions of greater usefulness and honor in life. The University in receiving them is actively and profoundly concerned not only for the scholarly attainments of students, but also for their moral character. It maintains several agencies expressly for the purpose of developing high ideals. It desires its students to know that it expects from them temperance, honesty, cleanliness of life, honorable dealings in athletics, and public spirit in university and civic affairs. These moral achievements are as indispensable to the approval of the University as are scholarly attainments.

In a small college practically the whole life of the student during term time is spent in the atmosphere of the college. The case is quite different with the students of a university in a city. In such an institution many students spend only a portion of each day or week at the university. They bring to the university the standards and convictions which have been established at home, and they carry to the home the ideals of which they become conscious at the university. The University recognizes its responsibility in this constant interchange and invites the cooperation of the home in making it beneficial in both directions. It is eager to help to make the student's contribution to the home life the best possible. It welcomes all the aid which the home can give to the maintenance of high ideals in the college.

The University desires that religion shall be an ennobling influence in the life of every student. It cannot and does not insist on
any one creed to the exclusion of others, recognizing that each student must discover and follow the type of religious devotion which will be most honestly fruitful in his life. But it earnestly covets the reinforcement by the home of its conviction that sincere religion is a vital element of life.

Encouraging thoughtfulness, and recognizing the personal responsibility of the student for his convictions and conduct, the University recognizes also the necessity of law, of respect for it, and of obedience to it. It believes that this attitude is essential to good citizenship and to sound character. It pledges itself not to break down by its influence the respect for law which the home inculcates and earnestly invites the co-operation of the home in developing it.

It is our ambition to make the University a place of happiness, and college days a time of joy. Physical exercise, sports, entertainments, companionship, all have their place in college life. But its purpose is nevertheless a serious one. If a boy or girl goes to college with no higher aim than to spend four years in an agreeable social atmosphere, aimlessness and frivolity are almost inevitable. The true end of a college education is to equip men and women with the knowledge and the good judgment and the social habits which make them capable of leadership and good citizenship. In the task of cultivating a recognition of this fact, the University needs again the co-operation of the home and seeks to give such co-operation to the home.

In short, we are partners in a common enterprise, that of the training of young men and women in openness of mind and love of truth, the inculcation of right ideals, the development of them into personalities capable of the largest participation in the real good of life, and the largest service to society. To the achievement of these results in the largest possible measure, the University pledges its efforts, and invites the hearty co-operation of the parents of all its students.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

President.
RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, the student's academic performance and overall contribution show a strong potential for further development and success in their academic journey. Therefore, the recommendation is to continue to support and encourage the student to pursue higher education with dedication and perseverance. Additionally, the recommendation is to provide additional resources and opportunities to enhance the student's skills and knowledge.

Date: [Insert Date]

[Signature]

[Name]
Hörtelestrasse 6. J. L.
Leipzig, Germany Oct 7, 1887

Professor William R. Harper, Ph.D.

My Dear Sir,

I regret greatly the necessity of writing the answer that I must write in reply to your favor of Sept 26th.

I cannot write the book within the time you mention. I very greatly dislike to write this not only because I should have been glad to make my own account to you but also and more especially because I dislike to give up doing what I have promised to do, and yet more because I fear that the course I have seemed so compelled to pursue has been the cause of serious inconvenience to you.

I assure you that while I have been so long silent it has not been because I have forgotten that I was to write the book...
Though having it constantly in mind, I found it quite impossible to do anything before I left home in June. Indeed I could do to get through the years. On shipboard I was too sick to read, to say nothing of writing. About a week after I reached England I was taken ill with pneumonia. The attack was not severe at the outset, but very slow in recovering from it. Indeed it was nearly the end of August before I was able to leave England for the Continent; and up to that time I had been unable to do any serious work. Though much better when I left England, yet the journey to keep the danger taken by easy stages as reduced my strength, and for a little time after I arrived here about the 20th of September I feared that I should have to give up all hope of study for some time and go further south as my English physician had told me I ought have to do. In a month, however, I have been improving in health and fully expect to be able to do some work this Winter, tho' not my usual amount. Two different questions need to be answered. Why have I not informed you before that I could not write the book? Because I did not understand—I had forgotten if you told me that the book must be ready as early as January or February; and because I had a very strong reluctance to throw up my task that I had once undertaken, or promised to undertake. Several times there been on the point of writing you, but the hope of sooner being better health has deterred me. Why can I not at once take hold and push the book through by January or February? This might possibly be done. But I am quite sure it is not best to under- take it. While I confidently expect the milk this Autumn, it is not best for a man who has already disappointed you so often. Then not...
book has resulted in nothing but delay and disappointment. Earnestly hope that you may be more fortunate in your next selection.

Mr. Burton joins me in kind regards to yourself and Mr. Harper.

Your most truly,

Ernest B. Burton
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Newton Centre, Mass. Jan 3, 1871

My dear Dr. Harper,

I am greatly obliged to you for the privilege of examining your "Partial Report." I am sorry that the unusual pressure of examination and "vacation" work has delayed my answer till this answer can be only a matter of curiosity.

The plan has greatly interested me and seems true in its main features admirable.

I should have questioned a little the propriety of making the condition of entrance in any degree dependent on what they are or may be made in any other college (p. 7. point 8).

Is it altogether certain, that no man will be worth having as Professor who is unable to teach 10 or 12 hours a week, though voluntary?
do you intend this? But there are men
trifles in a plan marvellous for its
completeness and admirable in all
essential particulars, as far as
one able to judge.

Thanking you again for a sight
of this document, I return the same

Sincerely yours,

Ernest B. Drury
My dear Doctor Harper,

I have given considerable thought to the question which you proposed in our conversation last Monday evening. It is not six daylight yet, but I see enough to perceive that the question may turn on a balance of many considerations, some of them small in themselves. I am resolved at least to consider the matter carefully, and for that reason desire to know somewhat definitely what the position is which is to be filled. I want to write down here for you to answer if you will a number of questions, some of them touched upon in our conversation last Monday, others not. I include the former that I may correct or confirm the impression which I received.

1. Is it your thought that the instructor whom you are now seeking— if I should prem...
to be the man—should be the head of the New Testament department, and as such have the "right and duty" assigned Heads of departments in Official Bulletin No. 1, p. 11.

2. How largely will the head of the department assume responsibility in the fixing of the policy of the department, selecting the associate instructor, etc., and how largely will these functions devolve upon the Dean of the Faculty or the President of the University?

3. I understand that it is your intention and expectation to build up a strong New Testament department, something worthy of the name of a "school," giving instruction in all lines of N.T. study, having eventually them a four instructor (professor ranks) and doing work in the University as well as in the Divinity School, and that the head of the N.T. department will have your cooperation.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
in realizing this ideal as rapidly as is consistent with the other interests of the University. Am I right in this understanding?

4. Can there be assistant-professor, instructor, or tutor from the beginning in addition to the head-professor?

5. If I come, will it be necessary for me to do any work outside my own department (other than not chiefly teaching but such miscellaneous duties in library management etc. etc. as I have been compelled to carry here), or can I give my undivided attention to studying and teaching the N.T.

6. Am I correct in my impression that eight hours a week is to be reckoned full class-room work for a teacher in the Divinity School?

7. Is regular work in the Divinity School definite at first at thirty weeks a year, and will all excuses about that appear?
by the Dean and President be credited
toward their vacation?

8. Do Dr. Hulbert or the Dean of the Divinity
School; if so, what sort of a man will he be
to work with?

9. When will it be necessary and desirable
for the Board to elect the proposed professor?

10. From what date will such professor
be reckoned as in the service of the University,
and when will his actual duties begin on
the ground begin?

11. Will you kindly state what you ex-
pectation about salary is, both as respect
the amount to start with and any
possible future change in such amount?

This is a long list of questions, but they all bear
with me inquiring in my mind which opportu-
nity the proposed position would give me to
become a thoroughly successful and useful teacher
April 11, 1891

Prof. W. R. Harper, Ph. D.

My dear Professor,

I have given careful consideration to your letter of March 7, and must answer that I do not see how I could accept a proposition from the Board of the Seminary at Chicago, made in accordance with the intimations in your letter.

I do not feel that thought to change my place of service except with the hope and expectation of becoming by such change more useful. I am moreover persuaded that what I need for the next ten or fifteen years in order to increase my usefulness is not so much a larger opportunity to tell what I know as a better opportunity to know something to tell. I
Concerning that my greatest need is broader and deeper scholarship. Now it does not
seem to me that the probability of my ac-
quiring this in case I go to Chicago is enou-
greater than in case I remain here to
justify me in making the change, in
which I necessarily exchange a
comparatively certain for a comparative
uncertainty. I recognize certain ad-
advantages in the situation at Chicago;
chief among them the six months' mor
study, by means of the six months less

teaching each year, and the opportuni
ty to accumulate vacations for a
year's study abroad now and then.

But on the other hand there are dis-
advantages. It is not quite certain
that I should have even a tutor to
help me in 1892. If I should go to
Chicago, I count it as well worth
certain that by that time I can have
that amount of assistance in my department here, and it looks to me as if a professor, coordinator assistant is likely to be hard at Newton as soon as at Chicago.

In the second place, the salary is uncertain at Chicago. It may be less than $3000 to begin with; no definite period is named after which it will be $3000, and there is no intimation, as I understand, that it will ever be more than that. I sympathize most heartily with your ambition to build up at Chicago, the best seminary in the land, and to make a New Testament department such as is not now in existence. If I could have a part in that work—and were competent for it—I could ask for no better opportunity in this country. But I do not believe that your object
can be attained either as respects the Seminary as a whole or the New Testament department in particular with salaries fixed at $3000 or less. I have tried living in $3000, and have some idea of what can be done with it. A man of small family can, with the drafts that are made upon him by reason of his position, buy the necessities of life, take a little summer vacation and carry a moderate life insurance. He can spare but little for books, but little for travel and study abroad, can spend nothing or next to nothing for clerks hire with which to hire himself if dreedgy and earn himself for his best work. Men who work under these conditions may do valuable work, but they cannot make the most of themselves, cannot build up the department, and the
Curricula which will surpass all
other. Professor in Union Seminary
receive $200 salary; those at Princeton
$200, and in neither case, if I remember
correctly, is the term longer than your
purposes.

Possibly I am mistaken, but I think I
would be willing to go to Chicago at a
financial sacrifice if I could thereby
increase my usefulness. But the condi-
tions as I understand them do not seem
to me to give assurance of such increase.

With the very high appreciative and
honored conferred by your most kind
suggestion and willingness to present my
name to your Board, and while I sym-
pathize sincerely with broad and
generous plans, I do not see my way
clear to give any encouragement that
I could consider favorably an
لا يوجد محتوى يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
offer of a professorship at Chicago on the conditions stated in your letter. There are other considerations which would have had to be considered if I had got beyond those I named, and which might have weighed one way or the other. But inasmuch as these enabled me to give you an answer to your question I did not think that I ought to delay my answer to consider them.

Most sincerely and cordially,

Ernest D. Brown
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
My dear Doctor Harper,

I am in receipt of another letter from Blakeslee, urging me that I should take the editorship of the lessons, and asking for telegraphic reply that he may go to press with the July lessons. Your telegram led me to look for a letter from you, which however has not yet come to hand. I dislike to give him any answer without something from you, since my contract was with you, and I have had from you at least no information that it is terminated. I suppose however that there is no reason to question the correctness of Mr. Blakeslee's statement that you and he have dissolved partnership.

I have already edited the July lessons, and in view of this fact and of Blakeslee's desire for an immediate answer, it seems best to telegraph him that he can use my name for July, leaving the further question for later decision. I wrote him yesterday suggesting this as a possible solution if he was compelled to print before I heard from you. I hope this will be satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest O. Burton
Needham, Mass. June 26 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

Is there room in that waste-basket for one more? I have a burden on my --- well, that part of the conscience that takes care of matters of mere courteous, and as I have been carrying it for some months, and as your shoulders are rather broader than mine I have concluded to unload it on to you. I do this the less reluctantly because in this case you can at once unload into the aforesaid basket. But now to come to the dreadful facts in the case. I have an uncle many years himself a College President, now an American Consul in Lyons France. He has a son, the vice-consul, who, the father thinks, could teach French and Spanish in the coming University. Graduate of Oberlin; 25 years or so old; good scholar--his father says; good boy too--according to the same unimpeachable authority; an ordained Congregational minister, though I think he has never been a pastor; once studied Hebrew with you, i.e., I presume, with some one of the lieutenants who personate you in the Correspondence school. His name is George Day Fairfield, his address, American Consulate Lyons France.

Do I recommend him for a tutorship? Nothing of the sort. I know next to nothing of the boy. I merely at the request
of the Father, made without the knowledge of the boy, mention to you his name. I admit at the outset that he is my own cousin, and have no mitigating facts to set against that damaging admission except that I have no interest in the fate of this letter. If you want a tutor in these languages—and I do not know but he could be ready in Italian also—perhaps this young man would serve your purpose. I am sorry that he is related to me—for his sake I mean—but that is a misfortune for which neither of us is responsible.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest D. Burton

Perhaps in my desire to make it clear that I do not in the least wish to push the name of this young man who has the misfortune to be my cousin, I really do him injustice. I think it very likely that he might do you excellent service, but I have no reason for thinking so except what appears above.

This letter calls for no answer.
to the letter make without the knowledge of the pay. men.

Plan to you phe same I shall of the course that give my
and concur may have no mitigation taken to see myself
that cannot say assistance -except that I have no interest in
the case of the letter If you want a copy to these men-

Express your best wishes for many years hence your brother

I am sorry that can be in the city to see you -but will not spend
part or travel for which purpose to this moment of us to be

perceive.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

6 worried us in our respect to make it clear that I go
not in the least wish to bring the name of this young man
who may have assistance to be in another I leal to him

interest in I think if we will not be what to you
excellent service and I have no reason to say that go

exceed your most special service.

Don't forget, write for no sooner.
Needham, Mass. June 28, 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

You perhaps know from Mr. Roberts that the Summer School at Cambridge found it expedient to dispense with my services. I shall be here with my father for some fifteen days.

I am flattered by your proposal that I write editorials for the STUDENT. Whether I can write anything that will do for that place I do not feel sure. I must take a day or two more to think of it. I will give you a definite answer very soon.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]
My dear [Name],

I am pleased to hear from you. It seems the Summer School at Cambridge has started and I am eager to keep in touch with you. I am happy to hear that you are enjoying your studies.

I appreciate your kind words in my letter. I am writing to express my gratitude for your generosity and support. I am also looking forward to your visit here soon.

I have been working hard and making progress in my studies. I hope to see you soon and we can discuss everything in detail.

Take care and stay in touch.

[Signature]

[Date]
Dec. 30, 1871

President WM. E. Harper, Ph. D., S.P.

My dear friend,

Thank your favor of the 28th. I expect to be at home next week, and shall be, as I always am, glad to see you. Will you honor me by coming to my house, or would the shock of descent from Almery still be too great? You will be welcome at my residence.

I have not quite given up getting the "Moods and Divers" published by The Scribners.

If you can do so with entire convenience let me know a few hours before your arrival, that I may plan to be at liberty when you come.

Yours truly

[Signature]
Jan. 7, 1892

My dear Dr. Harper,

When you asked me if

if you had a chance this week, it did

not occur to me to mention that I expected
to leave for Poughkeepsie 10:30 Saturday
morning, since I judged from your
letter that your visit would be in
the early part of the week.

I write now only to say that I hope
it may fit your convenience to come
with you proposed call before
9:05 Saturday morning or after my
return next Monday morning.

If it will be a convenience to you

I can delay my departure for Poughkeepsie
till some late train, 3 P.M. being about
as late as is practicable.

Yours truly, Ernest D. Burton.
December 5, 1913.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I enclose herewith the letter of Dr. Harper which I mentioned in our conversation the other day. It is, I think, the only autograph letter I ever received from him. It is rather odd that the letter bears no date than Tuesday, 1892. If it were of any consequence I could probably determine by reference to the letter to which it is an answer, of which I think I have a copy, what Tuesday it was.

I have no objection to sending this on to Mr. Stokes except that I wonder whether our own University ought not to preserve it purely as a memorial of President Harper, in view of the fact that so very few autograph letters of his are extant.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

Mr. David A. Robertson,

Faculty Exchange.

EDB-5

Dictated by Mr. Burton but signed in his absence.
My dear Professor Burton,

Your letter has been read twice. I do not believe that the matter will be settled as you have decided it. You ought to give me one more chance.

The situation at Leuven has been exaggerated to you by you. A great mistake has been made, I believe.
This from the bottom of my heart.

You may have done something to have committed yourself; you refer to bridges burned. I sincerely hope that the story is not absolutely closed. Give me at least a ray of hope.

Yours truly,

N. R. Harper

607 People Court

A.G.

My dear Dr. Harper,

To answer the question asked some weeks ago, I can furnish you two short editorials for the Student at the time you name, if you care to have such as I should write. I have thought of putting the matter in successive paragraphs.

The first article that I have in mind would be on the question: What is dogmatism? My thought is to give the various definitions which writers of today apparently give in their minds to this word and point out how very unlike these various things are, the object being of course to lead men to distinguish things that differ.

There might perhaps be a second one on: What is rationalism? on a similar plan and with similar aim.

The third, which indeed is a little more clearly worked out in my mind than this second, would be somewhat thus:

1. Rationalism and dogmatism generically the same.
2. Rationalism and dogmatism objectionable always,
are especially so in interpretation.

3. Rationalism has tended more and more to leave the ground of pure exegesis and to distinguish between interpretation and criticism of the results of it.

4. This is a great gain.

5. Query: Have the non-rationalistic dogmatists been as forward in making this separation?

6. Closer definition of what is meant by this separation.

7. Great advantages that would accrue to Biblical science from the general adoption of this distinction.

Query: Do you care for this sort of stuff? If not, I will not just now waste any more ink on the matter.

I was sorry not to have had an interview with you before finally making an arrangement with Mr. Blakeslee, but it was a small matter anyhow. I have agreed to look over the lessons for the remainder of the year. That probably does not signify more than about 15 hours of work.

We looked over together my memorandum of work done, and Mr. Blakeslee judged that of the 19 1/2 hours
...are especially fit for incorporation...

3. Reclamation and fence work any way to leave for

Great state of great expense and for improvement at the expense of...

...as the expense to make and assistance...

8. Close the attention of what is mean by these expenses...

...and assistance...

...Do you agree to pay unto a certain...

...Will you that you agree any time for on your account...

...are ready to pay for any information with you...

...certain literary work and whatever were written for...

...are a small matter and what I have always to your...

...are the expense that the remaining of the year...

...occupy your own property and can spend for your...

...are your own proper to incorporate in the matter...
which up to the time of the termination of the contract between you and him I had given to the matter, 9 1/2 belonged to him to pay as having been given either to the July lessons or to the outline of the work for next year. I judge that his estimate was at least large enough for the amount that fell to him, tho perhaps I should not call it an estimate, for I believe it was based on a comparison of my memoranda and his.

I enclose a memorandum of the matter between us not at all as a bill, but only that the matter may be understood if it is correct, or corrected if it is wrong.

You have my hearty congratulations on the Ogden matter. Are there any more millions in sight yet?

Cordially yours,

Ernest D. Burton

Of all the College Boards whose action I have observed this year, none has shown as good taste, more judicious, as the Colby people.
whop up to the time of the termination of the contract.

Please note, however, that I have given to the matter of

for I have no interest in having been given the

the only reason to go to the trouble of the work for next

Dear [Name],

I have been notified of the existence of an order from

enough for the present, shall I tell you more about

enough. I have not agreed to be mentioned in your

I am unable to agree to an agreement that will be

I am unable to agree to an agreement that will be

You have been presented with the possible actions to take.

Correctly yours,

[Signature]

At all the College Events where possible I have

approached the less... your play around as much as

Please keep safe.
Jan. 14, 1892

President William R. Harper, Ph.D.

My dear Friend,

Since my interview with you last Friday, I have given much thought to the problem then presented. Some advice I cannot seem to say, much a decision within the work which I named. Indeed I fear that I shall be unable either to accept or decline your suggestion without a visit to Chicago. Of that, however, later.

I write now back for further time for consideration, and to get further light on one or two points. I appreciate your desire not to fix too many details in advance. But in some matters I need such light to make me to act intelligently.

Do it your desire and expectation that I shall give instruction both in the University and in the Seminary? Am I to be the head of the N.T. department in both?
What is to be my relation to the lecturer and teacher who give instruction in the New Testament to University classes? Shall I be connected in their appointment and with respect to the courses which they give? I suppose that their course will be open to Seminary students. If I am to be in any fashion connected with the department or in the Seminary, I suppose it would be necessary for me to have some influence in the matter of their appointment of such lecturers and teachers, and in the determination of their courses. I perfectly understand that delicate question might arise along this line, and that there must be much of mutual confidence. My inquiry is made with the desire to have a clear understanding of your thought in the matter. Perhaps you have already answered these
question, but if so, I do not retain a
definite impression of your answer.

The feeling expressed in my letter last
Spring and in my conversation last week,
that the plan proposed cannot be made
to succeed unless the conditions can be
in some particular modified, deeper
rather than disappear or thought. In
the matter of salary, for example, I feel
confident that the sum you named—
$3000—is unfavorable to success. I
fell certain that the professor who goes
there in that salary will be hampered
from the start, and that he cannot afford
to, and you cannot afford to have
them. This is perhaps one of the details
which you would prefer to have left
to the future. But it seems to me that
it had better be fixed to begin with.
The new professor once chosen will be counted along with the rest. They will just have received an increase of salary and will not expect another increase immediately, nor will the Board be inclined to grant it. It will be forgotten that the new man came at a real sacrifice financially, and increase will, I fear, be slow in coming. To raise his salary above that of the rest will then scarcely be thought of, and the raising of the salaries, full will naturally be postponed some time.

While I cannot forecast what the final decision will be, so as yet commit myself at all, I confess that I am at present inclined to undertake the task to which, on behalf of the Committee and conditioned on the election of the Board, you invite me, provided I can have a reasonable assurance that the condition will be favorable to success. But...
I cannot afford, and you cannot afford to throw me, make the change under conditions which make success improbable. If I leave here, I leave a contemplation certainty, small perhaps but not insignificant. If I go there, I go to an uncertainty, large and brilliant perhaps, but still an uncertainty.

I stake my usefulness for some year to come on the result. I am willing to take some of the risks, willing to cash in my lot with the school (if on good grounds it seems best to go). But I do not feel that I can take all the risks that seem to me involved in your proposition as made last week. May I know whether you have said your last word.
At that point?

Withkindest regards personally,
and earnest wishes for the success of
your great undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Emeck D. Burton
President W. R. Harper, Ph. D.

My dear friend,

I have your favor of the 19th.

I appreciate the promptness of your answer to my first inquiry respecting the relation of the proposed professor to the New Testament work in the University.

I do not feel either to appreciate the situation with reference to salary.

But I cannot see my way to telegraph my acceptance of the position. The situation is now so curiously balanced, that I shall have to weigh things to decide.

When I saw you in Boston you asked me not to decide adversely without a visit to Chicago. May I ask then whether you
will be in Chicago Sunday Jan 31. Will you kindly telegraph me in reply as I am planning to have been Thursday the 28th and must make arrangements a day or two in advance. It may be that I shall not be able to arrange to come and I should not wish to alter your plans, but should like to know if you are to be at home. If not Jan 31 it may be that you can arrange it for Feb 7th. Perhaps you will make your telegram come both those days. I should expect to remain about two days.

I am very sorry to give you so much trouble, but this is too serious a matter for me to decide hastily. You must give me time. I shall not have my answer ready till after my return from Chicago.

Sincerely and cordially yours,
Ernest D. Burton
Feb. 29, 1892

Professor W. R. Harper, Ph.D.

Principal of Schools of the
American Institute of Sacred Literature

My dear Sir,

May I ask your official approval of the following programme of the Summer School of the Boston Board of Held at Martha's Vineyard in conjunction with the Meeting of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Aug. 15-21, 1892?

To save time I send it to you at the same time that I mail it to the members of our local Committee for their approval. Then...
no doubt of their approval, but if 

council will submit to you a final 

of it receive any modification 
or their hands.

Yours truly,

Ernest D. Barton

Chairman Summer School Com.

Boston Board

Am. Inst. S. L.

Personal P.S. Thank you for writing you again before night.
Feb. 10, 1892

My dear Doctor Harper,

I am sorry to write you another letter which is not final and decisive. But I am not yet in a position to give such an answer.

Things are coming here—perhaps as fast as can be expected—but it will take some days before definite results will appear.

If you can give me till March 1st and 2nd, I feel quite certain that I can then give you a definite answer.

If you cannot delay so long an an uncertainty, I have no right to ask you to keep the negotiations open.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Burston

Of course I will give you an answer depending on circumstances.
My dear Doctor Harper,

Thank you for your kind services in the matter of the proofs and types. I should be glad to have you write to Cushing. They have a good reputation, as you know, for first-class typesetting. Would it be possible to put it through in one month, beginning Sept. 1st and finishing the book Oct. 1st? But if before asking them that it would probably be better to try Cushing. Yours cordially,

Ernest B. S. Burton
5519 MADISON AVENUE

Chicago, Ill.,
October 22nd, 1892.

My Dear Mr. President:—

The second supplementary list on Textual Criticism which I received through the University a day or two ago is one which I sent to you last August. You replied to me concerning it then that the funds would not justify its purchase at present. The books mentioned in it are books which it is extremely desirable that the library should possess as soon as possible. I have announced for next spring a course on textual criticism. It would be almost indispensable to have some of these books for the teaching of that course. The whole list would cost about $600. Many of the volumes are very difficult to get and probably if we should place the order immediately would not be received for a year or two. Others, and among these some of the most expensive, could not be obtained immediately or may be out of reach even within a few months. If the state of the funds will at all justify it, I should like to suggest that we order at once the New Testament volume of the Codex Alexandrinus, which can be had for about $50. It is published by the British Museum and as the edition is nearly exhausted (I am almost afraid it may be altogether exhausted), it may soon be impossible to obtain it at all; also Belsheim Codex Aureus, Gebhardt und Harnack Codex Rossanensis. These last would
Mr. Dean McPherson:

The recent supplementation I shall be required to make to the

Second Annual Report of the University of Wisconsin to the

State Legislature is expected to be completed by the end of the

present year. The main part of the report will be devoted to a

discussion of the progress of the Library, in which I shall

endeavor to give as complete and accurate a statement as

possible. I have

announced for next spring a course on text and curricula.

The course will probably be held in a number of places for

the convenience of students.

Two other, and some other, courses of the most extensive

character are planned for next year, with a view to

completing immediately the plan of the General Assembly of

monographs. If the state of the works will allow it, I hope

to complete that work. I refer to the New Testament volume

of the Greek Exegesis, which can be had for about $3.00. It

is

published by the British Museum and is the edition in which

I was myself trained. It may be obtained immediately, as

explained in the preface, and the British Museum may soon be

replaced by American, German, and Russian.

These last volumes

are

available.

The

American, German, and Russian.

The

American, German, and Russian.

The

American, German, and Russian.

The

American, German, and Russian.
add only about $5.00 making the total immediate expense about $55. With these two fac similes and the books already in the library or on their way, I could manage to teach a course on textual criticism. Then if possible, I should be glad to have an order placed immediately for such of the books on this list as are likely to be difficult to obtain, the thought being that they are likely to be more and more difficult to obtain, and every delay would increase the probability of our not getting them at all, while if the order is placed at once the bill will not be likely to be payable for a year or more.

Finally I should like to suggest that the remainder of the list be set down for an early special appropriation. Let me call your special attention to the photographic fac simile of the Codex Vaticanus, published within the last two years by the Vatican. It covers, you know, nearly the whole Bible, and would cost complete $200. The New Testament volume $80. It would be the greatest of pities if our library should fail of getting these volumes which are of capital importance not only for the New Testament, but for the Old. Is there not some way by which this and some other important volumes in this list can be obtained early before it becomes impossible to obtain them at all. The edition of this work of course is limited, 200 copies, I think, were photographed. The works on general Paleography might probably be left
say only sound $0.00 making the total immediate exchange point $2.00

With these two facts together, the book on the table at the library of
our school, I am unable to see a course on textbook crit-

tation. Then it passes me, I should be likely to have an other please
immediately for more of the book on this fact as the fact is to be

difficult to attain, the second paper that they were likely to be
more any more difficult to attain, and every gether money increase
the possibility of one not getting from all, while in the other
is likely at once the pill will not be likely to be payable for a

year or more.

Finally I would like to suggest that the remainder of the

fact do set your tone on earthy aspect substitution.
Let me
call your special attention to the prophesying the state of the
Cooper Vassarman, preliminary within the last two years by the
Vassar. I observe you know, nearly the whole picture, any money
not complete $200. The New Testament volume $30.00. It would be

an exceed of place it can inspire enough felt of setting

these volumes which are of capital importance not only for the New
Testament, but for the Old. I am sure we have some way of which this
any other important volumes in this I can be doing early

The section of this work of course at limited 200 copies, I think, more photo

Explain, the works on general Sabbatarian spirit properly to feel
to the Department of Classical Greek, and these I have thrown into parentheses.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Ernest D. Burrage
President W德尔 - Bree &

for the Department of Classics
Greek and those I have grown into

Premature

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. President,

According to your request I have dipped into Mr. Thatchen's manuscript and then, taking considerable portions, read, and with special care the chap. on the "Divine Eternity."

The work has some admirable qualities. It is evidently the work of one who has studied the New Testament and Early Church History independently and with discriminative insight. It is written in a very interesting style, and I found myself carried on from page to page by the sheer interest in the subject matter. I should have been glad simply for my own sake if I could have taken time to read it through continuously.

The following seem to me to be
1. There are occasional grammatical errors; "would" for "should" in the first paragraph, "such" for "so"; non-agreement of pronouns with their antecedents.

2. There are occasional (almost frequent) infelicities of speech. Undesirified words or phrases, "that" for "this" and "that" — objectionable in colloquial English, but scarcely good literary style; "had to" for "was compelled to" (p. 54). See also p. 86. (two instances)

3. Moralizing comments and comparisons with modern condition are somewhat too frequent. A few add interest or vividness, but they seem to me that in this book so numerous as somewhat to interrupt the course of the historical narrative. P. 55. E.g.

4. There are occasional unqualified statements which may not represent a clear conception in the mind of the
Write, but would certainly tend to evoke such conception in the mind of the reader. Ex. occurs in Ph. 57, 85, 103. Akin to this, but more definite is the fact that in several cases the author draws (in my judgment) too large an inference from his premises. P. 100, bottom & p. 101 give an example. See also p. 64, the reasoning by which he proves that Paul had evidently studied the Targum.

5. The references to original source in prophetic statements are too infrequent, and — the writings of other investigators to general (Ex. p. 85) and Sam. inclined to think also too infrequent. This is of course a matter easily remedied.

My judgment with reference to the advisability of publishing the book is given with diffidence, but such as it is, is this: I am addressed to Mr. Thatcher, it is that he has come as near
The University of Chicago

[Handwritten text not legible]
Drinking a very good broth, but he ought not print from this manuscript until he has given it a thorough revision. This revision should be both from the point of view of literary style and subject matter. In the second respect the point to be most carefully considered concern the question of the justice of the conclusion derived from the premises. I should suggest that he proceed to possible the criticisms of a literary critic and of a New Testament scholar. But quite possibly he can himself be his own critic.

As to the use of the chapter on the "Browning Question" in the Bible World, the central idea of the chapter is very appealing and is a real contribution, I think, to the subject. The move in the very fine statement there is actually...
new point of view. Yet have again
sped that he has not fully justified
his conclusions by his premises. I
think the brilliance of his original
conception of the matter has carried
him a little aside from the real
facts.

I think the Biblical world could
afford to publish the article if it
came from any one but its own staff. I think Mr. Thatcher
can scarcely afford to publish
without re-examination and
perhaps modification.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

To President Wm. Howett

Univ. of Chicago
5519 MADISON AVENUE,

Chicago, Ill.,
November 26th, 1892.

My Dear Mr. President:—

The result of my meditations on the subject of the B.D. and Ph.D. degrees may be formulated somewhat as follows:

First: The course of study which is adapted to the actual and practical needs of the average man preparing for the average work of the Christian ministry must include instruction in the various departments of biblical interpretation, homiletics, church history, dogmatics, elocution, etc.

Second: The student who pursues studies in these various lines, taking each department an average minimum of about five minors, cannot at the same time within the space of three years so specialize in any single department as to become in any proper sense master of that department.

Third: Therefore it is impracticable to make the degree of B.D. conferred at the end of three years study in the Divinity School equal to the degree of Ph.D. in the sense that the Bachelor of Divinity is, as the Doctor of Philosophy is required to be, in some real sense a master of a single department of knowledge.

Fourth: Moreover, not only is it true that by the very conditions prescribed for the two courses are they so different that the two degrees cannot signify the same thing, but there is, if
My Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of my medical care on the subject of the P.D.

P.D. degrees may be obtained in some manner as follows:

First: The course of study must be adapted to the student and

preferably needs of the degree men desiring for the exercise work

of the Office of Medical Men, including information in the various

departments of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, gynecology, etc.

Second: The student who pursues studies in these various

courses, taking each department in sequence, minimum of four to

five years, cannot at the same time within the scope of five years so

specialize in any single department as to become in that branch

some master of that department.

Third: Therefore it is important to take the course of

P.D. voluntarily in the first year of the course, and in the

second year to the degree of P.D. in the same course of

Pediatrics or Divisional or the degree of P.D. in the

second year as a master of a single department or

knowledge.

Moreover, not only is it the first year of the very con-

ditioned progression for the course and their no difficulties.

the two graduate courses actually the same that, but they are, if
possible an even more important difference in the fact that by
tradition and almost by necessity the B.D. degree, if regarded as
the normal sign of graduation in Theology (as for example the A.B.
degree is the sign of graduation from college), must be conferred
on every student who for three years takes the prescribed number of
courses and passes the examinations in those several courses,
meeting of course other incidental requirements; while on the
other hand the Ph.D. degree is given only to picked men who are
somewhat conspicuously successful in work in a single department.
In other words, I suppose that the candidates for the degree of B.
D. represent about the average A.B. graduate. So long as we have
a prescribed or semi-prescribed course in Divinity, and as I have
intimated above, I believe we must always continue to have such a
course for the average candidate for the ministry, this average
A.B. graduate will in the nature of the case receive the B.D. degree
on the accomplishment of this prescribed or semiprescribed three
year course in Divinity. Thus the B.D. graduate is simply the
average A.B. man with three years of divinity studies added to him;
but the Ph.D. man, on the other hand, is, to begin with, a picked A.B.
man, and the sifting process is still further applied in the
course of his preparation for the Ph.D. degree.

Fifth: I believe therefore, that our whole present plan is
in contradiction with itself in laying down a course in Divinity
possibilities of even more important differences in the last part.

It is necessary to note the extent to which this change in emphasis on the nature of the educational process can be extrapolated to other areas of the curriculum, such as the sciences, where the emphasis on the theoretical aspects of the subject is greater.

In each science and for those areas where the theoretical material is more extensive, the requirements of the departmental committees, the faculty and the general educational aspects of the degree are examined. In addition, the committee recommends that the candidates for the degree of B. S. in any one to three men who have

...continued...

A. D. grauate with in the nature of the degree receive the B. S. degree.

...continued...

When I define education, I do not mean the process of learning a course in Divinity,

...continued...
which requires a man to pursue five different lines of study for a period of three years and holds out before him the hope that successful accomplishment of three years study in those various lines will be rewarded with a B.D. degree; and on the other hand undertakes to make the B.D. degree in any exact sense the equivalent of the Ph.D. degree.

Sixth: There are at least two ways in which we may escape from this contradiction. We may graduate students in theology at the end of three years without degree, as is done now at Rochester and at Newton, and perhaps also at other divinity schools, - at the same time encouraging them to attempt to secure the B.D. degree by further study either in the divinity school or privately, granting this degree when the student is prepared to pass a general examination upon two subjects chosen from among the departments of the Divinity course, and to present a thesis, fulfilling the same conditions which are now prescribed for a Ph.D. thesis. This, so far as I see, is the only way in which the B.D. degree can be made equal to the Ph.D. degree. For my own part, I have never believed in conferring the B.D. degree at the end of a prescribed course in Divinity, and that it would be far better to send out students who are going into the ordinary work of the ministry simply as graduates in theology, without title or degree. The passion for degrees is already sufficiently strong among our ministers and
which requires a man to pursue the different phases of study for

a period of time, during which he learns and refines his logical

ability, and acquires a comprehensive and accurate grasp of

the various fields of knowledge.

The D.D. degree may be awarded with a Ph.D. degree, and on the other hand

may be considered to make the Ph.D. degree in any exact science the equivalent

of the D.D. degree.

Sixth: These are at least two ways in which we may secure

from the perspective of our own experience and knowledge in

theology and science, the basis of other activities and of other

scientific or philosophical endeavors, as the same time encouraging new attempts to expand the

knowledge of further study and the activities of the activities of

the divinity college, and to present a theme, multipliying the same

concepts when one way, or a new direction, or a Ph.D. degree. This is to

see if we can, as is true, the only way to further the Ph.D. degree can be made

equal to the Ph.D. degree. For my own part, I have never believed

in contradicting the Ph.D. degree at the end of the process of science in

divinity, and stimulating for the benefit of many other students who

are going into active work on the ministry simply as clergy.

The reason for

my 26 years' service under General and our ministers took
needs to be checked, rather than encouraged. Nor have I ever seen that the B.D. degree was of any value whatever to a minister. The Rochester Seminary does not even give a diploma. Newton gives a diploma, but no degree, and I have yet to learn that graduation at Rochester is any less esteemed by the public or the churches because it is unaccompanied by the bestowment of a diploma or a degree.

There is, however, another possible plan, namely to confer the degree of B.D. at the end of the three years course in theology and let it stand simply as the mark of graduation in Theology. In this case I think it ought to be conferred upon every man who completes the course in Theology creditably. I mean by this that we should apply the same standard in the Divinity School with reference to the B.D. that would be applied mutatis mutandis to the degree of A.B. in College. A thesis might properly be required, but it ought not to be a condition of its acceptance that it should make a contribution to the sum of human knowledge. Perhaps not even that it should exhibit powers of original research. The degree in this case ought simply to signify that the young man has pursued the course creditably and is recommended to the churches as a scholarly young minister. If we adopt this plan, I am inclined to think that some provision ought to be made by which
The Rockefeller Seminary does not even give a diploma. Newton gives a diploma, but no degree, and I have yet to learn that graduation at Rockefeller is any less esteemed by the public as the acquisition of the confidence of the Rockefeller Foundation than it was with the confidence of the Department of a diploma of a degree.

There is, however, another point that needs to be considered. We have been told that the degree of the Bachelor of Science or the Master of Science in Physics may be taken solely as an introduction to the Ph.D. This is, of course, true, but it is not the case. The degree of the Bachelor of Science in Physics is not as important as the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Physics. A degree in Physics is not a degree in Science, but it is an introduction to the study of Science. It is the first step towards a Ph.D. in Physics.

It seems to me that it is important to start at the beginning of the study of Science, to learn the principles of Science, to understand the laws of Nature, to appreciate the beauty of Science. It is not enough to know that a certain experiment proves a certain theory. We must learn to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think for ourselves, to make our own observations, to draw our own conclusions. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclude. We must be able to think critically, to analyze, to reason, to conclusion.
students who have completed the B.D. course might obtain the degree of Ph.D. in somewhat less than three years from the time at which they received the B.D. degree, provided they proposed to take as major any one of the studies included in the Divinity course. This, however, is a minor matter.

A third plan would be to abolish the B.D. degree altogether and graduate students in Theology when they have completed 45 minors and have presented a creditable thesis. The student in this case should be encouraged to make his thesis a work of original investigation, but it is doubtful whether this ought to be made an invariable condition of its acceptance. According to this plan, no degree having been conferred for work done in the Divinity School, any work thus done could of course be credited towards a Ph.D. degree, and I should think that it would be practicable for a man who wished to receive a Ph.D. taking Semitic languages or Biblical Literature or Biblical and Patristic Greek as his major, to obtain a Ph.D. degree in perhaps two years after his graduation in theology. At present I am inclined to favor this third plan, chiefly because it abolishes altogether the B.D. degree.

Perhaps, however, there are objections to it that I do not see at this moment, which overbalance any advantages to be secured by it. I am, however, clear that our present plan attempts to secure more than can in the nature of the case be secured in the
A careful plan may be to polish the D. degree after together.

Students who have completed the P. degree, most of whom I expect next time these cases, may, in some cases, be able to make a rapid progress in the work of a Ph. D. degree.

It is possible for a student to work under a Ph. D. student and to devote a considerable time to this work. In some cases, students may be able to complete a Ph. D. degree after a year or two, after the graduation in the P. degree. As presented in my paper, to work the time plan of the Ph. D. degree.

Possibly, however, there are opportunities to do so.

For the moment, without committing any opinions or predictions, let me state that I see no way to do so.

If I may, however, open this present day's attempt to see more fully can in the nature of the case do success. In the
space of three years of thirty weeks each.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

P.S. In dictating the above it escaped my mind to say anything about the D.D. degree. On this, indeed, I have no so decided opinion as is true of the points mentioned above. My impression however, is that the Ph.D. degree should be conferred say two years after the B.D., if this is given at the end of three years in divinity studies, or after graduation in theology if this signifies the same thing, and that it should signify here as elsewhere a specialist's knowledge of a single department added to a general education covering a much larger realm. Then the D.D. might be conferred perhaps two years later on those who have not only made themselves specialists in some single department of the divinity studies, but have also made respectable attainments (beyond, of course, those required in the divinity course itself) in all the divinity departments. If the first of the plans mentioned under sixth above be adopted, we should then of course confer the D.D. after the B.D. without the intervention of the Ph.D., the B.D. being on this plan equal to the Ph.D.

Of course still another plan is possible. We can confer the
and return me we: entangle us which becomes little sense to

In fact and it's not homogeneous and the moisture and water.

If and the ocean accreted to mud along some convoluted

as unknowns that finally end in at least of and where

with personification stayed an todept and it.  It's

will of life it's deep enough at mouth and at different rounds

to brought sufficiently and the edge above and the search

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behold as on seen I'd mean itself in a-several C's and round

but nothing we or birth in because of where and for instance at.

eternity it's a way to easily read to escape


M.W. H.W.-
B.D. as suggested in Plan 2, under Sixth above and then offer the D.D. to B.D. men who carry on special studies in two lines of divinity studies for a space of two or three years, pass a satisfactory examination and present a thesis of genuine originality, contributing to the world's knowledge. There are some things to be said for this certainly. The objections that occur to me are that the D.D. is so easily and commonly conferred as an honorary degree that few men would feel like that it was an attractive goal to work for; and that inasmuch as Ph.D. now marks its possessor or as qualified as an original investigator in some single department, without specifying the department, this rather than D.D. is the appropriate degree to confer in this case.

My general thought is, if we use the B.D. at all, to let it stand, like L.B. or M.D. simply for graduate in Law or Medicine, as marking a man as educated for a certain occupation, and to take the Ph.D. in divinity as in other departments to mark the qualified investigator. I doubt if we can so change existing facts so that either B.D. or D.D. can signify much as a mark of special scholarship.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
E.D. a.m. suggested in Plan II, where separate space and room allow the
D.C. to D.C. men more capacity on research studies in two times of
activity: the space of two or three years, being a safe-
test of examination and please a group of Rennen's capacity.

There was some evidence of
concluding to the worst's knowledge. The opposite fact occurs to me

be said for this certainty. The opposite fact occurs to me

these facts if D. in so softly and commonlly concerned as an evening,

the gets where that few money to allow, what if we exertion

easy to work for any sort of increase as D. time marks the processes

as difficulty as an original investigator in some single special

ment without appreciating the department, the letter from D. In

the opposite's face to center in this case

My General Council at 11:00 am the 5th of D. to 6th for 6th

full time for M.D. to M.D. apply for graduated in Law or Medicine, or

standing the I.D. to D.M. apply for graduated in Law or Medicine as

making a may as a science for a certain occupation and to care for

in activity as in other applications to make the dedication

transmutation. I regard if we can no longer exist where there so exist

affinities of D. or D. can equally much as a work of special contact

said.

---Signature Here---
President Harper,

My dear Friend,

I have made a serious attempt to frame such a statement as your self not asked for. I was a little puzzled to determine precisely what you desired. Of course, however, you did not mean to ask me what you personally ought to believe, and I concluded that what you desired was a sort of platform for an official position, i.e., a statement of the opinions which the President of the University should hold as President. This, of course, could not be more, but might be less, than his personal belief. I have sent you therefore a sort of minimum of evangelical belief on these two points as I understand the matter.

I am hardly sure that even in this brief
a statement than escaped all subjection.
But I have tried to do so. If anything is for
omitted it is probably in lines 6 and 7
"mediant of divine communications or
otherwise". But I think the existence
of the divine communications as no other
possible methods of divine revelation
would be regarded as something
that would be admitted by every
Evangelical theologian. To assent to this
statement one needs only admit
the case of divine communication received
by a prophet.

If it suits your convenience I
should sometime be interested to
know why you applied some to make
such a statement for you. I am no
theologian. And my standard of orthodoxy
for myself is that I myself hold.

May God's blessing be on you and his
strength sustain you, my dear friend.

Most sincerely yours, Ernest D. Root
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Newton Centin, Mass., July 22, 1893

My dear Dr. Parker,

Mr. Nordell has been with me twenty four hours, and has left. Your letter came before his arrival and was delivered to him. I obeyed the instructions of your letter. I told him the whole case pretty fully, and advised him that in my judgment the work in Boston was more likely to be permanent than that in Chicago.

He saw Blackwell last morning, and went back to Boston to see him again this afternoon. He is very reluctant to give up at Chicago, and I think disposed to avoid himself from the privilege of another year's trial which in your letter you said you would be glad to have him make. I told him that it was entirely open to him to do this. I did not, however, advise him to do it. I told him that he must decide that question, and that it would depend much on which task he could take up with most energy.
Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for your kind words and encouragement. Your support has been invaluable to me, and I feel truly blessed to have you in my life.

I must admit, however, that I have been feeling quite overwhelmed by the recent events. The constant changes and uncertainties have left me feeling quite anxious and uncertain about the future. I realize, though, that I must take steps to ensure my well-being and maintain a healthy outlook.

In light of this, I have decided to seek professional help. I am in the process of seeking counseling to help me cope with the stress and anxiety I have been experiencing. I believe it is important to prioritize my mental health and well-being.

I am also making an effort to practice self-care and engage in activities that bring me joy and comfort. This includes spending time with loved ones, pursuing hobbies, and taking care of my physical health.

I appreciate your understanding and support during this challenging time. If there is anything you can do to assist me, please let me know. I am grateful for your presence in my life and your unwavering support.

Thank you for your kind words and encouragement. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
I gave him frank warning of the fact that he started this next year worse off than last year, with a prejudice against him both among students and officials, quoted to him your remark about Rock—that no ordinary success would do at Chicago. At the same time I told him that if he chose to make the trial against I would do my service I could beat him.

My impression is that he will go back to Chicago, unless his subsequent talk with Blakelee and his wife's advice or something from you dissuaded him. This is not known to the work Blakelee and I.

I saw Charles Matthews yesterday, whom we tried to get for the place Rees has here. I think perhaps we could get him a year hence. But man I know of it first. Bise of History at Berkeley.

Yours very truly,

Ernest O. Benton
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
My dear Doctor Haynes,

I could get but two hours
with Matthew, he having a lecture en-
gagement for this evening.

I set the situation before him as fully and
as forcibly as I knew how to in that time.

He recognizes the force of your plea from
our end, and the largeness of the op-
portunity for himself. He says that if he
were starting de novo, or had simply
himself to consider, he would accept
our position, but that (a) he believes
he ought to have a professorship, (b) he can-
not for family reasons, and from the
nature of his relations to Colby come on
our terms. He says, and Small says the
same, that the Trustees mean the right to
decide whether the opportunity offered
him is such that he is justified in
accepting it. He says he believes he
D.C. Heath & Co.

Manufacturers of Text-Books for Schools and Colleges
No. 2 Somervelt Street, Boston
JULY 1903

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed please find the subscription of...

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes in the margin]
cannot get release on our terms unless he simply takes raises a row and gets things into generally comfortable shape.

He gave me some facts about his family relations that were confidential, but which show that his position is really a difficult one. If I were in his place I do not know how I could break away.

The only compromise that he thought could be considered at all was an Associate Professorship with definite promise of Professorship at the end of two years on condition that he fulfilled reasonable expectations. His conditional clause would not mean in his mind that he should make a great strike or make a brilliant record but that he should do good work and gain promise of progress. He would not say that he would accept the compromise, but said he would consider this. He writes of feels that that it is almost indescribable as a condition of the coming that he have the full professorship. He prefers...
for the Arts and faculty. He has talked
with me on two official visits in late-veil,
and thinks he can get release if we
come to these terms. He takes a kindly
reasoned honorable attitude respecting
his wife's relation to the matter—at least
as I look at it. Mrs. Mathews is not stand-
ing out positively at all. She does not
want to come from personal preference
at all. She is willing for her husband's
sake to come if he gets a professorship.
She does not object to coming in
any other term, but is not I judge
from what Mathews says any more
pressure that is naturally necessary
in the case in any such case.

My own impression is that the
aiguizor of the case are such as make
it necessary, if only it is not utterly
impossible, to strain a point and come
to his terms. We must have Mathews
of the New Testament—let it be
true and that it must take in the
university. I know no other else t
turn. He has done work in history which, as Small says, shows that he can and will do first class work. It is the one surely promise rather than achievement, but it is trustworthy promise, and it is in part achievement. By the standard of previous appointments in the arts faculty itself, he is entitled to the rank of professor. We should like to raise the standard, where there is a chance, welcome we ought to do it. But in this case we are really where in other cases we were when the first appointment was made. We are short of this one man. Some confident that Nathan will do such work as will vindicate the appointment. It is taking him in part on his promise rather than on his past fulfilment, but I am confident that promises will be realized, and Small says the same. It is any easier to promise him a professorship two years hence than to give it now, we can
Try him on that. But I believe we must,
of why it is not absolutely impossible, for
him either the two years provide or the
immediate professorship, and the latter
if he will not take the former.

I should like very much to have this
matter settled before I return to Chicago.
I leave this afternoon for Rochester.
I shall be at 207 Alexander St, possibly
until Monday afternoon. Isn't it
possible for you to telegraph me then
something? Perhaps this is my senti-
ment. We can decide settle it after I
return to Chicago, but every day is
important.

Tell Mathew about
the 30's Univ. Extension, but it made
little impression. And he is right, he
ought not to do any Univ. Extension
for two years.

Mr. Palmer came down in NY yesterday
and very kind regards to Rev. Mr. Harper.

Very truly yours, Ernest L. Burton
My dear President Harper,

I think the following statement of my suggestion to you Saturday will make it evident that it involves nothing exceptional, but comes wholly under already established rules and precedents.

Prop. 1. Let my salary for service in the Divinity School be the same as that of the other Head Professors in that School, and let me share equally with the other in any increase of salary at any time, on the same terms with as the others.

Prop. 2. Let me continue to receive a salary of $1000. from the University for editorial work, oversight, and six weeks teaching as a member of the faculty of Divinity, Literature and Science.

Prop. 3. Let it be understood that I may omit six weeks teaching in any year in surrender of $500. salary.

The effect of this will be to make my term of service 42 weeks a year, and my salary for next year following year, till the next change of salary, $4500, with the privilege on my part of reducing the $1500 to $1200. All this is, I take it, entirely regular, though of course it involves a pretty large deduction from what was expected and understood when I came. No action of the Board is required; this is the course I have chosen.

To the above it should be added that it is personally
6. That if in 1896-7 the salary is not more than £4500

understood between the President and myself—

a. That for 1894-5 & 1895-6, I will avail myself of the provision
    named in para. 3 above, thus reducing my teaching year for those
    two years to 36 weeks and my salary to £4000.

b. That for so long a time after July 1, 1896 as the salary of
    the head professor in the Divinity School is less than £4000 a year,
    I may substitute for 6 weeks of the 47 weeks which I would
    otherwise teach, that is, teaching within the regular 36 weeks,
    or investigation, not involving attendance at the University,
    meantime receiving the full salary of £4500.

This last is the only provision that has come the appearance
of abnormality, and this I think is not really so. The substitu-
tion of extra teaching for extra time— or to speak more
accurately, the wearing of extra absence by extra teaching
while in residence, is in the constitutional law of the
University as a thing to be permitted by consent. The
substitution of investigation in absence for teaching in
residence is, if I understand you correctly, the other

evening when you proposed to offer me that privilege, not
an abnormality, but a thing which you contem-
plate in the case of various persons besides myself.

If questions are asked it seems to me that the appro-
priate and true answer is that while I expected, when I came,
Enclosed is an additional $500 of my salary for the third year, without increase of work, it has now been arranged that I shall receive such $500 only for additional work, in the ranks of the head professors in the Divinity School.

If it be further asked whether I propose to teach extra, it may be assumed that for the two years at least I expect to receive the $500 in preference to doing the extra teaching.

So much as respects the normal character of the arrangement—the fact that it comes under recognized rules and principles.

As concerns the equity of the case, I think that it must be admitted that the concession which is made in this case, by which it is understood that the President will actually apply to my case certain principles which under normal circumstances are not necessarily applied to every case, is rather less than the concession which I made in point of which I became responsible for six weeks' work not contemplated in the original agreement, at the end of which year which was contemplated.

As respects the fragment of full salary this year despite my absence, may I mention that two or more times absence was agreed to in the original understanding (according to your recollection, too I think), yet in fact I have already
Earned the whole of the absence by extra teaching, which the department required by reason of Dr. Nordell's absence or subsequent resignation. As a result I lost $2000 overnight by the combination of gifs 10 3.

Perhaps what I said there a few weeks ago gave you the impression that the promise of increased salary after two years was not in writing, and that in fact there was a difference you understand about it at the time. I have intruded several times to mention that my remembrance is that the only question was as to the nature of the guarantee. I thought you proposed a personal guarantee, which would make you responsible only for the two if not paid by the University. Naturally I did not feel like involving such a matter when your memory differed from mine. But as by your presidential promise that the Board would raise the salary, I think there was no difference of opinion. The letter are packed up in the storehouse, but I will get them if you wish.

I certainly dislike to press the matter, or to seem to push my pounds-tested. I do not wish you to adopt the plan her proposed unless it is agreeable to you. But the only alternative that I see is to fall back on the original...
understanding, and submit to whatever blame my
attack to me for any seeming exaction. An outright sur-
render will claim based on the promise of two years ago,
involving as it does a surrender of $500 a year as long
I remain in the service of the University, is more than it
deems just to expect from me.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton