CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: Chautauqua

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE: Harper Letters, Aug 5, 1895

Name or Subject: Vincent, John

File No.

Dear Dear Professor Principal & Doctor & Teacher &
Reverend & Noble President of the Metropolitan Baptist
University:

When I telegraphed you of 12,000, I was
as blue as the sky was sad, 12,000. And we.
Instead of 18,000 which we spent last year.
we are in for 18,000 this year.
"More men, more things," Mr. Miller & the Board
will say.
But I think we will want 12,000.
I wish we could have Darrow of Boston.

instead of Dan of Va.

Wright is borned hurt. I think with reason.
the Dean of C.S.T. & Adjunct Teacher of St. T. Friends
will be at C. three weeks.

Don't delay upon this letter.

I am quite strong in that.

I don't want anything done about
Merry Christmas at C. until I see you. Make no
appointment.

Be cheerful & happy. Let Whiskey
alone. Don't try to be Chancellor of The Earth.
lay up your treasure in heaven to be so-
dired of the appetites of

You,

P.S. I will work in Prof. C.S. B.
It is what we worked up together
in Boston last summer.
Oct. 24th, 1907.

5737 Lexington Avenue, Chicago

Dr. George E. Vincent,

President, Chautauqua Institution,

My dear Mr. Vincent:

It always gives me sincere gratification to know of the progress and prosperity of the Chautauqua work. One of the most interesting developments in the intellectual life of our country in the last generation has been the waking up of people of mature years to a proper conception of education. The old theory that reading and study and education ended with the school days happily has now become obsolete, and many thousands of men and women have learned that education only ends with life itself. My cordial good wishes go with all the work of Chautauqua to this end.

Very truly yours,
Oct. 4th, 1907

Mr. George F. Vincent
President, Centurion Institution

My dear Mr. Vincent,

I trust this letter finds me sincere
expression to know of the progress and prosperity
of the Centurion work. One of the most interesting
developments in the intellectual life of our country
in the last generation has been the working up of people
of mature years to a proper conception of education.
The old theory that leisure and study and recreation
enjoyed with the school age happily has now become
a part of any man's profession. The work of
learning that education only ends with the
concept of the work of Centurion.

Yours truly,

Very truly yours,
My dear President Judson:—

I am enclosing samples of letters from college presidents.

If you can give us something like this we shall appreciate it very much.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President H. P. Judson

University of Chicago,

Chicago
Greeting from President Angell of the University of Michigan.

Dr. George E. Vincent,
President of
Chautauqua Institution.

Dear Sir:

Will you allow me through you to send a word of greeting to the Chautauqua readers and students? We who are at work in colleges and universities look with the deepest interest and warmest sympathy on the great company of earnest men and women who are employing the hours they can rescue from the demands of busy lives to carry on the intellectual work for which they receive inspiration and guidance from Chautauqua. The uplift and illumination which they thus receive will more than reward them for the self-denying efforts which they make, and will cheer the hearts of those who like you are devoting yourselves to their good.

Yours truly,

James B. Angell
The Story of An Immigrant’s Experience.

By Philip Davis

Civic Service House, Boston.

I have been asked to write a personal narrative of my experiences in this country—in order to show the personal or human as opposed to the sociological or statistical aspect of the one all-the-year-around question so unctiringly discussed in America—the question of immigration. But in fairness to the editor and reader I must state at the very outset that I cannot promise anything more than simply a narrative of experience. Illustrious achievement such as that of the Hon. Carl Schurz or Prof. Louis Agassiz—two immigrants who became such distinguished Americans—is no part of the record of the average immigrant. “Undistinguished Americans” are we of the legions somewhat reproachfully so-called in recent literature. An undistinguished American I am, one of the millions of newcomers whose only claim to achievement lies in the phenomenal success of the country of their adoption as shown by its world-wide commerce and mammoth industries, to the up-building of which even the humblest immigrants are certainly contributing their share.

My share in this achievement has been infinitesimal; my reward infinite: not only a living but a liberal education, and liberty of both person and conscience, and—richest of all—a rare American experience!

In fact, this country is to me and the millions of newcomers like me a macroscopic school of experience. We all live and labor here more intensely than we did on our home-platoon and the dullest of us often goes through here in his first five years of adjustment the experience of a lifetime. Personally, I feel that the life I lived during all the years I spent in Russia was in contrast with
The University of Chicago.

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chicago,

A plan for the federation of Chautauqua Assemblies.

Memorandum of agreement between The Chautauqua University, Chaut. Pa.,

The following Chautauqua Assemblies:

The New Echo Chautauqua agrees:

1) To enter into affiliation with The Chaut., and that such affiliation shall mean some definite marching out in this instrument to cover the work of said Chaut. in (1) the Sunday School, normal dept., (2) Higher Biblical Work, (4) Instruction in Subfields, ordinary known as College Subfields, (3) the work of the C. S. C., (5) the work of University Extension.

2) That all instructors and lecturers in any one of the above fields of work shall be nominated by the Chaut. and elected or rejected the amount of their salary to be elected by the New Echo Chaut., it being understood that in case of failure of both parties to agree upon any worker the Chaut. shall determine the name of the latter Indeed or Chaut. or The New Echo Chaut. etc.

3) To accept the general plans, standards, methods of Chaut. line. it being understood that separate & sharply as possible, see proper

4) To maintain only such an annual work as is
4) In their fair fields be undertaken only such work in
amount & scope as could be adequately provided for.

5) To encourage, so far as from

6) To place all examinations in the hands of the
Examiner of Examiners.

7) To send to the Church a Spec. Statement of the Examiners.

8) To retain all responsibilities

9) To grant to the Chancellor Principal the same relation.

10) To give our year notiy.

The Charter gives:

1) to recognize the Charter as an Affidavit

2) to moralize

3) to conduct this to exact

4) to receive all work done

5) to grant certificates

6) to regard all reports, etc. & cert.

7) to send to our instructors, etc.

8) to invite the workers

9) to cooperate in any way

10) to give our year notice


Both parties agree

1) that the Chanc. Univ. with such other Chanc.
assemble as many agree to their proposition shall constitute
what shall be known as "The Chaucerian System."

2) that the Chancellor & Prov. of the Ch. Univ. shall be
the Chanc. & Prov. of the System.

3) that its representatives of each assembly, or
shall be members of the System.

4) that the System shall have Board, or add. Off.
officers named a Vice Rea. Treas, etc., at least one,

5) that the System shall hold of meeting each year
at which

6) that for the expenses of the work each that enters
in a sum propor. to the amount of receipts

7) that an annual publication be made of such
facts, &c., as may be desired.

That in all matters not spec. in the ag.
This statement does not include the Biblical Work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature and the Biblical World.

W.R. Harper.

OUTLINE OF THE PURPOSE OF PLAN AND ORGANIZATION.

General Purpose.

The purpose of this organization shall be two-fold: (1) The co-ordination and combination of all private reading circle and home study enterprises in the United States; (2) The publishing of books and periodicals for the home reading market and general trade, to wit, as follows:

I. The Reading Circle Combination.

(a) It is proposed to acquire by outright purchase for cash or stock in the new company, the goodwill, name, right, title, and interest of all reading circle enterprises now being operated by private individuals or companies in the United States, beginning with the oldest and most successful organization of its kind, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and thereafter absorbing the Bayview Reading Circle and numerous smaller enterprises which are now operated in restricted fields. Thus this stock company would become in itself the proprietor of these enterprises whose identify in the main cases it would be the purpose of the company to preserve under the new conditions. By a wise division of territory between the different reading circles, the elmination in the main of the present factors of antagonism and competition, the provision of a larger number and greater variety of courses, and the reduction of the price of the literature and the fees, it is believed that the
OUTLINE OF THE PURPOSES OF PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

General Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be two-fold: (1)
The co-ordination and co-operation of all private reading circles
and home study enterprises in the United States; (2) the publication
of books and periodicals for the home reading market and general

freely to wit as follow:

I. The Reading Circle's Co-operation

(a) If it is proposed to secure the outright purchase for
care of stock in the new company, the Readings' name, right, title
and interest of all reading circles and enterprises now being operated
by private initiators of companies in the United States,
with the object and most successful organization of the kind, the
Centrals under Interaction and Scientific Circle, and thereafter aspire to
the universal Reading Circle and numerous smaller enterprises which
were now operated in restricted fashions. These stock companies
would become in fact the property of these enterprises whose
infirmity in the main causes of would be the purpose of the company to
become under the new condition. By the division of territory
resence among the different Reading Circles, the elimination in the main
of the interests in the nature of the reader and competition,
the proposition of the larger number and greater variety of courses, and the reduction
of the price of the literature and the fees, it is believed that the
membership and influence of these individual enterprises would be greatly increased.

(b) The reading circle and home study movement is now in a transition state, a fact which finds general acceptance with those who understand its evolution. The acquisition of the most influential enterprises of its kind, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and the numerous smaller enterprises, which it is fairly assumed can be absorbed, and their subsequent combination, would place this wide field for the dissemination of literature directly and almost solely in the hands of this stock company. All the advantages of concentration, singleness of purpose, a coordinated system of administration and management and a uniform policy would then be forthcoming, and an increasing market for literature would be opened to the stock company for its publications.

(c) It would be the aim of this company to sustain fraternal relations with the many Teachers' Reading Circles in the various states where they are conducted usually under the auspices of the State Teachers' Associations. Among the states in which State Teachers' Reading Circles are conducted with success are Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Washington, Texas, Louisiana, Idaho.

II. Publishing.

(a) Stated in brief, the business of this company will be to so combine the reading circles of the country and extend their membership as to afford the most certain and largest possible market for its publications. In the beginning, a certain market will be assured by the acquisition of the C.L.S.C., and the publishing interests connected therewith, namely, "The Chautauquan" Magazine,
1.

II. Preliminary

(a) Stated in part, the purpose of this company will be to

so combine the existing offices of the county and extend their men-

perpetual as to attract the most certain and largest possible market.

In the beginning a certain market will be

searched by the management of the C.I.C. and the "Prairie

Interests connected therewith, namely, the "Grantonian" Magazine,


...
and the Chautauqua-Century Press, more fully described hereafter.

From this vantage ground with the assurance of certain revenues, the company may proceed in the publishing business.

(b) In this field it would be the aim to meet the demands of the reading circle market with books adapted to its needs. To this end special books dealing with many subjects, prepared for this single purpose, would be constantly and continuously published. Not alone would it be necessary to bring out the books constantly required by the circles conducted under the auspices of the company, but it would be the aim to so anticipate the needs of the State Teachers' Reading Circles throughout the country that the books most desirable for their purposes might be published by this company, thereby securing for them a sale which they would not otherwise have. It would remain for the literary department in conjunction with the business department charged with these matters to arrange for the publication of books calculated to meet these requirements, and owing to the similarity of interests of the State Teachers' Reading Circles and those conducted by the company, this would seem to be a promising field for cultivation.

(c) It would be the purpose also of this company to enter the field of general publishing at such time and in such manner as its directors might elect. The books published primarily for Reading Circles would be placed on the open market and made to appeal to the general trade throughout the country through the medium of advertising and otherwise. It would be the purpose of the company also to engage in the business of general publishing branching from the field of education as might seem most expedient as the business progressed. In the field of periodical literature the publishing of the company
The Government-Certified Pool, more fully described hereafter.

The average annual return with the assurance of certain revenue, the government may proceed in the publishing business.

...
would begin with the Chautauquan Monthly Magazine, which is now the organ of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. This magazine would naturally become the organ of all the Reading Circles conducted by this company, and it could be so edited and made to appear in separate and special editions as to satisfy the requirements of each single organization which still retained its identity and was at the same time a part of the whole. Its popular character would make it appeal to general favor outside the field of education, and it is not too much to expect with the right editorial policy and executive management that its list of readers outside of the limits of Reading Circles could be materially increased. It would be the purpose also of this company to publish such other periodicals as might be found desirable and profitable from time to time during the pursuit of this business.

THE STARTING POINT.

The starting point of this project would be the acquirement of the C.L.S.C. as an organization, and the purchase of "The Chautauquan" and the Chautauqua-Century Press, the price to be paid for the contracts or franchises, goodwill, subscription lists, copyrights, plates, etc. of the two latter being easily determined by an appraise-ment representing the interested parties. Thus would the company become the proprietors at the beginning of its business of a successful and profitable monthly magazine and book publishing business.

(a) "The Chautauquan" is a monthly magazine now in its twenty-sixth volume, with a guaranteed circulation and a large and well established advertising patronage. The contract of its present proprietor with the Chautauqua management which makes it the official
The starting point of this project would be the formation of the Co-operative, as an organization and the purchase of "The Guardian", the largest and the Cochrane-Century Press, the place to be paid for the paper's copyright, etc. Of the two Letters Press exactly identical with the proposed premises, and the company would represent the interest of the building or a success.

The Guardian is a monthly magazine now in the country.

Sixpence a volume, with a universal circulation and a large and influential executive council, The concept of the present

established under the present management, and the ability to make the difference.
organ of the C.L.S.C. and which is a valuable franchise, expires January 10, 1906. All the rights appertaining to this magazine, its name, copyrights, circulation, advertising constituency, and franchise make it a valuable property which it is fairly assumed in the hands of this new company would become more profitable than at present.

(b) The Chautauqua-Century Press, the firm of Flood & Vincent, has a list of sixty books in its catalogue, most of which have been especially prepared for reading circle use. These books and their copyrights, and plates, the substantial influence of the firm in the publishing field, its stock of cuts, together with its contract with the Chautauqua management, giving it the exclusive right to publish all books of the C.L.S.C. up to and ending January 10, 1906, make this a valuable property whose acquirement by the new company would be not only a desideratum, but a necessity. In succeeding to the proprietorship of the Chautauqua-Century Press the new company would immediately secure a profitable business.

(c) Having once secured control of the C.L.S.C. and its publications, the problem for the further extension of the reading circle would arise. In this connection the more than sixty Chautauqua Summer Assemblies throughout the country could be utilized after a plan to be decided upon and made influential centers for the propaganda work of the whole movement.

CONCLUSION.

This general plan is suggestive and tentative. It merely outlines the possible scope of the undertaking which recapitulated is as follows:
The CENTURY-CLAYTON PRESS, the firm of Flack & Vincent, have a list of sixty books in their collection, most of which have been especially prepared for reducing the value of these books and their copyrights may please the substantial influence of the firm in the production work of the firm, together with the contract with the CENTURY-CLAYTON MANAGEMENT, giving it the exclusive right to publish all books of the C.C.C. & Co. to and including January 1, 1909, make this a valuable property whose sale is necessary. In accordance to the proprietorship of the CENTURY-CLAYTON PRESS the new company would immediately become an able business.

(c) Having once secured control of the C.C.C. and its properties, the plan for the further extraction of the remaining office would ensue. In the connection the more than sixty offices, summer assembly, annual and the outstanding steamers, the community could be utilized, the project being based on a plan to be achieved upon and made influential centers for the proper management work of the whole movement.

CONCLUSION

This general plan is suggestive and tentative. It merely outlines the possible scope of the мероприятие, which reception to
(1) A stock company with a capital of $500,000 conducted by a Board of Directors who would determine its organization.

(2) No part of the capital would be used in equipping a plant for manufacturing purposes, all printing and book-making being done by contract. A small portion of the original capital might expeditiously be paid in whole or part in purchase of the rights and titles of the enterprises which it would acquire. This would leave the major portion of the capital of the company intact and it would freely find employment in its current business where it would turn itself rapidly.

(3) It would secure a practical monopoly of the reading circle business and its publishing interests and would therefore be in control of this field.

(4) Having such a monopoly, all the economic advantages of combination and concentration would accrue to the new company rendering the extension of the business and its profitable outcome practically certain.

(5) The acquisition of the C.L.S.C., The Chautauquan, and the Chautauqua Century Press, with their franchises would relieve the new movement of the character of an experiment at the very start. They would make possible the profitable outcome of the business from the beginning and afford a basis for the most extended operations.

(6) With the certain market for its publication which the reading circle constituencies would insure and a vigorous pushing of its books and periodicals in the general market, the business of the new company would contain large possibilities.
A stock company with a capital of $500,000 is organized by a
Board of Directors who would determine the organization.
(1) No part of the capital would be used in equipping a plant
for manufacturing purposes. All buildings and equipment are
leased. A small portion of the original capital might be
lent, in whole or part, to purchasers of the rights and titles of
the enterprise which is made subordinate to the company in
sufficient interest in the company's venture where it would
appear.

(2) If a company become a practical monopoly of the leading circle
businesses and the purchasing interests and would therefore be in
control of the field.

(3) Having such a monopoly, if the economic advantages of
competition and cooperation would become so closely allied to the new company
result in the expectation of the businesses and the profitability outcome
practically certain.

(4) The establishment of the C.I.C. or the C.R.C. the Chartered
Company is freed, with their franchises, from the very start.

(5) They would make possible the profitable outcome of the businesses
from the beginning and attract a large for the most extending areas.

(6) With the certainty market for the publication which the lead
and circle constitute would increase and a vigorous battery of the
new company would constitute large possibilities.
(7) The combination of interests suggested and a concentrated and coordinated management would eliminate the present menace of competition and widely scattered effort in reading circle work, and would make possible the reduction of prices and fees, thereby increasing the enrollment of readers and rendering larger profits certain.

(8) The time is ripe for this project, and the prevailing conditions make it a practical possibility.

The plan of organization for the new company is of course tentative and is submitted merely for the purpose of affording a basis for consideration.
CHAUTAUQUA PROPOSITIONS.

1. The C.L.S.C. and publication interests from this time forward will be unable to make any contributions towards the support of the Assembly.

   (a) The present situation of the C.L.S.C. is due in large part to the fact that the money which should have been used in organization and development has been turned over to the Assembly.

   (b) Should any money be accumulated by the C.L.S.C. and publication, such money must be used for the development of the C.L.S.C.

2. The Assembly, compelled henceforth to depend upon its direct income, must be reorganized. This will include

   (a) the centralization of its management and the reduction of expenses.

   (b) the popularizing of its work and the broadening of its constituency

   (c) the introduction of morepronounced social features

   (d) the increase of the gate fees.

3. The publication work must be made entirely subsidiary to the educational side of the work, and consequently (a) the Chautauqua Century Press and the Chautauquan must relinquish their contracts for a fair consideration and these contracts should become the property of the C.L.S.C.; (b) the C.L.S.C. must be incorporated and conducted as an institution not for profit.

4. The C.L.S.C. this incorporated should be endowed and conducted in cooperation (a) with the various Chautauquas, each of which should be induced to use its influence in behalf of the C.L.S.C.; (b) with colleges and universities selected to represent special fields
from each of which a corps of advanced students and professors should be selected for vigorous work; (c) with other reading clubs.

DIRECT PROPOSITIONS.

I. As touching the C.L.S.C. and publications.

1) That a new organization to be called the Chautauqua Institute be organized with Chicago as its headquarters, this organization to include the C.L.S.C., receive from the Chautauqua University (b) the Chautauquan and the Chautauqua Century books and good will; (c) the Institute of Sacred Literature.

2) That this organization shall include (a) a Board of Trustees of nine men to whom should be entrusted its business affairs and the final settlement of all questions; (b) a Council of educational experts to whom should be entrusted the selection and approval of all publications; (c) a faculty of teachers who should prepare its publications and train its lecturers.

3) That the Chautauqua Institute have for its first purpose the encouragement of good reading and that this work be conducted (a) in co-operation with Chautauqua Assemblies, (b) in co-operation with certain colleges and universities selected so as to cover the entire territory of the country; (c) in co-operation with Reading associations already organized.

4) That having been put upon this distinctly educational basis a vigorous effort be made to secure endowment, the Institute to be maintained meanwhile by its fees and by special gifts.

II. As touching the Assembly.

1) That the Assembly be reorganized and placed under the management of one man who shall have the general responsibility for
all departments of work.

2) That the higher work be given up and the popular work be extended and strengthened.
3) That more of the social element be introduced.
4) That the gate fees be increased.
5) That the correspondence work be given up.
6) That the power to give degrees be relinquished.
7) That the lower grades of pedagogical work be emphasized.
...
The undersigned herewith agrees to contribute the sum of $ for the general purpose of distributing the results of literary, scientific and biblical investigation in such ways as may hereafter be indicated, with the understanding that

1. The work provided for by the income of said fund shall be done under the name of The Chautauqua Institute, said Institute to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a board of 4-- directors who shall be selected by Bishop John H. Vincent and the donor, and who shall perpetuate themselves in accordance with the terms of the charter. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in the City of Chicago.

2. That the said Institute shall assume and develop the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly.

3. That Bishop John H. Vincent shall sustain the same relationship to the Chautauqua Institute which he now sustains to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle and the Chautauqua Assembly.

4. That the Chautauquan and Chautauqua Century Press publications now owned by private parties under a contract which operates for ten years to come, shall be transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Institute on the following conditions:

   (1) The Chautauquan will select one person and said trustees one person and these two shall select a third person, and these three persons shall hear a representation from the interested parties and then their decision shall be final as to the compensation which the proprietor of the Chautauquan shall receive for his interest in the magazine.
The minutes of the meeting on the 1st of January 19xx, for the General Board of Directors, were read and confirmed.

The Board, after considering the reports of the various committees, decided to proceed with the following actions:

1. The appointment of Mr. John Smith as a new Trustee to the Board of the Charitable Institute.

2. The establishment of new policies for the Charitable Institute, as proposed by the President and the Secretary.

3. The approval of the budget for the next fiscal year, as presented by the Treasurer.

4. The decision to expand the services of the Charitable Institute to include assistance for the elderly and orphans.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to all members for their contributions to the success of the Institute.
(2) the same plan to be adopted for disposing of the Publishing department known as The Chautauqua Century Press.

5. That the work now conducted by the American Institute of Sacred Literature shall be transferred to the said Chautauqua Institute upon such terms as may be agreed upon with said American Institute of Sacred Literature.

6. That the Biblical World be transferred from the University of Chicago to the Chautauqua Institute upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

7. That the magazines, journals and books used by said Institute in the prosecution of its work shall be published by the University of Chicago Press upon such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon, said Press acting as agent for the Institute.

8. That only the income of said fund shall be used for the purpose specified except that in the discretion of the trustees the sum of $50,000. may be used as capital in the transaction of business, with a provision that a sinking fund shall be established for the replacing of this amount, the same to provide $2,000. a year for twenty-five years.

9. That the Extension Division of the University of Chicago shall be associated with the work of the Chautauqua Institute in such way as will best promote the efficiency of both.

10. That the Chautauqua Trustees will transfer their good will and the good will of the system of Chautauqua Assemblies in the United States and throughout the world in so far as it lies within their control, and that the Chautauqua Institute shall associate with itself the Chautauqua Assemblies in so far as may be practicable.
The same plan to be adopted for graduate of the participating

department known as the Graduate Center been

that the work now completed by the American Institute of Science

Interchange shall be transmitted to the said American Institute of Science

each year as may be necessary, with the American Institute of Science

Interchange.

That the same work be transmitted from the University of

Chicago to the Graduate Center name each year as may be necessary

now.

That the interchange continue and books sent by both Institute

in the prosecution of the work shall be published by the University of

Chicago Press name each year as may be necessary for the Institute.

That only the income of sixty thousand shall be used for the

purposes of the Trustee and that in the expenditures of the Trustees the sum

of $50,000 may be used as capital in the prosecution of business with

proportion that a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent for the

Trustees and the same to produce $5,000 a year for twenty-five

years.

That the Examination Division of the University of Chicago shall

be associated with the work of the Graduate Institute in such way as

will best promote the utilization of both.

That the Graduate Trustees with Chancellor, shall be the

President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago and

its employees to the extent of Graduate Institute to the United

States and the officers of the Board to as far as I know within their

contract, and that the Graduate Institute shall associate with them.

the Graduate Association in so far as may be practicable.
CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL
For the Year 1897.

Department of Latin.

OUTLINE of WORK prepared, by request, by Alfred M. Wilson.

I. ELEMENTARY COURSE: Beginning Latin. 10 hours per week for 6 weeks.

This Course is designed for the benefit of TWO CLASSES:

1. Beginners; 2. Teachers who desire to learn the practical work of the Inductive Method. Experience has shown that these two classes may profitably be taught together. Work will be done from the beginners' point of view, but teachers find no better way in which to learn Methods than by themselves becoming students, and observing from the inside the methods by which the class is conducted. Harper & Burgess' Inductive Latin Primer.

II. INTERMEDIATE COURSE: Second Year Latin. 10 hours per week for 6 weeks.

The work of this Course will be based on Caesar, (first three weeks,) and on Cicero, (second three weeks,) It will include: 1.) The translation of selected portions.

* This OUTLINE- aside from the Six Special Lectures, provides for 30 hours per week in Latin, and contemplates the employment of TWO INSTRUCTORS.
2.) The turning each day of English into Latin; 3.) Reading at Sight; 4.) Drill on Forms; 5.) The Discussion of Topics; 6.) The Study of Methods.

This Course is designed for the benefit of Three Classes: 1) Teachers; 2.) Those who feel the need of a fundamental Review; 3.) Those doing work for the first time who are willing to give several hours each day to preparation.

III. PROGRESSIVE COURSE: The Reading of Latin at Sight. 5 hours per week for 6 weeks.

This Course will be open to all who have done at least two years work in Latin, and will include Selections from Cesar, Sallust, Eutropius, Viri Romae, Nepos & Cicero. Little or no preparation will be required.

Different Methods of Reading Latin at Sight will be considered and illustrated.

IV.) ADVANCED COURSE: Studies in Vergil. 5 hours per week for 6 weeks.

This Course will include work in the Aeneid and the Georgics. It will involve a study of: 1.) Figures; 2.) Doubtful Constructions; 3.) So-called Poetical Constructions; 4.) The arrangement of words; 5.) Principles of Versification.

Interpretation, not translation, will be emphasized. A large portion of the Text will be read at sight.

V.) SIX LECTURES, one each week, open to all students and teachers of Latin.
SUBJECTS:

1.) The so-called Roman Method of Pronunciation;
2.) The Gerund & Gerundive;
3.) Grammars;
4.) The Turning of English into Latin;
5.) Sight Reading;
6.) Sequence of Tenses.
own true interests, but I know well that it is better for you to follow your own judgment even if wrong. There may be
it quite certainly right. Then, too, every man must work according to the law of his own conscience. He
cannot do much against that law.

However, I will say, by way of explanation, that I
regard Chautauqua as among the least objection-
able of your outside employments. The sketch
institutes and lectures are in my view incom-
measurably more objectionable and fraught with
many dangers with, to be frank, little to commend
them. From the University point of view, I would
willingly accept Chautauqua if you would se-
que to drop the institutes, lectures and outside
summer schools.

I hope you will have a glorious time in Europe. I ex-
pect to arrive in New York in about two weeks. You
had better address me, if you find time to write,
at No. 607 Temple Church, New York, or if
you forget that address — In care of

The man all quite well. Please remember me to
Mrs. Harper and the children.

Enyarnce

[Signature]
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Dear Dr. Harper:

I am once more in the United States. I have had a very delightful trip, which I think will prove profitable to Chautauqua. Drummond and Roberts are fixed, and I think there is every probability that the Bishop of Ripon, Prof. Dowden, Barnett of Toynbee Hall, and two or three others will be with us next summer.

Cannot you get Prof. Muolton to reconsider his desire to be released from Chautauqua next summer? The more I think of it, the more important it seems to have him. We can have a fine university extension conference, with Roberts at the head of it.

I am delighted to learn of the great prosperity of the University, and congratulate you upon the magnificent gift for the astronomical observatory.

I am naturally proud to be associated in any way with the great University, although I cannot for the life of me see that the University itself has any great cause for satisfaction. I shall probably be in Chicago in the course of a month, with the rough plan for next year.

It is very important that we should make our plans early, in order to have them widely announced. We must do an immense amount of advertising for next season in order to hold our own.

Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Harper and the rest, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. R. Harper.
My dear Doctor:

I was glad to receive your letter Wednesday. I will give you ample warning of my approach when I visit Chicago. I have been thinking over our plans for next summer very carefully.

I anticipate a large attendance of transient guests, but I also fear an almost total suspension of interest in anything like continuous summer work. I think our schools would suffer badly. Has it ever occurred to you as wise to suspend most of our summer class work, to omit in the College, perhaps, everything but French, German, and English Literature, to substitute for the regularly organized Teachers' Retreat two or three courses of lectures on Pedagogy by leading men. We should simply be following the excellent example of the University of Chicago in largely omitting our work for the summer. We would have the best of reasons for changing our plans, it would not be a confession of weakness, and it would be a source of no little economy. We must be prepared to weather the uncertainties of next summer with canvas reduced to the lowest point compatible with wisdom, and to be ready to take in even more sail in case of storm. I am not sure where this nautical figure is going, and we will leave it. Now please do not understand that I am myself convinced that this is a wise thing to do, but it is at least worth pondering, and I hope you will in the few intervals you may have for thought about Chautauqua give this tentative suggestion careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. R. Harper.

George E. Vincent
My dear Dr. Harper,

Will you give your consent to the preparation by Woodburn of courses in Ecclesiastical history for the College? He is willing and I think competent to do the work.

I am a little alarmed about our exhibit at the Fair. Peabody writes that he will do his best to give us a place, but implies that there is a little doubt. Will you not stir him up a little? It would be a very serious matter if this were to fail in any way, and I think Mr. Miller and Father count on your aid as all powerful. Please take some means for letting Peabody know that you are interested in the matter.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Dr. W.R. Harper.
Mr. Geer, Mr. Hether.

Will you give your consent to the presentation by Woodburn of course in front of the faculty for the College? If willing and think competent to do the work.

I am a little surprised that an exhibit of the last. Very glad. Will go to the best to give me a place but time is tight. Would like a little more. Will you come and help a little? I think it would be a very creative matter to have more to start into any way. May I think with Mr. Mather's and Professor's view of your study as still pending. Please give some views for testing. Know that you see it related to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

UT. W. MATHER.
CINCINNATI, O. Feb. 27, 1893

Mr. John H. Daniels,
Executive Secretary,

Dear Sir,

Prof. Harper has asked me to act somewhat as a peace maker in the matter between Mr. Bishop and the Philetairia Correspondence System.

To that end, he has placed in my hands your letter to Mr. Vincent under date of Feb. 6th, with Mr. Bishop's to you undated.

[Signature]

Cincinnati, Ohio.
Eustis, 12th July, 1835.

My dear friend, - I have no intention, nor any doubt, that he was to be my successor, until long after I had proposed his name, and left for my work in Greece.

Now he tells me that he will continue at least until June, if he deems it to do his work. I will resume it if you desire. And lastly, if any portion of your last letter to me is strictly correct, I will send you the amount that you may turn it over to him, upon learning what the amount is. We are strong in your case, and it may rest assured, and in to make his work a credit to Charlestown. Ever sincerely yours,

W. E. Waters.
to dispute what you were pleased to state to Mr. Vincent, I wish to defend myself again, as I did in the last, in my letter to you from London, by saying that ample time intervened between my notice to the Principal of Cheltenham College, of my desire to be relieved of work, in conducting the correspondence, even before the date of my departure for Europe, for any protest against my resignation, just then, or before I had done a fuller amount of work.

Again, I do not recollect whether the last cheque I had from you was before or after my resignation, nor whether the
Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1873

Dear Sir,

Puy Waters has called upon me to advise with me concerning Chautaugua rough correspondence. Whatever he did, I am aware, matter of fees must have been through inadvertence or misunderstanding. He will make any restitution which is shown to be just.

My own opinion of the matter is personal. I was asked to undertake the work under difficulties which rendered it
My ambition is to take the degree of Ph.D. by non-resident work. The burden of life.

Greek correspondence—delightful as I have found it, astonishingly satisfactory results—interferes seriously with female study. At the age of thirty-two one has that impression that he should not neglect. With the leisure teaching I should have been glad to take the instructorship and ask the loss of the opportunity; with this, the environment is inadequate.

May I have a word from you stating that you understand my position in the matter? The correspondence closes a little work in bringing sweetness and light into somber and dark places, and I have—apart from that feeling of my intellec. While now men are pleased in it—enjoyed
This contact with earnest minds.

Perfectly yours,

[Signature]

[Additional text not clearly legible]
PROF. WM. R. YERKES,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

My dear Sir:

Accept my thanks for your favor of June the 17th and for your advice. I
have already sent the Chancellor my
acceptance. I am glad that my action
has your approval.

I am going to the State University
for the sake, of course, of Hebrew. And I have
an opportunity, I believe, not only to introduce
Hebrew, but also to bring about the organization
of a regular Semitic department.

I am glad that you know of ways of
helping me. Will you not, as soon as possible,
indicate what plans you have in mind.

I wish that I could give my whole
time to Hebrew the coming year. Possibly you
could bring this about.

At my request and in order that I might be free
to go to the State University, the Board Monday morning accepts
my resignation.

Yours truly, A.M. Wilson
The Hall of the Church has been erected,
its walls have been raised,
its doors have been opened.

The Hall of the Church was dedicated.
It is a place of worship,
a sanctuary for the faithful.

The Hall of the Church is a symbol of the Church's presence,
it stands as a testament to the faith of those who built it.

The Hall of the Church is a place where the faithful gather,
to offer prayers, to sing praises, to find solace.

The Hall of the Church is a symbol of the Church's mission,
it stands as a beacon of hope and love in the community.

The Hall of the Church is a place where the faithful find comfort,
to find peace, to find a sense of belonging.

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The Hall of the Church is a place where the faithful gather,
and the action and its signi-
cance, proper alternation of play and counter-
play, artist’s foreshadowing of the discretio-
nal and outcome of events, reasonable and na-
tural relations between action and character.
In other words, in most of the points the
actor has to do with structure it is thus far a we-
told story.

Why is it, then, that after reading the pla-
one puts it down with an uncomfortable sense
of having struck at something and missed it
Why is one’s sense of unity violated? Why
in fact, does one feel that the play as a whole
is not Shakespearean?

The answer is found partly in a consider-
ation of the first three acts, but mainly in
consideration of the relation of the first three
acts to the last two. The interest of the first
three acts is, as I have already said, in the
three great figures, Buckingham, Wolsey and
Katherine. In the five-act drama, the for-
tunes of the principal characters ought either
to rise to a culmination in the third act and
begin upon their decline, or reach, by the
time, a definite place in our interests and in
cresce in interest to the last act.

But here the ruin of both queen and card-
inal is finished in the third act, and what fol-
lows concerning them in the fourth is only a
sort of supplement or appendix. We are
merely told how they died. They are alread-
yout of the play. Fancy what Macbeth, o
King Lear, or Hamlet, would be like, if th
here ceased to play a prominent part before
the last two acts. How truncated and dis-
formed the play would be. Yet that is just
what has been done in the making of the
play of King Henry VIII. Further, the fat
of Buckingham is a little disproportionate to
its effects. His was too great a figure to do
appear with so little effect upon the fortune
of the queen and the cardinal: his con-
demnation, indeed, was too close
linked with them in our mi

Assessment: Artist.
64 S. Broadway, New York, N.Y.
May 21, 1893.

Mr. R. Harper, Ph. D.,
Pres., Chicago Univ.

Dear Sir:

If I send to the American Book Co. for your Latin Inductive Method, will I get the first book to be used in the Chautauqua School this summer? I have hesitated about sending in the order as I want to enter the C. College for the six weeks' course, and Clement has the books needed there.

I propose reviewing Latin and Greek I have studied and besides, I hope to make further advancement in both. Had I studied originally by your method, am convinced that my knowledge of the two languages would be con-
greater in proportion to the time spent on them.

I want to begin as though I knew nothing and work over the whole ground, as I hope eventually to teach Latin. I have been helping a former public school teacher come by assisting him with your inductive method, and as I have used up the advance sheets, and sent one by the publisher, I must have the complete book, hence any desire to have the latest edition of your book.

Do you think I can work to advantage in Latin, Greek, and Chemistry at the same time? I have read Caesar, Aeneid I, Virgil I, Cicero, de Senectute, in the old way, gasping from a short, partly through the cold, and have studied and taught Chemistry. In the latter, I want laboratory practice, I know the theoretical part.
I think I know how to study and with the advantages I have methods full I can accomplish much in the six weeks, so that I may pursue the correspondence work satisfactorily later on.

Please pardon this second demand upon your time—you kindly translated an Act of America for me ten years ago—but I haven’t the money to buy needy books and cannot economize in order to get through any summer work.

Hoping you may have time to reply, I am

Very respectfully,

Annie E. Pease.
Dr. W. R. Harper,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.  

Dear Dr. Harper:—

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 11th.

I received Miss Cobb’s card, and intended to write her a line, expressing my regret at not seeing her. Will you please convey the message to her?

We had a delightful time in Chicago, and came away with most pleasant memories of the city. It was very good of you to think of sending us an invitation, but one cannot accomplish everything in seven days.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Harper and Miss Cobb, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Kate F. Kimball  

(Dictated)
Dear Dr. R. E. Hamner,

University of Chicago

I received your letter and am interested to write you a brief reply.

I am looking for a society pet. Will you please supply the message to

We had a splendid time in Chicago and hope that you enjoyed the party.

I am very busy with plans to return to Germany in seven years.

With kind regards to Mr. Hamner and Mr. Cupp, I remain,

[Signature]
President W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I have your letter of February 13. I fear we shall have to economize with the utmost care. I do not see how we can spare any money, even though it be a slight sum, for Mrs. Crow.

Mr. Duncan has written expressing the conviction that we ought to keep our expenses down to the minimum in view of the continued financial depression and the uncertainties of next summer. I am offering the lowest prices for years to our lecturers. I hope you will keep this economy in mind.

In the case of Mr. Moulton, I do not think we ought to pay him more than two hundred dollars for a course of lectures. I understand that he gives courses in regular University Extension for that amount or less. Expenses paid, the course would net him at least one hundred and fifty dollars.

We ought to have the names of the instructors who are not engaged as soon as possible in order to include them in our general announcement which is now in type.

As to the proposition of Prof. Batcheldor, I think we can appropriate fifty dollars for apparatus and twenty dollars for freight charges on the material he brings from Hamlin University. Trusting that you had a pleasant westward trip, I am, Very truly yours,
Department of Instruction

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

University of Chicago, September 18th

Prestigious Sir Webster,

The Uiversity of Chicago,

If you are able to accept the position of President of the University of Chicago, I want you to know that I have no doubt about the wisdom of your decision. I believe that you are the right man for the job and that you will bring great leadership to the University.

We need a leader with vision and determination, someone who can inspire and guide the University towards excellence. I trust that you will make the best possible decisions for the benefit of the University and its students.

I am confident that your presence will elevate the standing of the University and bring glory to its name. Please accept my offer and I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Dr. Ely writes that he never heard from you about the reduction of his salary from $850 to $700. I am sure you wrote to him to this effect. Will you not kindly have the letter looked up with a view to determining whether this announcement was made to Dr. Ely or not?

I spent two days in Aurora. Wells College is more attractive in every way than I supposed it was. I made up my mind, however, before I went there not to accept the presidency, and I did not change my decision. Father felt with me that my choice was, all things considered, a conservative and wise one, although he felt in many ways regret that I was not to take the place.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Vincent.

(Dictated)
My dear Dr. Harper:

Will you be kind enough to let Dr. Duncan know whether you paid Mr. Daniels' salary for July? There seems to be a little confusion in the office, and Mr. Daniels is not quite sure who paid the salary for that month. I am sorry to trouble you, but I know of no other way to get the matter straightened out.

Mrs. Vincent and I would duly acknowledge your invitation to attend your reception. As you know, we were rather too far away to take advantage of your kindness.

Everything is going very encouragingly here. The new C. L. S. C. class is from twenty to twenty-five per cent ahead of last year, and the College bids fair to outdo all previous records. I am a little surprised at the increase in interest, in view of the hard times.

The C. L. S. C. books are very popular, and have been reviewed most favorably by the leading papers. The New York Times gave nearly two columns, not only to review of the books, but to a very pleasant characterization of the C. L. S. C. The New York Sun reviewed Miss Coman's book on "The Growth of the English Nation," and characterized it as "a remarkable social and political history of England." I am pleased, because the Growth of the Nations series is an idea of my own, which has grown out of my sociological studies.

I dare say you have seen the favorable reviews of "An Introduction to the Study of Society." As Prof. Small says, the critics do not seem to know enough to criticize it, and say pleasant things about it because they are too timid to do anything else. I dare say we shall catch it from the technical journals and reviews.

I expect to reach Chicago about the end of this month, ready to begin work by Nov. 1st. When I think of all I have undertaken for the year I am somewhat staggered, but I shall do the best I can to get through with it.

Pardon this long letter, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. R. Harper.
If you are finding yourself to face a little feeling of being overwhelmed, I think it is important to note that you are not alone. Many people feel this way. It is crucial to reach out for support from those who care about you. If you need someone to talk to, I am here to listen. Please do not hesitate to reach out. You are not alone in this. 

Best, 
[Name]
379 - C.  
Cambridge, Mass., November 14th, 1894.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Dr:

Your letter of September 18th sent to the Palmer House last September reached me in New York two or three days ago. The letters which you sent me I will send to you when I lay hands on them, but I keep hoping that you will be lead by the Good Spirit to change your mind, and to give your consent to remain at work with us. I feel toward you very much as a lover. I can not bear to think of a break. I hope you will talk to George and see the fairness of my proposition and remain to help me in the prosecution of the work to which I am called. I can work but a little while as compared with yourself. I wish you would help. With much love.

Your faithful and abiding friend,

[Signature]
My dear Mr.

Your letter of September 18th went to the Pullman house here.

September 18th is New York and the time goes as the letters do. The letter on which you dent so I will send to you when I get home for the 1st and I wish you would send your letter by some one who could write it.

Keep it handy that you will be liable to pass the good spirit to another your

I feel that I am not earning you and trying to write to you just now since you are away. I can not bear to think of a story to cover you and the mention to pay me is so pleasant that I can not bear to think of a story to cover you. I am sorry that I can not do a little better in company with you.

I wish you many happy. Write soon. I am at a strange place.

Your faithful and grateful friend,

[Signature]
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Dr:

George and I have made a careful canvas of the situation and agree fully upon the arrangement contained in the accompanying plan of cooperation.

The question of title is somewhat difficult to adjust satisfactorily. I prefer "Principal of the University Department" or "University Principal," George prefers, and I approve, "Collegiate Principal," the other will be "Assembly Principal" or "Principal of the Assembly Department." The title of "Principal of Instruction" would of course cover the entire ground and leave nothing for the other principal who is as much a principal of instruction as the University principal. The spheres are different but both departments have largely the instructional work to carry on. The question is between "University Principal" and "Assembly Principal" and "Principal of the University Department" and "Principal of the Assembly Department." Further consultation may develop some title which we may all think better, but we agree on the division of labor.

There is another point on which I hesitate because I am compelled to face a whole board of management and I am anxious that my adjustment should be approved by judicious and impartial men. To pay the same amount whether you are at Chautauqua or not, and in the same document giving you permission to leave every other year does not seem to be just in any sense to Chautauqua, to me, or to yourself. Therefore,
Dear Dr. [Name],

Dr. W. R. Hartzell
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

I have made a careful review of the situation and have found it necessary to make a certain change of the assignment of Mr. [Name].

The decision of the Chancellor to assign Mr. [Name] to the University of Chicago is one of the most important decisions we have made in recent years. The Chancellor's assignment of Mr. [Name] to the University of Chicago will be made by the Assembly of the University

I am pleased to hear that Mr. [Name] will be assigned to the Assembly of the University. His assignments have been very successful and have contributed greatly to the University's progress.

The decision to assign Mr. [Name] to the University of Chicago is one of the most important decisions we have made in recent years. He has been a valuable member of our department and has made a significant contribution to our work.

I look forward to working with Mr. [Name] at the University of Chicago.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
the modification in the paragraph relating to summer work we agree to pay you three thousand dollars, while you pay for the extra work which the dean who represents you is expected to render. In case of your entire absence for the season from Chautauqua (you being out of the country) you will place one thousand dollars at the disposal of the Chancellor for the purpose of securing distinguished teachers and lecturers to take your place. When you are at Chautauqua during three weeks of the season you will receive your three thousand dollars, but when you are not present at all you will return one thousand dollars for me to use in securing such men as I may deem competent to take your place for that particular season.

Here we have a definite basis on which we can work, and I hope that we are in full accord. Hoping to have a telegram from you confirming this thought, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

[signature]
Dr. W. R. Harper,

Chicago,

Ill.

Dear Dr. Harper:—

Miss Chamberlin drew up the enclosed suggestions for our special Bible seal. She asked me to send her a proof so that she might look it over, and said that you would look it over and be sure that it was accurate. I am going to have the copy mimeographed instead of printed, and so enclose a type-written copy in the form in which it will appear when mimeographed. I leave for home on Saturday, and I presume Miss Chamberlin has already started, so venture to trouble you with this copy; and if you will be good enough to look it over and return it in the enclosed envelope, my stenographer will get it and can go right on with the mimeograph work. I shall be away for two weeks, and want to get this out at once.

I was glad to see George a short time ago and to hear of the prosperity of the University. I hope you are very well and not working so hard as to use yourself up. I wish that you ever found it necessary to come to Buffalo, but am looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you at Chautauqua next summer. Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Harper, and believe me, with all good Christmas wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Dictated)
Hopa Ke Kan. Jan 1, 1875

Dear Doctor Harper:

Your decision gives me great joy. We are to work together now till death do us part. And there are to be no misunderstandings of any sort. Frankness and kindness make a good atmosphere in which to preserve friendship.

Ever yours,

Alfred Vincent