

April 30, 1923.

My dear Mr. Cutting:-

I am sorry to have been so tardy in answering your letter of April 20th.

The facts in the case are that I made as careful a study of Mr. Allen's case as I could in the time available, giving weight to your advice, but also to that of others, and decided that the wisest course was one that did not commit us beyond one year, within which I hoped to make a much more thorough study of the whole situation. I am sorry that you should be disturbed by my action. My conduct in this case and in others has been based on the view that the responsibility of the head of the department ends with the period of his active service, and that though I should welcome and seek advice from him, I must myself assume responsibility for the period subsequent to the retirement of the retiring Chairman. As I have said, I have felt obliged to follow this course in reference to all departments in which the question has arisen.

I do not recall saying to you that I agreed with you about Mr. Schutze. I did not then disagree, but I should hardly have thought that I said that I agreed with you. That is not my remembrance of my state of mind.

April 30, 1933.

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you about Mr. Schutze. I did not then disagree, but I should

hardly have thought that I said that I agreed with you. That

is not my remembrance of my state of mind.

I earnestly hope that you will feel that I have shown you no disrespect, but have simply exercised my own responsibility.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Starr W. Cutting,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

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Mr. Starr W. Cutting,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

XIV

2th-

December 11, 1923.

Phil. S. Allen.

\$2000 would enable him to meet his immediate obligations, and devote himself to the production of a two-volume book THE SOURCES OF MEDIAEVAL POETRY--Greek and Latin--300 B.C.--1050 A.D. After 1050 A.D. the work is sufficiently done.

Loss of current income by effect of war on income from German books \$30,000.

Publication of book might call for money. Allen thinks not. Howard Mumford Jones is translating the English verse. 300 of them.

Gift or Loan.

December 11, 1933.

24

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Publication of book might call for money. Allen thinks not.

Howard Mumford Jones is translating the English verse. 300 of them.

Gift or loan.

Mr. Tufts,

The President asks
whether there is any-
thing still unfinished
of the business dealt
with in your Houston
letter.

W. J. T.

W. J. T.

The first

the President said

whether there is any

thing all important

of the business itself

but in young America

we get it

then

was



RICE HOTEL

75 XIV



HOUSTON, TEXAS,

February 17, 1925.

Pres. E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago,

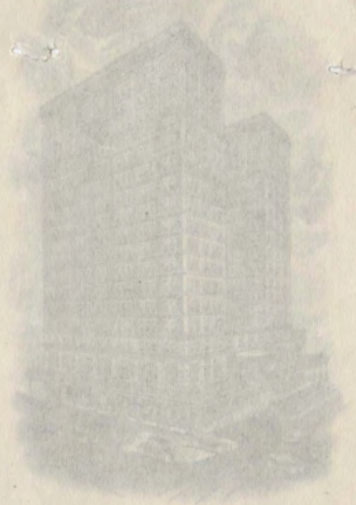
Dear Pres. Burton:

With regard to the possible appointment of Archer Taylor to a chair in German, I should like to make first a general statement with regard to the whole situation, because although this case should be considered partly in its immediate relation to the department of German and to the related departments of Modern Language subjects it also is connected to some extent with the general problem of our available funds for next year.

I have gone over the requests of the different departments several times, sometimes with Gale, Laing and Wilkins, sometimes alone. There are several promotions and increases of salary that ought to be made. I think that the more modest and urgent of these can many of them be met by the amounts which will be set free through the retirement of the various men who retire next summer. I have however been very cautious as to any new appointments until we could know better what to count upon. I went over with Mr. Plimpton the first half of the departments (those in Arts and Literature) and gave him my classification of the recommendations as important or desirable. The other half I did not have time for but am hoping to do it either today or else on the train en route for Los Angeles tomorrow. But I have sifted out the various requests to this extent that I believe there are about four which seem more important than any others. Two of these are in Arts and Literature and two in Science. The two in Arts and Literature are the appointments of Sapir in Sociology and Archer Taylor in German. The appointment of Sapir is in addition to the appointment in Sociology of a young man named House. Now at Middleboro College whom Small wishes to appoint to take up his own previous line of work in the history and theory of Sociology. He will be recommended at a salary of \$3,500.00 and I have authorized Small to go ahead with this appointment of House, using for this a part of the \$5,600.00 which is at present Small's salary. The Sociology Department and also Laing and Buck are very anxious to appoint also Sapir who is said to be the foremost man in anthropology on the side of language. They feel that the work of Cole meets this complement to make the work in this field strong enough for doctors.

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RICH HORTON



HOUSTON, TEXAS
February 14, 1928.

Pres. E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago,

Dear Pres. Burton:

With regard to the possible appointment of Archer Taylor to a chair in German, I should like to make first a general statement with regard to the whole situation, because although this case should be considered partly in its immediate relation to the department of German and to the related departments of Modern Language subjects it also is connected to some extent with the general problem of our available funds for next year.

I have gone over the requests of the different departments several times, sometimes with Galé, Laine and Wilkins, sometimes alone. There are several promotions and increases of salary that ought to be made. I think that the more modest and urgent of these can many of them be met by the amounts which will be set free through the retirement of the various men who retire next summer. I have however been very cautious as to any new appointments until we could know better what to count upon. I went over with Mr. Plimpton the first half of the departments (those in Arts and Literature) and gave him my classification of the recommendations as important or desirable. The other half I did not have time for but am hoping to do it either today or else on the train en route for Los Angeles tomorrow. But I have sifted out the various requests to this extent that I believe there are about four which seem more important than any others. Two of these are in Arts and Literature and two in Science. The two in Arts and Literature are the appointments of Sapir in Sociology and Archer Taylor in German. The appointment of Sapir is in addition to the appointment in Sociology of a young man named House, now at Middleboro College whom Small wishes to appoint to take up his own previous line of work in the History and theory of Sociology. He will be recommended at a salary of \$3,500.00 and I have authorized Small to go ahead with this appointment of House, raising for this a part of the \$5,600.00 which is at present Small's salary. They Sociology Department and also Laine and Brick are very anxious to appoint also Sapir who is said to be the foremost man in anthropology on the side of language. They feel that the work of Cole meets this complement to make the work in this field strong enough for doctors.

Pres. E. D. Burton -- #2.

ERM
The appointments in Science which thus far I have considered as of most importance, aside from an appointment in Mathematics of a young instructor to carry Wilczynski's courses the coming year and such other minor appointments as are needed to fill vacancies, ^{over} in Zoology, and probably in Geology. In Zoology I have authorized Lillie to correspond with a man in Washington in government work there who is he thinks a most promising young man for the special field of Genetic study which Bellamy was caring for. Bellamy resigned last summer and his place has not yet been filled. He had a salary of \$2,500.00. Lillie has himself gone on to a two thirds basis which sets free \$2,000.00 and I assured him that we should want to use this for the benefit of his department. There are two men who he feels must be increased, namely Moore and Allee and this will probably require from \$800.00 to \$1,000.00. He thinks that this new man will have to be offered probably about \$4,500.00, and I have encouraged him to believe that we can manage this as well as the increases for Moore and Allee.

The other science appointment is in Geology for a man in the special field of Oil Geology. We have an appropriation of \$1500.00 in budget for lectures extending through one quarter each year but Bastin is very anxious to make an appointment of more permanent character since he is unable to get satisfactory men to come simply for one quarter. I have not made any absolute promise to him but have encouraged him to wait a little until the time of making up our budget in the hope that we could reserve something for him in addition to the \$1500.00 which he now has for the purpose and thus enable him to make an appointment. Would suggest that if possible you talk with Bastin. I have also told Lillie that he would have to confere with you as to the Washington man, because the negotiation was only in a preliminary stage when I came away.

Coming now to the question of Taylor in German. The original proposal concerning Taylor was made a year ago by Cross who asked for his appointment in comparative literature. Cross renewed that for this next year but I did not feel that it was perhaps as urgent as that of Sapir, although I thought very favorably of it. But just at the present time a new element has entered which may or may not amount to something. Dr. Aitchison will inform you as to the effort among the Germans of Chicago to contribute towards some item in our development program. The German department together with Laing, Wilkins and I have had a conference and later met representatives of the Germans. Allen believes that at this moment it would be very desirable if we could offer visible proof that we are strengthening our German work and with that in view urges that the appointment of Taylor would be highly opportune. Cross cheerfully yields the claim of his department since he thinks that at this moment Taylor might be more significant in German. Taylor's field is at present German but his writings are in the border region. The only educational scruple that has reached me concerning this appointment is that Schutze questions whether

MM

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Pres. E. D. Burton -- #3.

the most immediate point at which German needs strengthening is the precise point at which Taylor has been especially active. As I understand it Taylor has been writing especially in the field of Medieval German whereas Schutze believes that the 18th century is the most distinctive and significant period for German literature and should be better represented in the department. I have not had time to take up this point with Allen and Wilkins. It seems to me that it is probably one that deserves a certain weight but that it may well be the case that the other factors, namely Taylor's personality, productivity and all around scholarship out weigh this point, and I would suggest that when you confere with Allen and Wilkins you might raise the question as to whether in their judgement his field will strengthen the department in the place where it is most needed. Perhaps you could do this without using Schutze's name although I do not know that he would have any objection. He sat in with us in the discussion of general plans to place before the Germans and he and Allen agreed perfectly on the most promising projects.

Another matter which I left in an incomplete condition is that of the Latin appointment. Prescott wrote to Ulman and learned that there was a possible complication owing to the fact that the University of Iowa was to pay House salary to him during his coming year at Rome. He felt of course that he ought not to continue with this plan and receive House's salary from Iowa unless he was to return there. Prescott thought at first that the only solution might be to have him begin work with us next October since he did not suppose we should feel justified in making an arrangement whereby we should allow him to proceed to Rome and pay him part salary before he had actually done any teaching for us. I told him however that I should personally favor making an arrangement of this sort because in the first place he would be much more valuable to us after a year in Rome than if he came to us without it and in the second place there would be less strain upon the budget for this coming year if we should arrange to give him, not, probably, half of his proposed salary with us, but an amount of about \$2,500.00, the equivalent of what Iowa would give him. Possibly indeed the matter could be arranged so that by beginning work with us in the summer quarter of 1926 although dating his appointment from October 1st, 1925, we could arrange the matter with even less actual cost to us. My idea in other words would be to date his appointment from October 1st but give him leave of absence to study in Rome during the next nine months or thereabouts and make such arrangement as to salary as might be mutually desirable. Prescott will report to you.

Another matter is with reference to Psychology. I believe we should do nothing here until my return, I mean as to a chairman. There is a possibility which I have discussed informally with Judd that Angier who is with us as visiting professor from Yale this year might be a good appointment taken in connection

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Pres. E. D. Burton -- #4.

deanship of the colleges. He was dean of the freshman year at Yale and I understand was a distinct success. I have made inquiries about the names that you gave me and have made some progress but I am not ready yet to make a recommendation.

As to the dean of women. I talked with Mrs. Flint. I think I told you that she questioned the desirability of continuing just that type of position and was distinctly adverse to transferring her administrative work from her present duties which she enjoys greatly to certain of the duties which Miss Talbot has carried. Of course her operation prevents further discussion just at present and Miss Talbot is so loaded until after convocation that I think this should wait.

I presented three changes in statutes of procedure to the Board of Trustees which were referred to the Committee on Instruction. My Secretary can furnish you copies. On the matter of Research Associate I should be glad to have you confere with Gail as it is partly his suggestion.

Another matter left hanging was this: Marshall recommended that Wright be excused from one major in the spring in order to complete a book on which he is engaged. Small made a similar request that Farris be allowed to substitute work on a book for two courses in the spring. I thought of presenting these to the Board but hesitated when I learned from Mr. Dickerson that a previous request of similar character from Newman had been rejected by the Board. I think that we shall have to come to a more clearly defined policy with regard to similar requests and I favor a more liberal policy than we have pursued because I believe that if we can really get good books written (especially those which will not produce financial return but do make important contribution to their subject). At the same time I thought that the Board would be much more inclined to give a favorable hearing in the matter if you should present it provided you think it worthy of consideration and recommendation, than if I should present it. Hence I told Marshall that I should leave that to you. I presume that he will take it up with you but I think we ought to consider Small's request for Farish at the same time and probably treat them both alike. Small feels that the book would be worth much more to the department and to the students than the courses in the spring quarter would be. We are having good meetings with the alumni but we certainly have a full schedule.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. S. P.
It will be justified.

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Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature and notes:
Wright
It will be interesting

Copy sent to Mr. Manly

XIV

January 2, 1924

My dear Mr. Allen:

I have given much thought to the question which at Mr. Manly's suggestion you brought to me about three weeks ago. I am sorry to say that after very careful consideration I do not discover any way in which I can bring about just what you wish. I regret this, but I think you are entitled to this answer without further delay.

If I may venture to offer a suggestion, it would be that you systematically parcel out your time into three parts, for three tasks: (1) your University work, (2) work designed to clear away your indebtedness, (3) prosecution of your research work. If you could resolutely hold to the plan of doing something toward (2) and something toward (3) each week, this would prevent either (2) or (3) being crowded off the slate, and go far toward insuring the accomplishment of both. Possibly you might find that you could get both (2) and (3) forward almost as fast together as you could either of them alone.

I believe, at least, that there is promise enough in this plan to warrant your giving it a good

XIV

copy sent to Mr. Manly

January 8, 1924

My dear Mr. Allison

I have given much thought to the question which at Mr. Manly's suggestion you brought to me about three weeks ago. I am sorry to say that after very careful consideration I do not discover any way in which I can bring about just what you wish. I regret this, but I think you are entitled to this answer without further delay.

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I believe, at least, that there is promise enough in this plan to warrant your giving it a good

2.

hard trial.

With best wishes for the New Year for you
and all your family, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. P. S. Allen
Faculty Exchange

EDB:HP

Copy sent to Mr. Murphy

January 2, 1912

2.

Dear Mr. Allen

I have given much thought to the matter
hard trial.
With best wishes for the New Year for you
and all your family, I am
Sincerely yours,
I can print about just what you wish, I repeat this, but

Mr. P. S. Allen
Family Exchange

EDB:HP If I may venture to offer a suggestion, it
would be that you systematically parcel out your time
into three parts, for three tasks: (1) your University
work, (2) work desired to clear away your indebtedness,
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resolutely hold to the plan of being available, however
(2) and something toward (3) each week, this could
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and so far board insuring the accomplishment of both.
Possibly you might think that you could get both (2) and
(3) forward ahead or fast progress as you could either
of them alone.
I believe, Mr. Allen, that there is progress
enough in this plan to warrant your trying it a good

German
February 20, 1925.

Professor Archer Taylor,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Professor Taylor:

On behalf of the University of Chicago I am writing to ask if you would accept the position of Professor of German Literature in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature with a salary of \$5,000, and the office of Secretary of the Department at a salary of \$500. The appointment as Professor is without time limit, the expectation and hope being that a man appointed as Professor will continue with the University during his life time. The appointment as Secretary is an annual appointment, and while our expectation is that it will be renewed from year to year, for some time at least, your acceptance of it would put you under no obligation to continue longer than is congenial to you.

The offer of these positions rests upon a recommendation made specifically by the Germanic Department, but strongly supported by the other Modern Language Departments, and approved by the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, and by the Dean of Faculties. Because of the unity of spirit of the various departments, concerned, and because of the close interrelation of their studies that you would find, I think, that life and work as a member of this group would be particularly satisfactory and rewarding.

The Department of Germanic Languages and Literature needs just the strength that you would bring. The Department suffered during the war, and it has lost Professor Cutting through his retirement. The curve of registrations now shows a steady gain, but that gain is still slow. We believe that your coming would add just such new energy in the fields of teaching and scholarship as would accelerate and insure the re-establishment of Germanic studies in their rightful high place.

February 20, 1925.

Professor Archer Taylor,
Washington University,
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And since we are confident that the University of Chicago holds, and will increasingly hold, a dominant position in scholarly service, we believe that your coming to us would be an excellent thing for the development of German studies, and indeed of Modern Language studies, with reference to the country as a whole.

I shall hope to receive from you an indication of your willingness to accept the position as Professor and also as Secretary of the Department. On receipt of such acceptance it will be my pleasure to present your name for appointment to the Board of Trustees in the confident expectation that appointment will follow.

Very truly yours,

President.

EDB:CB

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Very truly yours,

President.

EDB:CB

February 19, 1925.

Professor Archer Taylor,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Professor Taylor:

I have the honor to offer you a position on the Faculty of the University of Chicago as Professor of German Literature and Secretary of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, with a salary of \$5,000 as Professor, plus a salary of \$500 as Secretary of the Department.

The offer rests upon a recommendation made specifically by the Germanic Department, but strongly supported by the other Modern Language Departments. It is, indeed, because of the unity of spirit of these departments and because of the close interrelation of their studies that you would find, I think, that life and work as a member of this group would be particularly satisfactory and rewarding.

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Very truly yours,

EDB Y

Various

Concerned

*On behalf of
the University
of Chicago
I am cordially*

*and approved
by the Dean
of the Grad.
Sch. &
Arts
Sch.
& by the
Dean of
Faculty*

*Drafted by E.H.U.
and approved by P.S. Allen*

February 19, 1925.

Professor Arthur Taylor,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.

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of the University of Chicago as Professor of German Liter-
ature and Secretary of the Department of Germanic Languages
and Literatures, with a salary of \$5,000 as Professor, plus
a salary of \$500 as Secretary of the Department.

The offer rests upon a recommendation made specifically
by the Germanic Department, but strongly supported by the
other Modern Language Departments. It is, indeed, because
of the unity of spirit of these departments and because of
the close interrelation of their studies that you would find
I think, that life and work as a member of this group would
be particularly satisfactory and rewarding.

The Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures needs
just the strength that you would bring. The Department suf-
fered during the war, and it has lost Professor Gitting through
his retirement. The curve of registrations now shows a steady
gain, but that gain is still slow. We believe that your com-
ing would add just such new energy in the fields of teaching
and scholarship, and would accelerate and insure the re-es-
tablishment of Germanic studies in their rightful high place.

And since we are confident that the University of Chicago
holds, and will increasingly hold, a dominant position in
scholarly service, we believe that your coming to us would
be an excellent thing for the development of German studies,
and indeed of Modern Language studies, with reference to the
country as a whole.

Very truly yours,

EDB Y

D. C. Stead & C. H. N.
on approval of P. F. Heiler

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
Germanic Department
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri
February 19, 1925
Dear Professor Taylor
I have the honor to offer you a position on the Faculty of the University of Chicago as Professor of German Literature and Secretary of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, with a salary of \$5,000 as Professor, plus a salary of \$500 as Secretary of the Department.

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February 19, 1925.

Professor Archer Tayler,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Professor Tayler:

I have the honor to offer you a position on the Faculty of the University of Chicago as Professor of German Literature and Secretary of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, with a salary of \$5,000 as Professor, plus a salary of \$500 as Secretary of the Department.

The offer rests upon a recommendation made specifically by the Germanic Department, but strongly supported by the other Modern Language Departments. It is, indeed, because of the unity of spirit of these departments and because of the close interrelation of their studies that you would find, I think, that life and work as a member of this group would be particularly satisfactory and rewarding.

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Dear Professor Taylor:

I have the honor to offer you a position on the Faculty of the University of Chicago as Professor of German Literature and Secretary of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, with a salary of \$8,000 as Professor, plus a salary of \$200 as Secretary of the Department.

The offer rests upon a recommendation made specifically by the Germanic Department, but strongly supported by the other Modern Language Departments. It is, indeed, because of the unity of spirit of these departments and because of the close interrelation of their studies that you would find I think, that life and work as a member of this group would be particularly satisfactory and rewarding.

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Very truly yours,

HDB Y

Germanics

The University of Chicago

Department of English

February 5 1925

Dear Dean Tufts

I learn through talking with Mr. Cross that there is a reasonable chance of appointment here in German of Professor Archer Taylor, now at Washington University, St. Louis. I am therefore writing such a letter as I believe that Mr. Manly would send if here, for the reference of the question to organic unity in Modern Languages is great.

Mr. Taylor has the training and temperament for the highest usefulness in all fields of literature related to his own special province. He is still a young man with greater promise of continuous performance than any other man whom I know in that field. More than that insofar as it refers to our situation I should value his personal qualities that make him apt for administrative work and all kinds of personal contacts with others.

I wish to add that I am writing the above without suggestion from those having greater personal interest in the appointment, for I know Mr. Taylor only through an acquaintance of six weeks during a summer session and through his published research.

Very truly yours

David H. Stevens

The University of Chicago
Department of English

February 5, 1925

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David H. Stearns

The University of Chicago
Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

February 25, 1925

Vice President James H. Tufts
The University of Chicago
My Dear Mr. Tufts:

On Saturday, the 21st last, I heard through Mr. Allen that Mr. Archibald Taylor had been appointed full professor of German and German Departmental secretary. I had received no hint that he was being considered.

If the opportunity had been offered me to participate in this very important matter, which must greatly affect the future of the department, I should have responded to the courtesy by proposing that the consideration of Mr. Taylor's qualifications should be made part of a consideration of the main lines of a constructive policy ^{for} of the Department of Germanics.

There were before the appointment of Mr. Taylor two professors of graduate competence in the literature section of the Department of Germanics: Professor Allen, in Medieval Latin, and I, in the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. In order to have a rounded and sound department, our really vital needs are:

1. A specialist in recent German literature. I should have suggested for this Albert Soergel, author of "^{ung}Dichtn~~er~~ und Dichter der Zeit."
2. A Germanistic specialist in the period from Luther to Lessing.
3. A Germanist covering the mid-nineteenth century development. There is a very good productive scholar, Professor Campbell, who taught here last summer, a finely cultured man, whom we should ^{secure.} ~~not miss.~~

The University of Chicago
Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

February 28, 1938

*The President from A. Jaffe
The University of Chicago
My dear Mr. Jaffe:*

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February 25, 1925

4. A Medievalist, strictly Germanistic, who would specialize on the German popular and knightly epics, etc. of the Hohenstaufen era and later, to the Reformation.
5. A Comparativist, whose work is focused in Germanics. I should have suggested Professor Price of California, a good scholar and agreeable man.

Mr. Taylor started as a Germanist, but has gone over to English altogether. His subject is medieval literature in English, as is directly attested by his published work, and indirectly by Mr. Cross' endeavors, in his last two ~~///~~ budgets, to get appropriations for the appointment of Mr. Taylor to the Department of Literature in English, and by the rumor (unconfirmed, I believe) which arose suddenly and seems to have been partly the cause of the extraordinary haste with which this most important appointment was rushed through, that the English Department of Harvard was trying to secure Mr. Taylor.

There is an even more fundamental consideration, which should determine the policy of the Department of Germanics. In English and Romance literatures, the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance are truly the historical foundations of all thorough study and comprehension. In German, the Classic Era of the late 18th century is that foundation. English and Romance scholars are prone to assume that the German Classic Era was only a delayed Renaissance. No competent modern Germanist accepts that view. The break of the Reformation and the Thirty Years War¹ was as nearly absolute as anything can be in history. Whereas in English and

1. I have made a ^{somewhat} detailed statement of this condition in my paper on "The Cultural Environment of the Philosophy of Kant" which is to appear in the April number of the "Monist" (Special Kant number).

February 28, 1928

-2-

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February 25, 1925

Romance there is an unbroken literary and cultural ^{Bond}~~relation~~ between the modern and the middle age, in German the Classic Era was a substantially new movement without direct, specific (though, of course, with general historical) relations to the preceding ages.

Thus in a modern organic conception of a department of Germanics the focus should be in the Classic Era. All the other fields should be properly subordinated to this.

A specialist in medieval literature in English, no matter how able and agreeable, cannot possibly have the essential grasp of the true genetic relations of the different parts of Germanic literary history; he cannot, since his principal intellectual interest points steadily elsewhere, have the constant living and constructive vision of the central necessities and possibilities of a Department of Germanics. A medievalist in English, as secretary vested with large executive powers, in addition to a chairman, also a medievalist, involves a serious displacement of the proper center of organization, which cannot lead to sound ultimate consequences.

I should have heartily supported and should now so support Mr. Taylor for the department of Literature in English.

Very truly yours,

Martin Schütze

February 25, 1925

-3-

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I should have heartily supported your plan to support Mr. Taylor for the department of literature in English.

Very truly yours,

Walter Dill Scott

BRIEF -- DEPARTMENT OF GERMANICS

Letter I. (Increase of Salary of Philip S. Allen)

Each year for twenty years Mr. Allen has taught a fourth quarter for extra pay.

This plan is no longer tenable if he is to give his best efforts to investigation. Mr. Allen has nearing completion (with publication arranged for) a volume of original research on the early medieval lyric. Two other volumes on the origin and development of European poetry in the Middle Ages are well under way.

The suggested increase (\$1250) to Mr. Allen's salary is little more than the sum now paid him annually for an extra quarter of instruction (\$1055.55). Careful ~~xxx~~ rearrangement of his courses makes it possible for him to give almost the same service to his department in three quarters as formerly in four.

Freedom from financial worry would not be the least of the benefits the recommended increase would bring to Mr. Allen's future work for the University.

Letter II (Increase of Salary for Chester N. Gould)

Not because of the faithful service Mr. Gould has rendered the University in the field of his study and teaching, but because he is the best man in the United States to carry on this work, I recommend him for a salary increase of \$1000.

Mr. Gould's advancement both in position and in salary was long deferred on account of the depletion of the Germanic department due to the effect upon it of war conditions.

Mr. Gould is fifty-two year's old. He is in charge of our work in Scandinavian Languages and Literatures. His recent monograph on the oriental sources of northern poetry shows the scholarly nature of his thinking. He has nearly ready for publication a theme-index of the sagas

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and several well-considered essays. He has traveled much in Scandinavian countries and is highly regarded there -- he has assumed a leading place in societies for the furtherance of Swedish and Norwegian culture in this country -- he is an outstanding figure in this field.

Mr. Gould is soon to marry and establish a home.

LETTER III (Three extra Junior College mjs. \$600)

The Germanic program for 1925-26 requires to complete its schedule a minimum of three extra Junior College courses (each with a registration of thirty students). As the fellowship funds in 25-26 will be rather equally divided among three or four applicants; and as the individual members of the regular staff are full of other important duties -- it seems highly undesirable to assign the teaching of any of the three majors to a representative of either group. An additional \$600 is therefore asked for such instruction.

I would remind the President that (for the year 1924-25) only a half-assistantship was asked for, because the suggested appointment of Associate Professor Long (of Williams College) would automatically have cared for the three majors in question. Mr. Long's appointment was not granted, and this left the Germanic Department short-handed.

PHILIP S. ALLEN

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PHILIP S. ALLEN

The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

Old Icelandic literature is reckoned along with Old High German and Old English literature to the Old Germanic literatures, because archaic Germanic conditions still persisted in the North at the time when it was produced and old traditions were still alive. Yet it was mainly contemporary with Middle High German, Middle English and Old French literature. It is much greater in extent than even Old English literature, and its content exhibits a greater variety, is of greater interest, and possesses greater aesthetic value than any other vernacular literature of Europe before the renaissance. It includes EDDIC POETRY, poems in simple metre by unknown authors, dealing with the gods and heroes of Germanic antiquity. They contain some of the world's noblest poetry. SCALDIC POETRY is occasional verse by known authors, at first in fairly simple metres, later in very complicated form with a highly technical system of metaphors. The earliest Scaldic poems are from about 850. Beautiful poems were produced for the next century and a half, but after that time they become so complicated that they are ingenious rather than beautiful. RÍMUR POETRY is the late-born heir of Scaldic poetry, continuing its metaphors in simplified form, and adding endrime to alliteration. The Rímur are dance ballads. Their value lies in the fidelity with which they have preserved in verse, almost sentence by sentence,

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The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
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saga-versions that otherwise are lost, This material is sometimes foreign, and then the student of comparative literature turns to the Rímur. They are rarely of æsthetic value. The language of the greater part is really Middle Icelandic, and lies in a field which the lexicographer has hardly explored. The SAGAS form the largest body of vernacular prose in a Germanic language from the Middle Ages. The style and the art of narration in the best sagas can stand comparison with the best narrative prose any people has ever produced. The best sagas are found among the family sagas (old settlers' tales) and the sagas of the kings of the Scandinavian mainlands. There are also bishops' sagas, saints' sagas, annals. Besides the sagas there are many other sorts of prose literature, collections of laws, mediaeval science, and the like.

Three majors in Icelandic are offered in the graduate school. The first treats the language from the standpoint of historical comparative Germanic grammar and starts the student in reading a saga. The second is devoted to rapid reading of a saga text, and the third to a critical reading of selected Eddic and Scaldic poems.

Old Norse

The Old Norse language differs only in a few minor details from Old Icelandic. The literature is less extensive. There

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The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

are a few prose texts of literary importance, but the greater part consists of sermons, saints legends, laws and documents whose value is historical and linguistic. Old Norse is cared for in connection with the courses in Old Icelandic.

Old Swedish

Old Swedish has a rather large amount of linguistic material, and with Old Danish forms East Scandinavian. East Scandinavian supplements the study of West Scandinavian (Icelandic and Norse), since it retains certain phonological features of primitive Scandinavian and a certain amount of vocabulary that do not appear in the western branch. The literature is rich in ancient legal codes, and also contains chronicles and religious legends and translations from French and German. The literature is chiefly important for the history of Germanic law and for the constitutional history of Sweden.

Old Danish The situation in

The situation in regard to Old Danish is similar to that of Old Swedish, though the literature has rather more variety. At least one major should be offered in the graduate school, which would treat Old Swedish and Old Danish together. This can easily be arranged.

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While present day Iceland has a considerable literature for so small a population

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Outline of Scandinavian 5

The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
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Modern Norse

Modern Norse literature is conveyed in two languages. These are both in a state of change, one of them in a state of rapid change. From the time of the Reformation Danish was the language of culture in Norway. Yet the Norwegians pronounced Danish in their own way. Gradually changes were made, to accommodate the language of literature (~~East-Scandinavian~~) to the language of the people (West-Scandinavian). The language of Bjørnson and Ibsen contained many Norwegian words, inflections, idioms, and peculiarities of order, yet to the foreigner it looks like Danish. The person who learned this language could read Danish readily, but could not understand a word of Danish conversation, because the pronunciation was so different. This process of introduction of native words, idioms, constructions, and especially of an orthography which accords with the pronunciation, has produced a language which looks very different from that of Ibsen and Bjørnson. The resulting language is

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The University of Chicago

**Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures**

called RIKSMÅL (i.e.Reichssprache).There are many subvarieties of it. It is the Norse which is taught in American colleges and universities.There is an official orthography which one could follow. About the middle of the nineteenth century a definite attempt was made to create a West-Scandinavian literary language for Norway.It was mainly based on the western dialects.It is called LANDSMÅL (i.e.Landessprache).It has been going some seventy-five years and has had considerable success,but it has no prospect of winning universal favor.It is really a country movement as opposed to the city. The easiest way to learn to read it is to learn to read Old Icelandic before trying landsmål.

Norse literature is so important,especially the Norse drama of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the contemporary Norse novel,that instruction in Norse should be offered.

Modern Swedish

Instruction in Modern Swedish language and literature is now provided.It is given as three majors in the junior college. The first major covers grammar and easy prose, the second major selected masterpieces of Swedish literature,and the third gives an outline of Swedish literature with illustrative readings.Swedish was

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Outline of Scandinavian 7

The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures

chosen as the first modern Scandinavian language to be offered because 1, the population of Sweden equals the combined population of Sweden and Norway, 2, the proportion of their descendents in the immediate field of the University of Chicago is even more marked, 3, Swedish literature is greater in volume and shows a more continuous historical development than do the others, 4, the Swedish language offers more grammatical difficulties than do Danish or Norse, and students who have learned to read Swedish can readily be induced to take up the other languages by themselves, while it would not be so easy to induce them to proceed from a less difficult to a more difficult language.

Modern Danish

The Modern Danish language is very regular and has as few inflections as English. It is not at all difficult to learn to read it. The eighteenth ^{century} Danish-Norwegian drama (Holberg) is important and attractive, as are Danish Romanticism and Realism, and the modern novel. But the great gift of Denmark is her folksong. These were composed in the middle ages, but were not recorded until the eighteenth century. The impulse came from mediaeval France. They are related to the old Germanic traditions, to German and to English and Scottish folksong, and offer a rich field for research. They will be referred to again in the next rubric.

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The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

Modern Faroic

The language of the Faroe

Islands is, like Icelandic, a daughter language of Norse, and the result of an even older colonization. But it has been less conservative than Icelandic and is therefore of less philological interest. Moreover its old literature was preserved by Icelandic scribes and belongs with the literature of Iceland. Its modern language has adopted more or less of the Icelandic orthography, which conceals its divergence from Icelandic. The modern literature consists of folk tales and folk songs. The latter are important. These islands are a museum where students of folksong may see Europe's past still living. The mediaeval music, the tunes that were known on the continent in former centuries, the old byplay accompanying the singing, the dances for which the songs furnished the tact, all survive here. Old materials still exist. Up to a short time ago they still sang about Sigurd the Volsung. The study of Faroic and Danish folksong supplement each other very well, and some provision should be made for it. At least an introduction to both could be given in a single quarter in the graduate school.

Note

There are two ways in which the work in Modern Scandinavian could be extended. One could proceed on the assumption already adopted, that Swedish is to be the introductory course, and work in Danish

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**Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures**

or Norse could be offered to those who had completed a certain number of majors, say two, in Swedish. Or ~~W~~ a year's work in Danish and Norwegian for beginners could alternate with a year's work in Swedish.

This brings up a further matter. The chief linguistic difficulty in the Modern Scandinavian field lies in phonetics. One can not give an adequate idea of a work of literary art from its content alone. Form is involved, and form is the linguistic garb of the work, which includes the way it sounds, the pronunciation. The pronunciation of Norse, Swedish and Danish is difficult, and in each language differs widely from the other. Rarely does a Scandinavian attempt to speak another Scandinavian language, not even in the case of intermarriage. An attempt to learn two of them usually results in a hopeless mixture. With all their differences it is hard to keep them apart. It is much easier for the same person to teach Swedish and German pronunciation than to teach Swedish and Danish or Swedish and Norwegian. While the instructor who at present gives Swedish could easily teach students to read Danish and Norwegian, there should ideally be a different person to teach each of these languages. Until that is possible the assistance of a person trained in Scandinavian phonetics might be obtained from time to time, to assist in Danish and Norse.

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The University of Chicago

Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures

Contributing Subjects

Antiquities

Prehistory (Archaeology)

The prehistory of the Scandinavian peoples is intimately connected with philological and literary problems, and the study of the two subjects has usually been carried on by the same scholars. The subjects is at present yielding interesting results that are of use to historians of literature. The Germanic Department offers from time to time a course on Germanic Antiquities which treats Scandinavian prehistory in connection with the whole Germanic group. The Scandinavian side has been better cultivated than that of the English and the peoples south of the Baltic and better material for instruction is available.

Mythology

The only developed myths concerning the Germanic gods are preserved in Icelandic sources. These myths have recently been subjected to a searching reinvestigation which is resulting in a reevaluation of the sources, which of course has a bearing on many other related problems. The Germanic Department offers from time to time a course on Germanic Mythology, which is largely based on Scandinavian material.

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Department of Germanic Languages and
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The University of Chicago

**Department of Germanic Languages and
Literatures**

Runology (Epigraphy)

Certain of the Germanic

peoples, notably the Goths, Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians had a system of writing. It developed among the Goths who were serving in the Roman armies along the Black Sea and in the Balkans. It is based partly on Roman, but mainly on Greek cursive script. The changes in the form of the letters were brought about by the necessities of the material on which they were most ^{often} carved, namely wood. As already said, these inscriptions contain the earliest connected record of Germanic speech. Their study involves many historical and linguistic problems. At the earliest opportunity a course in runology should be offered, if possible an introductory major and following that a seminar.

The University of Chicago

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March 6, 1925.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I greatly regret that you have not had an earlier acknowledgment to your letter of February 26th. President Burton left the City at about the time your letter was received and could do no more than to indicate the nature of the letter that he wished sent to you.

He was very much pleased with the contents of your letter. At his suggestion, I am enclosing a copy of the University Statutes, that may be of interest to you. I may further state, that the maximum salary of a professor is now \$8000., but it is hoped that it will be raised to \$10,000. within a few years. However, while no definite scale of advances is established, ^{and} definite assurances cannot be given, a member of the faculty of ability and promise may reasonably hope for a gradual increase of salary.

Very truly yours,

William E. Scott (signed)
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Archer Taylor,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Mo.

WES:S

Copy sent to Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Laing

March 6, 1928.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

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WES:8

Copy sent to Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Loring

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SAINT LOUIS

DEPARTMENT OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE



71

5 March, 1925.

file
Hein
President Ernest D. Burton.

Dear Mr. Burton,

I thank you for your
thoughtfulness in telephoning to me
yesterday when you had such a
busy and exhausting day. It was a
kindly act and I am sincerely appreciative.

Faithfully yours,

Archer Taylor

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SAINT LOUIS



DEPARTMENT OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

March 1903

President Ernest A. Boutwell

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Sincerely yours,
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with
unwarranted counsel

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Send by letter
reply to JSD &
Dean Sams.

J1

Washington University,
St. Louis.

26 February, 1925.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Burton,

Your letter of 20 February has just come to me in this morning's mail. I am sincerely appreciative of what you say. I should be pleased to have you present my name to the Trustees for the position of Professor of German Literature with a salary of \$5,000. and of Secretary of the Department at a salary of \$500. The tenure of the former, I understand, is to be for life and that of the latter from year to year, dependent on circumstances.

That so many persons should support my appointment is particularly pleasing and that you should have such hopes of me will be a constant stimulus and encouragement. I feel that I have so many warm friends in the Departments of Modern Languages and that life and work with them will be

81

Washington University
St. Louis
Feb 20, 1922

President Ernest B. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
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peculiarly happy.

In the present situation in which the University finds itself you may not be able or ready to answer the only question in my mind. It relates to the future.

As everyone knows, the University is looking forward to a period of change and growth.

Yet there may be a definite policy of promotion in force. If there is, I should like to know it so far as it might concern me. If there is not a generally applied plan ^{and} if it is nonetheless possible for you to give some indication looking toward the future, I'd appreciate it as a conspicuous favor.

Thank you for your kind hopes. I hope I shall be able to satisfy them in part at least.

Faithfully yours,

Archer Taylor.

1881

February 1881

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31

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WES:S

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1914

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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

in relation to the matter of the proposed extension of the term of the

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Very truly yours,

William H. Wood

Secretary to the President

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Dr. James Taylor

Germanics

FIVE OBJECTS FOR WHICH GIFTS MAY PROPERLY BE SOLICITED
BY THE GERMANIC DEPARTMENT

- I. Foundation for the Study and Maintenance of Germanic Culture (see Mr. Schütze's letter)
- II. German House (including a theatre)
- III. Modern Language Building
- IV. Endowed Professorship and Scholarships
- V. German Library

* * * * *

If the reasonable plans of the University of Chicago are fulfilled, within five or ten years from the present time, it will be in possession of assets largely in excess of \$100,000,000. In the light of this situation, it is interesting to envision what important a role will be played by the academic forces which make for the better understanding and the furtherance of German tradition and culture.

7

I. Foundation for the Study and Maintenance of German Culture.

The great advantage of a foundation for the study and maintenance of Germanic culture would be its permanence. It would be housed in a great building or group of buildings on land devoted by the University to that purpose, and would be at once a reminder of our debt to German civilization and a living power for its continuance. The final cost of this great school or institute of Germanics would undoubtedly run into the millions of dollars, but an establishment of the plan might be reasonably undertaken in case no more than a sufficient sum of money

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to complete and endow a single building could be secured at the present time. Such a sum would be between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

II. German House. The Romance Department of the University has been most pleasantly successful in sponsoring a French House. There is every reason to believe that a German House would prove at least equally efficient. The purchase of building and premises adjacent to the University campus and the proper endowment of same would require \$200,000. A German House would be the center of active, social life as well as a fit instrument for the training of students who wished to teach German. The House should have accommodations to board and lodge not less than thirty carefully selected students, and should be under the direction of a sane and capable housekeeper.

27
III. Modern Language Building. The Modern Language group of a university is ~~almost~~ a tightly forged chain of four links: English, Germanic, Romance, Comparative Literature. The crying need of this group is a Modern Language Building. If funds to the amount of a full third (\$350,000) of the whole sum necessary to provide for the erection and endowment of such a building (\$1,000,000) might be given by those particularly interested in the Germanic unit a great practical good would have been achieved.

IV. The Germanic Department as soon as possible should be in possession of funds which would permit it to have visiting professors from Germany offer courses of instruction in Chicago and should permit an exchange of its properly authorized students with the larger universities of Germany. A sum of \$200,000 would amply endow this desirable object.

V. German Library. The greatest substitute for life itself is books. There is in the United States of America no uniquely great collection of books which teach all the facets of German life and thought during the past and present. The interest derived from a principal en-

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March 25, 1925

Professor Martin Schutze,
Faculty Exchange

Dear Professor Schutze:

Your letter of February 25 came in my absence. It presents very important considerations for the future of the Germanic Department, and I trust that we may later be able to act upon some of them. It is quite true that Professor Taylor was originally considered with reference to the Department of General Literature, and that the shift to the Department of German was made very suddenly. I think that Mr. Allen has explained the circumstances to you. It seemed to be desirable to give some indication that we were prepared to strengthen the Germanic Department. The other modern language departments were all very enthusiastic in the project of bringing Mr. Taylor here although they were not particularly concerned as to the particular department in which he should be enrolled. I have thought it quite possible that at a later time it might be desirable for Mr. Taylor to transfer part of his work to the Department of General Literature in order to promote the addition of someone in the field which you have especially in mind as desirable for the strengthening of the department.

I regret that the matter was hurried as it was. In part it came up before I left, but the final decision was reached by the President in my absence.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Tufts

JHT:H

