CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: Classical Department

Regarding

Date

File No.

SEE

Name or Subject

Abbott, F. F.
Capps, Edward
Hale, W. G.
Shorey, Paul

File No.

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

1. Conception of "department". Failure to recognize more than one interest, i.e. that of one man; different interests and "team work" almost entirely ignored. No idea that the strength of each member should contribute to the strength of all, and the strength of all to that of each member.

2. No interest shown by the head in the work of colleagues except to minimize or destroy. The latter accomplished by offering work supplanting work of colleague or by shifting and rearranging work so as to make it (colleague's work) undesirable.

3. Failure to grade courses to needs and degree of advancement of students. Freshmen and graduates put together in advanced courses. No recognition of any necessary intermediate stage.

4. No field of work except for those who teach the few required courses. No opportunity for any specialty except for that of the head.

5. Lack of courtesy, politeness, tact, toward members of department and others, e.g. a member of the official examining committee was totally ignored at a recent examination, not asked his opinion about the examination - his vote not taken at all in voting the degree.

6. Failure in proper courtesy toward other departments a great injury to the Greek Department as a whole. This may be called failure in interdepartmental courtesy.
Some mistakes in the management of the Greek Department:

1. Cooperation of department. Failure to recognize more than one interest, that of one man, different interests and "team work" short-sightedly ignore. Who does the service of each member, and the service of all, with the cooperation of all, to that of each member.

2. No interest shown by the head in the work of college work.

3. Futility to raise committee to needs and before of management of students. Knowing that college work together in advancement committee.

4. No recognition of any necessary intermediate stage.

5. No idea of work except for those who teach the new teaching.

6. Lack of cooperation, polishence, test toward members of department.

7. Lack of cooperation, polishence, test toward members of department.
Feb. 11/97

My dear President:

I hope you agree with me that it would not be a good thing to accept the compromise proposed by Professor Burton. That would be the beginning of the end. Students who had come here without Latin would feel themselves finished though having to take it, I feared recognition only that they were being kept from Science. If the scheme were once adopted it then would seem easy to break it down, the complete exclusion of Latin.

We shall carry both the
Junior and the Seniors College

Facetious: J. Miller, Smith,

J. A. C. Miller are ready for the

fight. We shall also at least come

out with a tie vote (counting

your own) in the Senate (sup-

posing Professor Burton to vote

against Rotin). But he ought not

to do this, if he regards it of suf-

ficient importance. The request

after men got here,

Faithfully yours,

W. G. Hale
Chicago, Ill. June 6, 1898.

My dear President:—

Mr. Laing is under contract for another year, but will come to us if he can be released. I told him of the rising scale of salaries according to what you said yesterday. As for work, I told him that he could be promised one elective course a year, but that there probably might be more which we should desire him to give. You will understand, of course, that Moore's going away leaves a number of the more advanced courses unprovided for, and we do not want to withdraw these.

The absolute promise to Laing would consequently be the same as to Rand; but Laing has gone farther, having already taken his doctorate, and it may well be, therefore, that a somewhat larger proportion of advanced work will be assigned to him.

Of course I said nothing to Mr. Laing with regard to Mr. Rand.

I hope all this will meet your approval. Mr. Laing will come in to see you at half past eleven.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Smith,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my concern regarding the consistent lack of communication from your department. As a member of the team, I feel that it is important to keep everyone informed and involved in the decisions being made.

I understand that we are all busy with our work, but I believe that regular updates and updates are crucial for maintaining a productive and collaborative environment. It is my hope that we can establish a system where everyone is aware of the progress being made and any changes that may affect our work.

I would appreciate it if we could arrange a meeting to discuss this further. I believe that open communication is key to our success and that we can work together to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, Ills., Nov. 26th, 1897.

My dear President:

I return the letter at once in order that you may be able to write Mr. Rand.

I take up his points in order, understanding of course that it is wholly for you to settle some of the more difficult of these questions.

I  I should think that if he had done good work, he might be promoted to an Assistant Professorship upon the regular salary of that Professorship when he had taken his Doctor's degree. That would, in actual fact, mean some years hence.

II  The salary I should suppose would, as I said before, be the regular one for the rank.

III  When he became an Assistant Professor, I should think he ought not to have to do the number of heavy hours of the lower instruction, It seems to me you can manage to maintain this distinction.

There is little chance of much fresh work from the man who are teaching so much, with a great deal of composition work to compare and correct.

IV  It seems to me no definite answer can be made to this. You cannot promise one man without promising every other man of the same rank or higher rank. It can only be said that we wish to give as wide a range of work as possible, and to that end need to give our men above the lowest rank a generous proportion of elective work as possible; but that all the men involved must be taken into consideration, and for that reason no promise can be made in advance. I should hope, however, that there would be no difficulty about arranging two courses a year as a minimum for all men above the rank of instructor; and it seems to
As Professor of Chicago

Office ICU, New York, September 1888.

Dear President:

I return the letter at once in order that you may be able to write me. I know it is not the custom to write a letter of this kind upon the receipt of a similar communication. But I think that it is important that you should have some notice of the trouble that I am in.

I have been informed that I am to be promoted to an assistant professorship upon the recommendation of the scientific faculty. But, as you know, I have been in the habit of doing a great deal of work which is not included in the regular duties of an assistant professor. I have been doing a great deal of work which is not included in the regular duties of an assistant professor.

I am not sure what to do. I have been told that I am to be promoted to a professorship. But I am not sure what to do. I have been told that I am to be promoted to a professorship.

I am not sure what to do. I have been told that I am to be promoted to a professorship.
me it ought also to be said, and made very clear, that the men who distinguish themselves most by their publications will of course naturally have the largest amount of advance work confided to them.

With regard to the matter of the place of taking the Doctorate, I wrote Mr. Rand, after talking with you, that your feeling was different from mine, and that I did not regard that matter as, in his case, of serious importance. I told him, however, that in his particular specialty he could of course get much more help somewhere in Germany than here. Of course you are aware that there is nothing Rand could get out of Chandler, the man whose work stands nearest Rand's specialty. Munich is the proper place for him. He might then, if he pleased, come back and get his degree here, though in his place, I should myself take it there, and should myself, for the sake of the Department, prefer that in his case the degree should be from a strong German University. If, however, the degree were taken in this country, it ought certainly be taken in this University and not in any other. In this matter we are thoroughly in accord.

As to Rand's frank statement at the end that he should prefer a Professorship in the Theological School in Cambridge, or a place at Harvard, it does not disconcert me much. He might think differently after a time. If he should not, and the opportunity should come, it would be no discredit for us to place a man in the Theological School at Cambridge, or in the College proper; and we should have made no sacrifice in the meantime. It is partly because Rand's work lies on the borderland between the University and the Theological School that we, in our need and want him. And I do not like him any the less for his frankness.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
me. It is not proper to be sat in, and make very clear that the new men who give
considerable remuneration most properly understood. Will of course naturally
have the largest amount of experience work confided to them.

With regard to the matter of the place of taking the doctorate,
I wrote Mr. Hansen after talking with you, that your letter was all
meant from mine, and that I did not regard that matter so. In this case,
very important. I told him, however, that in the particular
aspects of course of recent work more help somewhere in Germany.

There are, of course, you are aware that the place is nothing near coming
out of the chapter, the man whose work stands nearest leads, especially.
more summary to the proper place for him. He might then, if the pleasure, some
asfare, and for the purposes here. In the title, I mean myself, any
in the case the degree sought be from a foreign German University. It
in the case the degree were taken in the country. It ought certainly be
taken in the University and not in any other. In this matter, we are

Thereupon it is certain.

As to Rents, there is arrangement of the one and that is shadow phantom.

A professorship in the Theological School to Cambridge or a place at
Harvard. It does not grieve me much. I might think differently of
a time. It is so painful not only the opportunity another come. I would be
no advantage for us to place a man in the Theological School of any
prized in the College proper, and we should have made no sacrifice
in the meantime. It is beyond because Rents' work lies in the proper
land between the Universities and the Theological School that we in

and the question. And I do not like him the less for the

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Edward Holmes.
February, 1896.

The Programmes of secondary education put out by the Committee of Ten in their report published in 1895, proposed the reduction of Greek preparatory studies from three years to two, and the reduction of Latin preparatory studies from five periods a year for four years to five periods a year for the first two years and four periods for the remaining two years.

The harm which would have been worked by the acceptance of the proposition with regard to Greek was so great and unmistakable that immediate and unhesitating protest was demanded. Accordingly the American Philological Association, at a large meeting held in Philadelphia, December 28, 1894, unanimously adopted a motion (now generally made known throughout the country) that, in any programme designed to prepare students for the classical course, not less than three years of instruction in Greek should be required.

The harm which would have been worked by the acceptance of the proposition of the Committee of Ten with regard to Latin was appreciable, and the point of view from which the reduction in that subject was made was a dangerous one. Nevertheless, since the proposed reduction in Greek was the more serious of the two, the Philological Association confined its immediate expression of opinion to that subject, charging its Committee of Twelve; however, with the further duty of considering the questions involved in the propositions with regard to Latin. The Committee accordingly gave the question careful thought, and conferred also with a large number of other members of the Association engaged in the teaching of languages, ancient or modern, in schools or colleges. It found a striking harmony of opinion, which was further evinced at the meeting of the American Philological Association held in Cleveland on July 13, 1895, by the unanimous passage of the following resolution:

"The American Philological Association is of the opinion that the best interests of education demand the retention of the full amount of five weekly periods for four years now generally given, throughout the country, by schools that have a four-year course. And it would be glad to see an increase of the number of years devoted to the subject, either through the extension of the high-school course to five or six years, or through the carrying of some of the high-school subjects into the grammar-school curriculum."

The Association recognizes the fact that the prevailing crowding and lack of uniformity in our secondary education in America are serious evils. Accordingly it is in sympathy with the desire of the Committee of Ten to relieve the present congestion of studies and at the same time reach a national programme or series of programmes which might everywhere be adopted; but the Association differs radically from that Committee with regard to the method to be employed. It is of course clear that, under the present circumstances of increasing demands for time on the part of many of the so-called newer subjects, the results desired cannot be obtained unless there is either a general reduction of the time given to each subject or a complete omission of some of the subjects or a relegation of some of them, in whole or in part, to the grammar-school grade. In the judgment of the Philological Association the first method, which was the one proposed by the Committee of Ten, is not the true one. It is not best to relieve an overcrowded programme by reducing studies that are of central importance. It is better in any case to make sure that the few essential things in any programme of study, whether classical or scientific or of any other kind, are given their full weight and effectiveness, than to teach many things incompletely through an insufficient allotment of time.

It is to be clearly understood that the Association is not now concerned with the question whether every one should be required to study Latin, but is simply laying down the proposition that those who do desire to study it should find a sufficient amount of time devoted to it to enable them to gain the best results. In point of fact there seems to have been a general agreement that five periods a year for four years is none too large an amount to assign to the subject. No demand for a reduction from this amount has come from the schools themselves. On the contrary, it seems to be generally recognized that a larger amount of time, rather than a smaller, ought to be given to the subject of Latin. In a number of schools in different parts of the country courses of five or six years have already been developed; and the feeling which led to this movement found formal expression, at the meeting of a large and widely representative Classical Conference held at Ann Arbor in March, 1895, in the passage, without a dissenting vote, of a resolution in favor of a six-year course.

This belief in a longer course, rather than a shorter one, appears most natural to one who studies the problems of education not simply from the point of view of American experiments, but with the knowledge also of the experience of other countries. Our better schools usually provide four years for the study of Latin, with five exercises a week. If to this amount be added the two years of Latin regarded as normal by colleges which prescind a part of their work, American education has at best a six-year Latin course to present as against the nine-year or ten-year course found in Germany and England. Moreover, the number of weekly exercises given to the subject is smaller in this country than in Europe. A reduction to a still lower standard, such as is proposed by the Committee of Ten, would be uncalled for and unfortunate. We protest against it, because such a reduction would tend to cripple the study of Latin and other studies which are appreciably affected by its welfare, and because such a reduction would postpone the hopes we entertain that Latin studies will be developed in this country until the opportunities afforded equal the best open to students of the old world. We therefore appeal to our universities, our colleges, and our schools, and to all friends of sound education, in whatever occupation, to see to it that our preparatory Latin, in place of being weakened, is strengthened and developed as soon as practicable into something more substantial than we now possess. To this end we especially ask the co-operation, not only of all classical teachers, but of those who are interested in our own and other modern languages; and in general we ask the support of all men who believe in a well-rounded liberal education, in which literary studies constitute an indispensable part.

W. G. Hale, University of Chicago.
Francis C. Kellogg, University of Michigan.
Merton Warren, Johns Hopkins University.
Andrew F. West, Princeton University.
Chicago, Ill. April 26, 1899.

My dear President:—

There is a Latin author who, I think, would be very attractive to a good many graduate students in the Summer Quarter, namely Juvenal. Everybody knows of his importance, and yet in many colleges he is not read at all, or very little of him is read. I should very much like to have a course in him offered, as a feature of our coming Summer Quarter. Dr. Seidenadel is both familiar with Juvenal and fond of him, as we know from his examination for the doctorate, and it would please me very much if you could make an arrangement with him by which the course could be given this summer.

If you approve, and come to an agreement with Dr. Seidenadel, I have asked him to go to Dean Judson and arrange the hour as may best fit in with other work.

To simplify the matter, may I ask you to let him carry this same letter to Mr. Judson?

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Office of the President

Dear President:

I am writing this letter to express my concern about the current situation in the college. The increase in the number of withdrawals and dropouts has been significant. It is evident that the academic atmosphere is not conducive to the students' success.

It is crucial that we take immediate action to address this issue. I recommend implementing a series of measures to enhance student engagement and academic support systems. These could include additional tutoring sessions, more interactive lectures, and a stronger emphasis on mental health resources.

I believe that by working together, we can create a positive and supportive environment that fosters academic excellence.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
My dear President:—

I enclose a copy of a letter from Professor Bennett. It is clear to me that the answer to be given by the University of Chicago through my application on behalf of the School, is of very serious moment to the School. Indeed, I am pretty well convinced that if the colleges, as such, are not willing to assist in the support of the School in Rome, as they have in the support of the School at Athens, the School in Rome must come to an end. We cannot possibly hope to succeed in getting so much money year after year as is necessary for the support of the School, if this money has to come from outside sources, largely not connected with universities, and, naturally, not especially appreciative of the work done by such a School. The support which the citizens of the country at large have given to the School in the past has seemed to me remarkable, but, in the nature of things, it cannot be kept up. Even among college men it is not easy to raise money. I spoke before the Harvard Club on the subject of the School on Friday last (being thereby prevented, by the way, from going to the reception at your house). The result was a contribution of twenty-five dollars ($25)! This is a busy world, everybody interested, naturally, in his own affairs, and not many persons realize the good of an institution which would train a few men in a specialty. The governing boards of the universities, on the other hand, understand what the meaning of this special training is for education, and I greatly hope that they will lend a corresponding aid to the School in Rome. If, however, the University of Chicago, which has been repre-
Mr. President:

I am pleased to report that the College of Agriculture is making good progress on the expansion and modernization of the facilities. The new buildings are scheduled to be completed by the fall semester. I am confident that these improvements will enhance the educational experience for our students.

In addition to the construction efforts, the college continues to attract outstanding faculty members. Professor Smith, who recently joined our staff, brings a wealth of experience and expertise in the field of agricultural science.

I look forward to updating you on further developments in the coming months.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dean of the College of Agriculture
sent in the Chairmanship of the School, and which was represented in
the first year in the Directorship, will not take part in the support
of the School, and do it with a gift coming as from the University
itself and not as from any private person on behalf of the University,
the School certainly will get very few contributions from universi-
ties, and the end of it is at hand. That, I think, would be an un-
speakable calamity.

As you see from Professor Bennett's letter, which immediately
follows, the matter of time is of consequence. I hope the business
of the Board will soon reach the point where the matter will come up.
Let me remind you that it is not an appropriation for this year that
we are asking for, but for next year and subsequent years.

Faithfully yours,

(Copy)

Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1898.

My dear Mr. Hale:—

I have approached the President in the matter of
the American School. He says that possibly something might be done
officially by Cornell University, if other institutions should be
cited as having already acted. Just so soon as you can inform me
that two or three universities have definitely promised to contribute
to the support of the school, I will make a formal application to our
Trustees. Any information of this kind ought to be in my hands very
soon, as the semi-annual meeting of the full board occurs shortly, and
the matter must first run the gauntlet of two committees.

I have never heard from Mr. Sprague. My letter to him was ex-
plicit, and as carefully put as I knew how to do.

Perhaps he has acted even without feeling it necessary to reply to
me directly. Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Bennett.
in writing $you$ ir to acquaint you with
the situation of affairs here and to re-
guest you to remember me if you have
an opportunity to turn a position in
some of the colleges in your direction.
I know of course that you have your
own interests to provide for, and you
only claim consideration here you
have to move to dominate — on the pos-
ton in peculiarly adapted to my espe-
cially
as a professorship in the Art, design
and
teachership or lecturership in the four
depth of some of the smaller universi-
I do feel for you that you have favored
us in the past and that you have the
labs the first good position obtained.
For the continuance of your friendly
offices, and for any good word here
(you think in favor or possible I hope
or these further labors for you.
Your very sincerely,
James J. Robinson,

Facultv of the Sophomore Class,
official corrspondence.
New Haven, Conn.
March 10th, 190?

President William Rockefeller
The University of Chicago

My dear Mr. N.,

Since I had the pleasure of meeting you here in New Haven, there
have been developments in the curriculum
of Yale under the new administration
which are likely to make Latin and
Great election after the next year. This
has not been definitely determined yet
as to one a Sophomore last month
and any appointment expires this
June. I feel that it is prudent for
me to begin to make provision for the
future for a more permanent position.
I have taught here seven years and
during that time have been one of
by several men from the law dept.

The future Special course including
writing which I now have in consideration,

is to be in the line of Roman law,
Roman constitutional history, and law and
Roman provincial administration—questions
which have a practical bearing in the
present day.

I have the heartiest support of the
Latin faculty here in this work—The
Professors here see they had expected to
retain me for this important work—

but circumstances are such here in
the way of compelling the Classics from
the high position which they have formerly
occupied despite room (and money) for
other equally important work, which many
of the Latin and Greek men are testing
for positions elsewhere, the purpose,

a committee of four men who have
had the administration of the affairs
of the Sophomore class—I have during
their time been class officer for about
eighty men each year—additional
because it has been the best type
kind of training for an independent
position elsewhere.

In Studies I have specialized in
the department of Roman law—For
the past five years I have had
election courses in that subject, and
my classes have averaged 40 men
each year—one year as high as
75 men took the course—
During the present year I have had
an undergraduate elective in Roman
law and opened a new course to
Graduate which has been very attend-
ed, both by students in Philology and
October 24th, 190

My dear Mr. Smith:

I should like to have you prepare a bibliography on the following points so far as you are able to find them: The passive idea, the feminine idea, the plural idea, the intensive idea, the causive idea, the stative idea and the reflective idea. I would include under each reference to the more important grammars, Gesenius, Konig, etc. Any special forms which you can find. We have our old list of grammatical topics and I am quite sure that there are several which will apply to these subjects. It might be well to look over the more recent philological literature.

I do not see that you can do this without coming down to the University for a day. It ought to be done I think some time this week. Outside of this the right thing is to go forward with the introduction. I left on the table in the library of Mr. Hale's house the manuscript of the last page of proof from Scribners. Perhaps you better get this. I will not come up to Williams Bay this week on account of absence from home.

Yours very truly,
My dear Mr. Smith:

I would like to have you prepare a philosophy paper on the following points as far as you are able to:

- The logician's view of the continuum. The relation of these to the continuum.
- The influence of the continuum in the study of philosophy and the influence of the continuum in philosophy.
- The influence of the continuum in the more important grammatical, aesthetic, and scientific fields.
- Any other theories which you can find.

We have only five days left. It will take some time and I am quite sure that there are several things which will apply to these subjects. It might be well to look over the more recent philosophical literature.

I do not see that you can go through without coming down to the University for a day. It would be better if you could go some time this week. It is possible that the right thing to do is to go forward with the introduction. I think on the tables in the Temple of Mr. Hale's house the manuscript of the last paragraph will bring from another paper. Perhaps you better get this. I will not come up to Williams again this week or weekend or anywhere from home.

Yours very truly,
February 13, 1901.

My Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letter of the eleventh instant.

I agree that the points you make are important. I shall hope that we may get things into shape before long.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
February 10, 1902

Mr. Champney,

I have your letter of the eleventh instant.

I see that the points you make are important. I agree.

I hope that the expenses have been properly borne.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. R. Hackett
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1901

My dear Dr. Hasker:

I have been most glad that it proved to be impossible to have our conference last Friday, because, on thinking the matter over, I have been very doubtful of that plan would best settle the question which seems to me far the most important one. At present there are two matters which I presume will ultimately come to you for settlement: the Humphries question, and the question how the common interests of the classical departments are to be managed. I am very anxious to keep these two questions distinct, partly because they are entirely separate questions, and unless they are kept distinct one will be for the other, partly because the Humphries matter has passed into an acute phase, and the feelings which have been excited in that matter will interfere seriously with the settlement of the other, partly because...
that question concerns the Greek department.
primarily — and for a number of other equally
cogent reasons, the recital of which I spare
you. The Humphries matter to my mind is
an incident, perhaps an illustration of the
unworkable character of our present ar-
range ment. The important question, it
seems to me, is to establish such a working
system as would prevent the occurrence
of such incidents in the future, restore
harmony in the departments, and be for
the interest of the students at the same time.
I can only put the case in an unsatisfactory
way in a note, but it has seemed to me
so desirable not to have a tripartite
conference at present with these two questions
up for settlement that I have written you
a few of the reasons which seemed to me
strong ones. I shall ask Mr. Davis for a
five minute appointment with you about
the matter, as soon as it is convenient
for you to see me.

Faithfully yours,

Frank T. Abbott
May 26, 1900.

My dear President:

We are threatened with a very serious danger in an impending call of Mr. Caffee & Company, in Wheeler's place.

President Schuman has arranged for a visit from Mr. Caffee, which visit is a convenient meeting neither of them, but I have little doubt that Mr. Schuman's mind is already made up on that. In any case Mr. Caffee will be here as soon as he has seen Mr. Caffee.

Mr. Caffee wrote that he could go in Saturday night, May 4, but that a week later would be more convenient for him. I told Mr. Caffee that he ought to write any note now & take any decided step until your return, and be assured that he should not feel as liberty to
do so. I pointed out that it might seem to Mr. Schuman a good deal of time & work, especially since it is so late in the year, & suggested his telegraphing longer that he had written, & adding that he very much hoped that the later date would be acceptable. I thought this a good idea. If President Schuman succeeds, there will be an interval of only a week between Caffé's return and your arrival. Caffé, while attached here, is evidently much attracted, both by the opportunities of work offered, and by the salary, which I understand is thirty-five hundred. I think I see clearly that, as matters now stand, we shall lose him. This would be a great blow, not only to the classical departments, but to the University. It does no credit when a man of lower rank is called to a good place elsewhere; but to lose a full professor & Cornell would be a confession that, after all, our departments are only one-man
The University of Chicago

departments. I earnestly hope that we shall not have to bear this blow. The time must of course ultimately come when our full professorships will bring as much remuneration as the free professorships in any of the first institutions; but it will do us much harm if it is understood that meanwhile nothing can be done if one of these institutions wants a man from here.

At some I advocated the paying of Whaler; first of five hundred, & then on another occasion, of a thousand. More than the rest of us were receiving, and this was done, amid general approval.

I am sure that anything that you might determine to do to defend our University must be warmly approved by everybody here and be warmly approved by everybody here, the teaching force. It would not come in the teaching force. It would not come in the University & raising the salary of every man here who was called away, but would of course mean that the
some thing was likely to be done in the
case of any man who was so called,
and who was greatly prized here.
Pardon my bluntness, if I seem to
press myself too directly. The mail is
collected in five minutes more, and I
have not had time to weigh my words
in expressing myself in a matter that
is very much upon my heart.

We shall all be ready to embrace
you back with strengthened regard. Things
have gone well, but we have missed
you all the same.

Faithfully yours,

M.B. Hale
My dear Professor Hale:

Your letter of the fifteenth instan was carefully considered. Mr. Judson, after further consideration of the matter, decided to withdraw his objection to the arrangement you propose. I think the difficulty in the matter consisted in the original proposition for one two-hour session; but so far as I can see there can be no objection to the proposition made in your letter of April fifteenth.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Harper

Prof. W. G. Hale.
My dear Professor H.:

Your letter of the 22nd inst. was certainly considered. Mr. J. has been asked to meet you on the matter together with your colleague. Further consideration of the matter is agreed to with the view to the best solution. I feel the difficulty in the matter considerable and would like to know your opinion on the question. If you will kindly let me know your views on the matter I shall be very much obliged.

Very truly yours,

N. H.
April 15th, 1901.

My dear President:—

The Dean rules, on the basis of legislation, that we cannot have a Seminar this summer with two two-hour sessions a week, inasmuch as this seems to make a four-hour course, whereas the Senate has ruled that there should be no four-hour courses.

In voting on the matter of five-hour courses I, for one, did not understand that the resolution was meant to debar Seminars. I do not believe that anybody present had any such thought. The intention was to convert four-hour courses into five-hour courses.

There is an inherent difficulty with Seminars in the summer. In the first place it is extremely desirable that they should be held. Brief though the time is, the method of these courses nevertheless gives to our most advanced students a new conception and a new spirit; and I believe that nothing will so contribute toward bringing the best men to us finally for consecutive graduate work as will courses of this nature given by men like Hendrickson or Abbott. The work cannot be done as effectively in one-hour sessions. We all recognize this during the remainder of the year, and it is equally true in the summer. Papers are read and discussed. An hour is an extremely short period in which to finish the discussion of any matter of consequence in scholarship; and again, such a discussion is hurt by being broken up with two sessions. It will give a very different coloring to our Seminars in the rest of the year if we are obliged to substitute two one-hour meetings in place of one two-hour meeting. The Seminar method with the full Seminar period is therefore highly desirable in the summer. On the other hand,
single quarter in a single session. Although this difficulty is overcome by the use of two or more sessions a week, the need for additional sessions is still felt. All members of the committee have expressed the feeling that a single session is insufficient to handle the workload of the entire group. The committee is currently discussing the possibility of increasing the number of sessions to three per week in order to alleviate this problem.

The second issue concerns the length of the sessions. At present, the sessions are scheduled for two hours each. While this length is sufficient for most sessions, it has been suggested that the committee consider extending the duration of some sessions to provide more time for discussion and deliberation. The committee has been discussing the possibility of increasing the length of some sessions to three hours in order to allow for more in-depth discussion of certain topics.

The committee hopes to address these issues in the coming weeks and make necessary adjustments to the schedule and format of the sessions. The goal is to ensure that all members of the committee have an equal opportunity to participate and that the workload is distributed fairly among all members.
Single quarter is a short time for work of this sort. We wish to remedy this difficulty, so far as it can be remedied, by having two sessions a week. There was no thought of avoiding the giving of five hours by the substitution of four. The question was simply a Seminar with one two-hour session and a Seminar with two two-hour sessions.

There certainly has been no legislation that there should be no Seminars in the summer, and I do not see how it is possible to forbid the Latin Department to offer a Seminar in the summer. Why, then, is it possible to forbid it to offer a Seminar with a double session?

We are told that the custom has been growing up of leaving the hours after half past three free for general lectures. Now this custom cannot have legal validity; and indeed, in point of fact, not only did I give an afternoon Seminar in the first summer of the University, but Hendrickson has twice done so within recent years. It is unquestionably desirable that there should be a certain number of outside lectures. I see no possible reason, however, why we should make a necessary daily conflict between two advanced courses in Latin, rather than a possible conflict one or two afternoons a week with this or that disconnected lecture. The spirit that we want most to foster in the summer, as in the rest of the years, is that of devotion to a specific line of work of an advanced character,—or, to put it more briefly, we want to make Latin scholars rather than attendants upon general lectures, no matter how interesting. If we should make Hendrickson's work into a five-hour course and put it in the morning, we should not only hurt its spirit and looks, but we should have a hopeless conflict between two advanced electives.

In what I have said above I do not mean to imply any dissatisfaction with the course the Dean has taken. He is simply following out
...
lines which he thinks are laid down for him by legislation or usage; and he himself desired that we should see you in the matter.

These things ought to fall under distinct laws, passed by the proper bodies; but since in some way the present matter seems to be regarded as one to be settled by the office, I hope you will not decide that the Latin Department cannot offer a Seminar.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
After the attack of Ochlockonee...

...the subsequent events. In the midst of the confusion and disorder, the authorities took measures to regain control. The local police and military forces were mobilized to secure the area and prevent further occurrences. The civilians were instructed to remain indoors and maintain calm.

The situation was exacerbated by the scarcity of resources, as the attack had disrupted the supply lines and infrastructure. The local population was forced to rely on improvisation and self-sufficiency to meet their basic needs.

Over the subsequent days, the remains of the attack were investigated and efforts were made to identify and recover any evidence that could help in understanding the motive and planning behind the attack. In the meantime, the community came together to support each other, offering solace and hope in the face of tragedy.
President W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.,
My dear President Harper:

I thank you for your kind letter of the 6th. I regret that you have been ill and hope that you are solidly and rapidly recovering.

I needed a few days to see what my program would be about the dates you mention. Unless something now unforeseen occurs I can be with you on June 17th and 18th. As to attendance on Sunday, the 16th, I am less certain as I have a partial engagement for that day in Omaha.

Touching the address, I have an unused theme well wrought out, namely: "The Social Need of Greek", which I could handle more easily than the one you name. I consider it timely and it would work in very beautifully with what Mr. Eliot would say. My thought is to correct one evil springing from the prevalence of election, namely: the tendency all over the west to treat Greek as of no consequence whatever, simply because we no longer insist upon it as an ingredient in liberal education for each individual pupil. I urge that while this and that individual may be thoroughly educated without Greek no community of size can be considered as cultivated in any high or ideal sense which does not contain a goodly remnant of men and women familiar with the Greek language and literature, Greek life and history. However, if you decidedly wish me to speak upon "The Division of Labor Between College and University" I will do so.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Bue. Anthony
Chancellor.
May 23rd, 1901.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews,
Chancellor, The University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

My dear Dr. Andrews:

We have changed somewhat the plan of our educational conference, and the meeting will now be held on Monday morning at half-past ten, to discuss the general question of college and university problems.

Your suggestion as to the teaching of Greek would come in very timely, and I hope you will present it.

I am very anxious to have you come on Sunday and help us in an important service. Is this not possible?

You will receive an official letter in reference to the honorary degree.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Mr. Andrew,

I am writing to request information about the University of Nebraska.

We have been informed that there may be a need for new faculty members at the University of Nebraska. I am interested in the possibility of filling that position.

I believe my qualifications and experience make me a strong candidate for this position. I have spent several years in higher education and have a strong background in my field.

I would be available to interview at your convenience and would welcome the opportunity to discuss the position further.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. Andrew
Dec. 5th, 1901.

My dear Professor Hale:—

I have the letter of Professor West under date of November twenty-fifth. I do not think that the American School of Classical Studies in Rome ought to ask the University of Chicago to carry this burden. The School is under the control and direction of gentlemen who are entirely able to provide an adequate sum for its officers. It would be impossible for the university to consider for a moment the question proposed. We are already doing our full share and more this year for the Schools in Rome and Athens. Please say to Mr. West that I am perfectly sure that if he takes the matter in hand, he will be able to relieve himself from the situation in which the School stands,—a situation from which, of course, it cannot be relieved honorably except by the payment to Mr. Abbott of the Thousand Dollars.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Professor Haste:

I have the letter of Professor West which

gave me November twenty-first. I do not think that the American School

at Genoa is under the control and direction of the Sulpicians who run the University in Rome and for whom the request was made. I want to know for the Schools in Rome and Paris where I plan to stay the rest of the year. I believe that I will be able to follow the advice of the Schoolmaster in which the School stands, except for the payment of the tuition which is not covered by the scholarship.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Hildebrand
December 12th, 1902.

My dear Mr. Buck:

I am following up my last letter to say that I am about to recommend to the trustees that you be made head of the department with a salary for the next two years of $4,000, and after that of $5,000.

I think you would be gratified to know how strong the feeling is on this matter on the part of our trustees. We appreciate the splendid work you have done, and the fact that you have still a great work ahead of you. I am of the opinion myself that you can find no better place from which to exert an influence on behalf of high scholarship and investigation than at the University of Chicago, and I am hoping that you yourself will reach this conclusion.

I shall be glad to have you regard this communication as confidential until final action has been taken; but you may, at the same time, regard it, so far as you are concerned, as final and authoritative.

Yours very truly,

W. B. Harper

Professor C. D. Buck,

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
December 1935

My dear Mr. Marck:

I am following up my last letter to say that I am going to recommend to the trustees that you be made head of the department, with a salary for the next two years of £2,000 and after that of £2,500.

I think you would be gratified to know how strongly I feel about this matter. I believe very strongly that you have gone on one of the clearest and most gratifying roads of which you can think, and I know that the opinion which you have that you can find no better place from which to express an influence on the affairs of Chicago and the development and improvement of the University will have been confirmed.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon, and to having you continue to play a large part in the life of the University, as you have been doing already.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Brinley

Professor G. O. Hoge

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
To the Members of the Classical Conference,

Gentlemen:

I have received the communication presented by your committee, Professors Abbott and Tarbell, concerning the erection of the proposed Classical building, and have conferred with the Committee upon the subject. I desire to say in reply:

1) It has always been my personal desire that the Classical department should have the first of the special buildings to be erected, and the question has constantly commanded my attention.

2) The spirit of unanimity in the Classical Conference is greatly appreciated, and I desire to express the hope that the interest already existing may become even more strongly intensified.

3) It will give me pleasure to take hold of the matter at once, and to make every effort within my power to carry out the wishes of the Conference.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
The Classical Conference, at a meeting held November 20, 1902, requested the undersigned to lay before the President the great need of a new building for the exclusive use of the classical departments.

The following points deserve to be urged:

I. The present quarters are seriously overcrowded. (a) Within the Department of Latin not that of Archaeology has an office room set apart for consultation with students. (b) The Latin department has no suitable seminar room. (c) The department
The University of Chicago

of Archaeology has no places for storing and exhibiting the illustrative material already in its possession. (d) The small number of rooms at our disposal fails to make it necessary soon to arrange our programme of home with a view to the availability of the rooms, without regard to the needs or convenience of the instructors or students.

The removal of certain Junior College classes from Cobb Lecture Hall, although it may bring some relief, cannot remedy the difficulties above described.
II. A collection of objects illustrating Greek and Roman art and life would be of value not only to the student specially engaged on Greek and Roman Art, History, Public and Private Life, Epigraphy, and Palaeography, but to all students of the classics. We cannot bring material of this sort together, however, until there is a building to receive it. A classical building would also furnish suitable rooms for the use of the Philological
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي على هذا الوثيقة.
Society and the Greek and Latin Clubs which now have no satisfactory place of meeting. The tendency of an attractive and commodious building to promote the growth of the classical departments will be apparent.

The Classical Conference by a unanimous vote expressed its readiness to accept the site set apart by the Congregation for the Classical Building.

Frank Frost Abbott
Frank Bigelow Tarkington
The Quadrangle Club

Mr. President H. A. C.

If there is really any hitch about it, so you can understand the case, you may make your decision in favor of Procedure H. A. C., may I have a personal favor that you grant me one interview before your decision is announced?

By his personal touch with the writer, teaching me these years, and by his standard which sets it up to oneself to oneself, I, Mr.
Hobo has given me the next to
speed to you in this personal
way. He is to meet you, the
men, tomorrow. The channel poet I
came again with my sister, and
me. I the additional house who
summarized. It.

But that I came now to the
a becoming before the case is decided.

Your sincerely,

Edward Carpenter.

June 1, 1904.
Feb. 15, 1904.

Professor Edmund Capps,
Jacksonville, Ill.

My dear Mr. Capps:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 10th and note its contents. I will try to be judicious in the matter referred to.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Dear Mr. Gaffer,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st February.

I will try to be present at the meeting for next Saturday.

Yours faithfully,

W. F. Hatcher
Jewettville, Feb. 12, 1804.

Dear Mr. Benedict:

He writes that he has sent
sold to you, retailing on the advice
of his letter. It is a thousand  
for to invite you to consider,
but I cannot tell you in full what
I have done. 

Taking your advice, I gave him
a warm to sand in the galleys, and
a second warm on the top berth,

Tell him further that he would
there is no way to arrive at solutions, on the ground that the attempt of cost to complete by nature, on the basis of which I got your permission to complete by 2021, will not be exceeded. On the assumed new basis, 1837, the sum, which be handed in was complete. The sum extremely assumed was, besides, that we would send the amount by January 20th.
President: W.R. Harper

My dear Mr. President:

Regarding the contents of Mr. Castle's letter, there seem to be two points at issue: 1) The classification of a course of his as Jun. Col. or Sem. Col., instead of Grad. There has been some dispute between him and Mr. Shorey about this, but it was in my absence and I do not know the details. I do, however, that the courses offered this summer were poorly designed to meet the needs of the students who came to us, both in number and for the grades of work demanded. With a little better cooperation next year I think this difficulty can be overcome. What we now need, as we always have, is a freer interchange of opinion in conferences on all such matters.

2) The second point is the practice, of which I never heard until this summer, of allowing students who had taken the first term's work, to do the second term by private reading of an assigned text, with full credit. This may always be done through the informal correspondence courses, but I understand that this year a number of persons who did not find in the announcements for second term just what they wanted arranged with Mr. Shorey, with Dean Judson's permission, to read a play (registering, of course) and getting credit at the end of the quarter by reporting on the completion of the assigned text. A few men came to me about this, and since I had a printed notice from the Dean's office warning instructors that this practice would not be allowed, I
cautioned them to have the circumstances well understood at the office. The result, of which Mr. Castle complains, is that a number adopted this course who would undoubtedly have taken a course with him in the regular way. I confess that I sympathize with him in this feeling, for the other sort of thing is not instruction in any sense, and could, as he says, be done in a wholesale fashion in absentia. Graduate students (and these were all graduates) come to us for instruction, not simply to get credits out of us for private work.

Fortunately I have not been involved in this matter, except as an interested observer, and should prefer to keep out of it. I believe, however, that we are confronted by a grave difficulty in our Department. It will not do, in my opinion, to discriminate against Castle in favor of Owen. Neither can do real graduate work, but it is wrong to encourage one to keep up the pretense and to grown down the other.

Sincerely,

Edward Carr
February 4 1905.

My dear Mr. Hale:

I am compelled to announce to you that in view of the necessity of not overreaching the deficit of last year of $245,000, it has been found necessary in a few cases to do as they have been doing at Harvard and Yale this last year, namely, to reduce to some extent the amount of instruction. I am writing to propose that the vacant instructorship in connection with which Beeson's name has been mentioned shall remain vacant. This will involve some change of your plans, and I am writing at this earliest possible date to notify you of the facts.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Professor W. G. Hale.
Mr. George R. Nye:

I am compelled to announce to you that

in view of the necessity of not over-recovering the capital of

last year at $350,000. It has been found necessary in the few

cases to do so as they have been going at a loss and you the

least we should do to prejudice to some extent the amount of in-

position. I am writing to propose that the nearest instrument

arranged connection with which is not in and its form been men-

This will improve some change

of your plans and I am writing at the earliest possible date

to notify you of the facts.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Halsey

Professor W. G. Nye.
Friday morning,
april 21, 1905.

My dear President:

We had another meeting

of the same men, plus Brush, last night.

It is not wise to go ahead without

the ordinary formalities. We must not

or pre-empt causes of complaint.

We must not have an opportunity to

express our views in such a way. If we

had a course in classical

literature, we might think

of the classical

instructors. I have therefore called a meeting of

the Quadrangle Club today at 1:30.

But you can persuade Shelby and

one else can. I therefore want to beg

you, if possible, to come to the Club-

during the whole thing, or half an

hour.
Of course, we should begin our bath in your presence.

You can reach me by telephone at Hyde Park 10:50 or you could telephone at the Club that we were & came to your home as fast as we arrived.

Sincerely & faithfully,

[Signature]
My dear President:—

Professor Geo. E. Hale, the former Director of the Yerkes Observatory, was a member of the Senate. Professor Edwin B. Frost tells me that, although his appointment as Director is supposed to date from the first of April, he has received no information as to whether he is supposed to meet with that body. On inquiry of the Recorder I found that he had not put Professor Frost's name upon the list of the Senate, and had not sent him any invitation.

I also learn that Professor Foster has been made Head of the Divinity School, and should suppose that that fact would make him a member of the Senate, just as the corresponding fact in the Law School makes Mecham and Whittier members of the Senate.

I should suppose also that there would be no doubt that these two men are now entitled to membership. Otherwise there are existing departments which are not represented.

On Tuesday of last week the Senate took up the Junior College Commission's Report. The temper of the body that day was conservative. We had time to deal only with the course in Arts and the course in Science. In the course in Arts we added one unit to the one unit already required in Philosophy and Psychology, so as to make the same requirement as was proposed by the Commission for the Ph.B. course. We also raised the Mathematics requirement from
five to six units, leaving the A.B. course in this respect on the same basis as the S.B. course. It was also voted, for obvious reasons, that one of these courses should be taken in the University, so that no man should go through without some experience of a higher type of instruction than is generally to be found in the schools. The Natural Science men all voted against this, but were heavily outvoted.

The original proposition of the Junior College Commission as brought before that body was four units of Mathematics all told. Those who believe in a broader and higher type of scholarship carried a vote raising the number to five. Counting now what has been done in the Senate, the amount has been raised from four (which the Junior College Commission wanted) to six, one of which must be taken in the University. The Natural Science men have opposed this at every step.

Mr. Moore made an admirable plea for having at least one course of Mathematics in the University. He will surely succeed at our meeting of Tuesday next in making the same pleas for the Ph.B. six course. Laughlin is strongly with him in desiring the units for the College of Commerce and Administration.

If we had come to a vote that day, or if we had forced a vote, on the propositions of the Junior College Commission for the degree of Ph.B. in Literature, the report of the Junior College Commission would have been defeated and the substitute carried, which substitute would not only have put in six units of Mathematics, but
The University of Chicago

...
also would have conserved Latin. The side which I believe in had a clear majority. I have no desire, however, ever to win a victory through the absence of anybody. But I do wish that at the meeting of Tuesday we should have the vote of every man who has a right to vote. That is why I write you with regard to Frost and Foster.

Let me add that what we shall propose as regards Latin is a compromise. We believe thoroughly in the amount of Latin which we now have, and which you yourself at the outset put down. We believe, too, that the conservative thinking part of the community would take the same view. When the United Faculties voted (50 to 40) in favor of the report of the Junior College Commission, Mrs. Brainerd, who has been a very successful teacher of English in the Hyde Park High School, said that it was a great pity; for the study of Latin forms the backbone of the high school course. We believe also that it is extremely desirable for the person who has had so much to go on for one year more in the University. The additional growth in that year is very large. And it is desirable, also, that students of Latin should come in contact, for a while at least, with university instructors. in Latin, just as in Mathematics. Nevertheless we are going to offer this compromise: that students who are already making a serious study of some other foreign language, and who have shown this by bringing to the University four preparatory majors (that is, two years) of either French or German, shall be free to substitute three majors of further study in that language in place of the three college majors in Latin. I believe myself that they
The phrase I believe to be the only one that I am capable of repeating in Latin, "sed nos nulla re cognovisse Lactus." I have no better, however, ever to write a Latin phrase. The space of space is the measure of space. But I would not of the nine to the right of the space of space the note of every man who has a right to write or speak. That is why I write you with regard to Great and Germany.

I am this year about to write the second volume of the "Great and Germany". I have none, and why don't you write it? That is why I write you with regard to Great and Germany.

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would be farther on in French or German ultimately if they should keep up the Latin through the three majors. But we shall offer this compromise as a middle course to bring the two bodies together. I think we shall carry this if we really get the full vote of the Senate.

I learn that since the University of Michigan ceased to require Latin, the study of Latin is diminishing in the state. Here and there, however, there are signs of greater wisdom. The School Board of Muskegon, for example, has recently taken manual training out of the high school and dismissed the teachers, on the ground that manual training was cutting down the desire for classical study, which the Board did not think desirable. As I have said to you before, I believe saner views about classical study are going to come in; and I hope that we shall not lose our sanity after holding a wise position for so many years.

It ought to be borne in mind that we have already compromised with the Natural Science people in voting that no Latin shall be required henceforth in the course in Science.

I was put in a difficult position the other day. Laughlin moved that Latin be required for the Course in Science. Moore seconded the motion. I was obliged to say that I must vote against it, because a clear majority of the instructors of the Ogden School (though I think them to be wrong) desired that Latin should be removed. Some of the Natural Science men, however, are not content with this, but wish to expel Latin in all courses except one small corner in which Greek is a subject.
The University of Chicago

The problem of German initially is very special. Would it be better to learn the Latin language? However, I think we should carry forward the two foreign languages and continue our studies. Our preparation as a middle course to polish the two foreign languages is necessary. I think we should carry it on. We might try to get the last year of the course.

I learned that since the University of Chicago was founded, the study of Latin has diminished in the course. Hence, the study of Latin and German in the morning is necessary. I have heard that many students prefer Latin. I think the second year is the same as before. I have heard that many students find it difficult to learn both languages. I think that we should try to get the last year of the course.

If one wants to be a foreigner, he should read the ancient Greek. I was told by a teacher that the course in ancient Greek is difficult. I was told that I could improve my skills in Latin. I was told that I could improve my skills in Latin by studying the ancient Greek. I was told that I could improve my skills in Latin by studying the ancient Greek. I was told that I could improve my skills in Latin by studying the ancient Greek. I was told that I could improve my skills in Latin by studying the ancient Greek.
October 2nd, 1905.

My dear Mr. Hale:—

I am glad to be able to report that the sum of $11,400. has been appropriated for books in the Classical departments as a special appropriation fund and that this fund is now available. Unless a better division of the matter can be suggested I am proposing that one-third of it be placed in the hands of the Department of Latin, one-third in the hands of the Department of Greek, and the remainder divided between the other departments—Archaeology and Comparative Philology, and also for general works which might not probably be classified under either of the other heads. Unless the classical conference wishes to submit another basis for division it is understood that this division will hold.

It is further understood that an allowance shall be made out of these sums for the extra cataloguing. This can be arranged in consultation with the librarian.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
October 8th, 1909

Mr. George H. Hale:

I am glad to be able to report

that the sum of $7,400 has been appropriated for
books in the Department of Greek as a special sub-

scription fund and that this fund is now available.

Unless a better division of the matter can be suggested

I am proposing that one-third of it be placed in the
hands of the Department of Latin and the remaining

one-third in the hands of the Department of Greek and the

other Departments.

I am also able to report the work upon the

revised version of the revisionary committee which

was submitted to the division. It is understood

that the division will hold

It is further understood that no allowance will

be made out of these sums for the extra cataloging.

This can be arranged in consultation with the librarians.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Hersey
November 17th, 1905.

Mr. J. G. Shedd,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Shedd:

I have learned through Mr. Cappe and Mr. Hale of your very kind consent to help them and the University in establishing the new Classical journal. I wish to express on my own behalf as well as on that of the University a great appreciation of the interest you have shown in this matter. In these days it is more difficult than in former times to arouse interest in the classical subjects, and I cannot think of anything which the University has undertaken to do in these last years more important upon the whole than this particular piece of work.

With many thanks for your continued interest in our affairs, I remain,

Yours very cordially,

W. R. Harper
November 14th, 1904

Mr. T. E. Spedding,

Chairman, IIT

My dear Mr. Spedding:

I have learned through Dr. Cupp's may H.E. H.R. that the University is considering the new motorists for his use. I write to express my concern and to request that the hitherto proposed as well as the present proposal be dropped. I wish to state in the matter of the motorists, that with a great appreciation of the interest you have shown in the matter, I have reason to believe that a more practical and less costly plan is necessary to economize theUniversity and also to satisfy the motorists. I am therefore hoping that you may be able to take into consideration some other plan or method.

With much thanks for your continuing interest

Yours very obediently,

W. R. Harper
March 15th, 1907.

My dear Mr. Capps:—

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. I am glad to note your opinion as to Professor Hendrickson.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

[Signature]
Chicago, March 11, 1907.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. President:

In common with other members of the Classical Department, I regard with consternation the very possibility that Hendrickson may leave us and go to another institution, and should not be satisfied if I did not communicate to you my opinion of him as an asset to the University.

It seems to me that no Latin scholar of his generation has made such a marked impression, both for the breadth and for the insight and accuracy of his scholarship, as he has done during the last decade since he has been with us; and his publications, which have been received with unusual approbation and interest at home and abroad, have come to associate him and his work so distinctly with the University of Chicago that to lose him would be almost to lose a part of the University itself. The Latin Department as now constituted offers the most remarkable and successful combination in the persons of Professors Hale, Abbott, and Hendrickson, and I do not see how the loss of any one of them could be repaired out of the supply of men that the country can furnish. Mr. Hendrickson's colleagues in Greek and Latin who are in the class of ordinary professors would be the first to rejoice if he were to be lifted above them, so far as salary is concerned, as the result of this call.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
May 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Your favor of the 19th of April was duly received. You may be sure that all this material has been considered very carefully. I regret that we have to lose any of our professors. At the same time the circumstances are such as not to warrant the action which I have you have in mind. It is true that the salary of a full professor here is too small and in my opinion it ought to be increased. To make such increase in the case of individuals, however, in advance of considering the entire question of scale seems to be absolutely impracticable. Least of all is it practicable to make such advance in response to a call elsewhere. The members of the faculty are fairly well informed as to the probabilities. In the light of that knowledge they know pretty well on what they can and cannot depend. I do not think it sound policy to dicker with individuals under these circumstances. This I may add is not my own view alone. In Mr. Hendrickson's case, he declined the Madison call and since then he has received a call
May 8, 1904.

Dear Mr. Harte:

Your letter of the 12th of April

was only received. You may be quite sure that all the

material we have considered very carefully. I

received that we have to face much of our problem.

At the same time the circumstances are such as

not to warrant the solution which I have yet

in mind. It is true that the strain of a half

brother was too great and in my opinion it

ought to be increased. To make such increase in

the case of insignificant, however, in shape of

conscientious the suitable duration of events seem to

be extremely impracticable. I was of late to it

precaution to make such changes in proportion to

a call elsewhere. The members of the faculty are

in fairly well informed as to the propositions. In

the light of that knowledge that know nothing well

on what you can and cannot manage. I go not think

it could possibly to agree with insignificant of

these circumstances. The I may and it let us any

view alone. In Mr. Henderson's case we canning

the regulation safe any since then and recognized a

ent
call from Yale under circumstances, aside from any financial consideration, which in my judgment make it imperative for him to accept. I do not believe any financial arrangement which we might offer would alter the situation. I think you will understand to what I refer. In Mr. Capps' case you must bear in mind that he is receiving from the University from his professorship and editorial work a salary of four thousand dollars.

I am sending enclosed two letters which bear on your work. We heard with much pleasure of your honorary degrees. I am hoping that everything will proceed favorably in your investigations.

With sincere regards and best wishes,

Yours very truly,

Mr. William Gardner Hale,  
Bank of Scotland,  

H. P. Judson

2 enclosures.


From the angle of observation, surely from any intellectual consideration, which in my judgment makes it imperative for me to speak. I go not palely

any intellectual movement which we might suffer.

would after the attention. I think you will agree

stays to want I refer. In the course of case you

must pay in mind that we recognize from the

University from the perspective of any religious

work a return of your frequent visits.

I am seeking another two tests which

on your mark. We need with your assistance to

your position. Therefore, I propose that expanding

with ample scope to your intellectual

With utmost reverence, and professional

Yours sincerely,

Mr. William Graham, KDE

Bank of Scotland

Lancaster, England

8 March 1915

s explanation.

Is it mere chance to glider with intellects when

These are the only case of my component to give. I see that

theMahon only one time is to negations a