President W. R. Harper.

My dear President Harper,

In conformity to the wish you expressed to me I propose the hour from 3-4 for my lectures in the History of the French Revolution. I intend to lecture five times a week provided I that I find students willing to take a five hour course instead of the obligatory 4 hour course, and 2) that the condition of my health does not force me to come down to the obligatory four hours. In case either of the two reasons should compel me to do so, I shall add one hour of Seminary work. For it present I propose as to that 1) The Seminary proper on Tuesday from 4 to 5 ½ p.m. and 2) The preparatory Seminary on Wednesday from 4 to 5, eventually 5 ½. (I mean by this that students must be ready to stay half an hour longer, if the work laid out for them requires more time.)

As to the other courses in the department it was at first agreed that instructors would take the same hours as this quarter, which had been determined upon in a conference with the head professors of the several departments. On
Friday evening, however, Prof. Landheim expressed the wish to have another conference, because some inconveniences have arisen. Professor Jordan kindly undertook to inform you of the result. I, on my part, can only repeat the suggestion, that it seems highly desirable, if at all possible, to make it obligatory to have the majors all at the same hours, because they will else, to a considerable extent, inevitably kill off the minors.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Nov. 13, 72.
My dear Resident Harper,

I have deferred returning the Dean's cards, because this fall, most after every lecture some course cards have been handed to me, but I wanted to let all come in, before delivering them up to the 5 Students, whose names are checked in your list. I have no cards. Whether they have attended the lectures, I have no means of knowing. On the other hand, I have three cards from students not named in your list: Leonard R. Phelps, E. H. Baldwin, William Craig Wilcox. I think I ought to inform you that on Tuesday, after the Senate had adjourned, Dr. Holbert requested me to urge at the next meeting the bringing up of my motion, because 200 students were constantly asking him what would be done, and he could give them no answer. Several other Professors have expressed themselves towards me in the same sense. I greatly hope that in some way or other it may be rendered possible to arrive at a decision before the close of the term.

After our conference on last Saturday I at once attended to the question of the programme for the next academic year. It appeared, however, that there was no possibility of getting all the gentlemen of the department together before next Tuesday afternoon. As soon as our conference has taken place, I shall inform you of the results.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Von Holst.
My dear President Harper,

The conference of the gentlemen of the historical department has been held yesterday. Messrs. Lindon, Terry, Goodspeed, Shepardson, and Thatcher have declared themselves willing to offer courses for the summer quarter of 1894. Prof. Lindon for a term, all the others for five full years. Within a few days I expect to be able to communicate to you all the details. I cannot do so now, because most of the gentlemen had not definitively made up their minds what to offer, or, at least, not formulated as yet the titles of their courses. Prof. Lindon stated that he would need at least a week to come to a decision, but that he could be left out of my report, because you were informed of the fact and the reasons.

Some little questions have arisen in the course of our conference, which, sooner or later, must be laid before you and, eventually, the Senate.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
My dear President Harper,

Your favor has just been received. Will you please appoint a time, when I can have a conference with you about it, for I am utterly at a loss to understand its purpose. The only interpretation of which its wording seems to me to admit I cannot believe to be the correct one, because it is incompatible with the acknowledged right of the Senate to be heard and have a determining vote as to the educational policy of the University—with the principle hitherto invariably announced by you, that the departments are to manage their own affairs under their responsibility, and with what has been formally and expressly guaranteed to me by you when I tendered me the call.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
My dear President Harper,

I cannot tell as yet, whether it will be possible to give Mr. Perrin his final examination at some date near Dec. 20th. This for I have not received his thesis at all and don't know when I shall get it or how much time the examination of it will require. I have had but a provisional glance at the first chapters in the spring quarter. Since then I have heard nothing at all from Mr. Perrin.

Yours
very truly
H. Holst.

Nov. 27th, '93.
My dear President Harper,

My old enemies, the nerves, have compelled me to take to my bed. For some time they have again been engaged in a merciless assault upon my digestive organs. I have fought them to the best of my ability with the strictest diet and the stomach pump, but I have been wasted. Inability to assimilate any food, constant pain, and lack of sleep have brought things to such a pass, that another complete break-down seems inevitable, unless I am allowed absolute rest in bed for a while. Therefore, I hope, that you will approve of my announcing to my students, that my courses will be suspended for the next week. As I hope to finish the course, to the best of our ability, by the end of the week, I am sure that my absence will not be sufficient to disturb the work of my students. This will allow me to return to my work in a proper manner to the end of the quarter.

I am bound by duty to inform you of my present condition. I hereby, at least, request, that it be reported to your official knowledge, that my inability to earn my salary without undue working has prompted me to do much more than my physician's advice warranted. It seemed necessary for me...
to abstain six months from all severe brain work. Though not
lecturing the first quarter, I had to go at once to work to be ad-
equately prepared for the ensuing quarter. Ever since I have been
right hard at work without any intermission - partly on account
of outside demands upon my time and strength, to which it was
thought I ought to accede in the interest of the University. Per-
sonally I have, therefore, no right to complain that I am made
to pay the penalty for undertaking too much, and I hope also
the University Authorities will take this temporary break-down
in good part, for they knew that they were investing a man upon
whose health but little reliance could be put. I hope that six
weeks in Chatsworth's good air with no other official work
than the reading of a fully prepared lecture will sufficiently
brace me up, to enter with a better chance upon next year's
work.

Yours very truly,

JH Holdsworth.

I have received no official applications for fellowships.

Mr. Webster has spoken to me about the continuance of his,
Nov 21, '93

Prof. J. C. V.

Your connection with the historical department being entirely dissolved, as you informed me some months ago, it seems to me, upon reflection and consultation with George, that it is not within my official authority either to give or withhold the consent you are asking for. In my opinion it is for the general authorities of the university to pass upon the question, whether official recognition shall be accorded to any function given by you outside of your own department and in the manner indicated, i.e. in absentia. Personally, I freely confess, I have never been much of a believer in teaching by correspondence, on the other hand, however, I have been—ever since I hold a professorship—a strong advocate of the doctrine that as to examinations and the conferring of degrees the only question of import is what the candidate knows, and not how he has acquired his knowledge.

Yours very truly,

C. H. Holdt.
These loans and transfers in scholarship, by which one nation or one section of a country gives to another a personal share in the advantages which it has gained in the field of learning, are distinctively modern aspects of educational activity. The loans are exemplified in the crossing from Europe to this country every year of such distinguished men as, for instance, are so frequently engaged for the Lowell Institute courses; by the going of men like John Fiske and the late James Russell Lowell to London or the British universities to lecture, and the engagement for special lectureships in western universities of prominent men from eastern institutions, while the coming of Prof. von Holst to Boston from Chicago shows that the West is gaining the capacity to reciprocate. We have seen how eminent scholars have permanently transferred their activities from Europe to this country, and the appointment of Max Muller to his chair at Oxford is an instance of a gain of England from Germany. With the increasing tendency by which one part of the world lays its claim, as to a natural right, to a share in the benefits derived by other parts, these transfers are likely to become more and more a feature in modern education.

It has been pointed out that, as behind Harvard's present greatness stand more than two and a half centuries of tradition, even with practically inexhaustible resources, the new Chicago University cannot be expected to achieve anything approaching Harvard's rank, except with the lapse of time sufficient to attain traditions of its own. It is, indeed, hardly likely that Harvard has any reason to fear a rival in the near future, either in the central or in the far West. But in securing men like Prof. von Holst, Chicago is taking the steps best adapted to assure itself real greatness. The great universities of Germany, the foremost in the world, depend for their attractiveness to students almost wholly upon the eminence of the members of their faculties, and the opportunities afforded for bringing the plastic minds of youth into close relations with leaders in the branches of learning that the students choose to follow. And it is notable that the University of Berlin, the greatest and most frequented in the world, is without venerable traditions, and has been built up by means of the liberal use of great resources in securing as its professors the foremost scholars of Germany. This dependence on the influence of eminent scholarship is becoming more and more the case with our best American institutions of learning, and universities that have been magnificently endowed, like the Stanford in California and the one which thus far has been so well fostered by the millionaires of Chicago, if wisely managed, can hardly fail to achieve commanding rank.
These loans and transfers in scholarships, by which one nation or one section of a country gives to another a personal share in the advantages which have been gained in the fields of learning, are distinctly modern aspects of educational activity. The loans are exemplified in the crossing from Europe to this country every year of such distinguished men as, for instance, are so frequently engaged for the Lowell Institute courses; by the going of men like John Fiske and the late James Russell Lowell to London or the British universities to lecture, and the engagement for special lectureships in Western universities of prominent men from our eastern institutions, while the coming of Prof. von Holst to Boston from Chicago shows that the West is gaining the capacity to reciprocate. We have seen how eminent scholars have permanently transferred their activities from Europe to this country, and the appointment of Max Muller to his chair at Oxford is an instance of a gain of England to Germany. With the increasing tendency by which one part of the world lays its claim, as to a natural right, to a share in the benefits derived by others, these transfers are likely to become more and more a feature in modern education.

It has been pointed out that, as behind Harvard's present greatness stand more than two and a half centuries of tradition, so with practically inexhaustible resources, the new Chicago University cannot be expected to achieve anything approaching Harvard's rank, except with the lapse of a time sufficient to attain traditions of its own. It is, indeed, hardly likely that Harvard has any reason to fear a rival in the near future, either in the central or in the far West. But in securing men like Prof. von Holst, Chicago is taking the steps best adapted to assure itself real greatness. The great universities of Germany, the foremost in the world, depend for their attractiveness to students almost wholly upon the eminence of the members of their faculties, and the opportunities afforded for bringing the plastic minds of youth into close relations with leaders in the various branches of learning that the students choose to follow. And it is notable that the University of Berlin, the greatest, and most frequented in the world, is without venerable traditions, and has been built up by means of the liberal use of great resources in securing, as its professors the foremost scholars of Germany. This dependence on the influence of eminent scholarship is becoming more and more the case with our

**THIRTY-TWO PAGE**

Best American institutions of learning, and universities that have been magnificently endowed, like the Stanford in California and the one which thus far has been so well fostered by the millionaires of Chicago, if wisely managed, can hardly fail to achieve commanding rank.
January 19, 1909

My dear Mr. Terry:

I note in the tentative plans for the summer the suggestion that you should give instruction during the first term with compensation in cash. Aside from the question as to the wisdom of your undertaking additional work at the present time, this other matter puzzles me just a little: that is, the Budget of cash for the summer is limited. If you are to lecture it will prevent giving employment to others. Inasmuch as you have been on the cash payroll for a number of summers consecutively, I am wondering whether it wouldn't be fair to give an opportunity to some others at this time.

Very truly yours,

Mr. B. S. Terry,
The University of Chicago.
July 11, 1903

My dear Mr. Terry:

I have been informed that you are planning for the autumn quarter to give two lecture courses, a seminar, and a course in University College. I presume that the information is totally mistaken, because I cannot believe yet that you are a candidate for the lunatic asylum. I hope and believe that you are going to resume work by the 1st of October, but by all means begin moderately. If you can attempt one course and a lecture course, well and good; if you think best to give only one lecture course for the autumn quarter, still better; but by all means, don't tempt Providence.

Cordially yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. E. S. Terry,
6044 Jefferson Ave., Chicago.
Kick Him Out.

There is at least one professor in the University of Chicago who should be promptly informed by the faculty of that institution that he 'must either get out or be kicked out.' He is a foreign importation, Von Holst by name, and wholly un-American in character. He occupies the chair of international law, and in his lectures to the students tells them our present war with Spain is indefensible.

"We have no international right," he says, "to interfere with Spain's treatment of her colony," but even if we had, "the irony of history will inquire what the American ships are doing in the Philippines when this is a war for the liberation of Cuba."

There are many other expressions equally offensive to American patriotism and pride charged up to this foreign professor, and the "irony" of public sentiment is already inquiring how he comes to be holding an important chair in an American institution of learning where he is as much out of place as would be Emperor William or the Sultan of Turkey.

The instructors of our young men should be thoroughly American in character, and as Von Holst is nothing of the sort, he should be dismissed from the position he now holds. Kick him out.
Mr. George C. Walker, President of the Board of Trustees,

Chicago Manual Training School.

Dear Sir:

It has been customary for the President of the Board of Trustees of the school to present the diplomas at the graduation of the respective classes.

The graduating exercises this year will occur at 10:30 A.M., June 15, at Steinway Hall. We hope to have the pleasure of your presence at that time.
October 2nd, 1900.

Professor J. F. Jameson,

196 Bowen Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

My dear Professor Jameson:

Your letter of the twenty-seventh ultimo reached me Saturday evening. Today, Monday, I hasten to reply. As I recall it, the question which I had hoped you would answer in the affirmative is this: Would you accept an appointment to the headship of the department of history in the University of Chicago, it being understood that the salary should be five thousand dollars a year from the beginning, and it being further understood that the Trustees would secure a gift of twenty-five thousand dollars for books? These were the two points that I supposed we had practically settled in our interview. I agreed with you on the first, and was also entirely at one with you on the second. My only point was, that I thought it would not be best to have the formal acceptance based upon this matter.

I may say to you that I have presented it to the Board and that the Board agrees that this is
October 8th, 1900

Professor J. M. Jamieson
The House Street Providence Rhode Island

My dear Professor Jamieson:

Your letter of the twenty-seventh ultimo

reached me yesterday evening. Today, Monday, I

prepared to reply. As I recall it, the question

posed to reply, which I held hoped you would answer in the affirmative,

the text of which you inserted an appointment to the University

of Chicago it being understood that the salary

should be for five thousand dollars a year from the City of

Chicago, and it being further understood that the

Trustees would become a city of twenty-five thousand

gold dollars a year. These were the two points that

interested me. I have been writing a letter to one of you on the

subject of one with you on the subject. My only

thought is that I thought it would not be good to

pause the formal correspondence; hence this matter

I may say to you that I have pleasure in

to the House and that the House are cordially pleased to

be

European

which

would be the

2

2
a wise step. We have not yet arranged a plan by which the twenty-five thousand dollars shall be secured, but I have no doubt whatever that this will be done.

I am very glad indeed to know that you are thinking so seriously and so favorably. Let us understand that it is my own opinion, as well as yours, that you should have five thousand dollars from April first.

The smaller points to which you refer are correctly stated; namely, that you would seldom be under obligation to teach in the summer, since it is quite easy to arrange for other instructors if you should desire not to teach. That appointments in the department are recommended to the Trustees by the President, after consultation with the head of the department and with the Dean. And further, that there should be an annual appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for books in the historical department.

I am also of the opinion that you will are correct in your statement that there should be another professor within a short time, in modern
We have not yet arranged a day to meet. We plan to meet twenty-five promotional college representatives tomorrow and discuss the matter with you. I am very glad indeed to know that you are thinking of seriously and so favorably. Let me understand that it is in your opinion as well as mine that you should have five promotional college representatives from each institution.

The matter of which you have written to me concerning a secret meeting that you would like to arrange is very much in your interests, as is the matter of the possibility to reach to you in the summer. Since it is difficult to arrange for other arrangements in your city, you should consider a trip to the university city where you are located.

The President, after consultation with the Board of the Department, has decided to the President of the Department and the President, after consultation with the Head of the Department, that there should be an immediate appointment of twenty-five hundred college representatives. In the meantime, I am sure that the opinion that you will have is correct and true. You are correct in your statement that there should be another person within a short time.
European history or in American history, and it would be the purpose of the Trustees to make this arrangement at as early a date as possible.

I should like now, if you are considering the matter favorably, as I believe you are, to have you indicate whether on these terms you would be willing to come. As soon as I am able to receive your affirmative answer to this question, I will take steps looking to the carrying out of the proposition with reference to the twenty-five thousand dollars, and we need not regard the matter as settled until this has actually been arranged for.

I wish to say that there is a very strong enthusiasm in the department in reference to your coming. You would have a very warm welcome. I know how difficult it must be to separate yourself from those whom you have known so long and so pleasantly. I had a task of this same character to perform some years ago in New Haven. But I am persuaded that you will never regret the step when once you have taken it.

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. Harper
You were kind enough to write me a letter to inquire about my plans and whether I am going to visit you soon. I have just read your letter and would like to reply to you.

I am glad to know that you are doing well and that you are planning to visit me soon. I am looking forward to your arrival and to spending some time with you.

Please let me know if there is anything you would like me to do in preparation for your visit. I will do my best to make your stay comfortable and enjoyable.

Thank you for your kind letter, and I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
196 Bowen Street, 
Providence.

October 6, 1900.

Rev. W.P. Harper, D.D., LL.D.,
President of the University of the
University of Chicago:

My dear Dr. Harper:

I appreciate to the fullest the kindness and liberality of your letter of October 2. But as I have only today received it (Saturday), and Mrs. Jameson has meantime gone out of town, I will ask your indulgence if I do not make a final reply till after she returns, on Monday afternoon. I know that I was to let you know by October 7; but Mrs. Jameson was not well for three or four days before she went away, and therefore some final considerations remained undiscussed between us. I shall make no unnecessary delay.

I thank you for what you say of the welcome that would await me; and indeed for your whole letter. Believe me

Very truly yours,
My dear Dr. Harper:

I have talked with Dr. Schwill and with Professor Tarbell respecting the matter of your letter of \dots Mr. Schwill is quite willing to give such a course as you mention, provided it could be done without injury to the general interests of the department, and provided there could be an appropriation of several hundred dollars for photographs. Without having these for careful study, he says, it would be impossible to make the course a thoroughly serious one; and neither he nor I would like to be parties to the revision of such a course, if it were to be of the easy and superficial character which, I am sorry to say, courses in the history of art usually bear in American colleges. Neither Mr. Tarbell nor Mr. Schwill nor I think it would be desirable to attempt to follow up Mr. Tarbell's course with such a course as this in the winter quarter, unless the University were prepared to make an equally serious course in the third quarter, and as this, from what I hear, could probably only be secured by engaging some one not now on the staff, perhaps you would not care to incur in addition the expense of so considerable a material equipment.

In speaking of the general interests of the department, I mean this: Dr. Schwill has, I understand, a temporary arrangement in accordance with which he is in residence during only two quarters of each year. He wishes this arrangement to be made definite for some years and presents reasons which I should think valid and which he understands you regard as valid. This means that we have but four courses from him. In our present lack of courses in modern European history, it would be exceedingly unfortunate to have him drop either one of the
5516 Woodlawn Avenue,
Chicago.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

four which he now gives in order to take up this new course, even if
it were certain (and Mr. Tarbell thinks it quite unlikely) that more
than a few of Dr. Tarbell's students would go on into the new course.
With these explanations and suggestions, I will leave the matter until
we have our expected interview. I hope it was not a cause of incon-
venience to you that I could not come to the office at the time which
Miss Cobb suggested; but that was the hour of my seminary, and as her
suggestion came on that morning, it was impossible to secure the hour.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dec. 3rd, 1901.

Professor Frederick J. Turner,
Madison, Wis.

My dear Professor Turner:—

I thank you very cordially for your kindness in consenting to be with us on December seventeenth. I understand that you will be good enough to speak six or seven minutes. Possibly it may seem wise to you to make some reference to Mr. von Holst, whose condition of health is very precarious.

We shall look forward to the pleasure of having you with us, and any expense to which you are put we shall be very glad indeed to meet.

Yours very truly,

W.R. Harper
Mr. President Timberlake,

Madam,

My dear President Timberlake,

I thank you very cordially for your kindness in conferring on me the honor of being the recipient of the President's Medal.

I must say that I am greatly touched by your generosity and the fact that you have taken the trouble to express your appreciation in such a personal way.

I hope that your efforts will continue to bring joy and pleasure to many people, and that you will always remain as you are, a true friend and mentor.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you, and your daughter, at the banquet on Friday night.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Harlow.
November 29th, 1901.

President W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Harper:--

It will give me pleasure to assist in the inauguration of Professor Jameson as head of the department of history, on December 17th, in the way you suggest. I need not assure you of my desire to cooperate in all of the movements for the promotion of historical study in the Middle West, and I regard the coming of Professor Jameson as a distinct step in the right direction. I shall also be glad to take part in the dinner and speak briefly for historical study.

With thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,
I will be pleased to meet in the University of Wisconsin on December 16th, if the weather permits, I think not, unless you or my family are able to attend in any capacity to cooperate with the movement for the promotion of the historical study of the Middle Ages, and I regret the coming of Professor Lassen as a great step in the right direction. I shall spend my time to take part in the Chinese man-phobia project for international studies.

With thanks, I am, etc.,

Sincerely yours,
June 24th, 1903.

Professor George E. Howard:

46 Bigelow St., Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Howard:

Please pardon my delay in replying to your letter of June 12th. I have been out of the city. The statement of the Secretary of the Board was not correct, and I write to correct both points. The professorship is in the Department of History in connection with the University Extension faculty. The salary will be $3500, as I said to you, and the appointment is for one year. I have asked him to correct the statement.

Hoping that this will straighten matters out, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
June 28th, 1903

Professor George E. Hearn

40 Riverside St. Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Hearn:

Please pardon my hasty writing, for
I have been out of the city. The statement
of the Secretary of the Board was not correct, and I write to correct an
error.

The professorship is in the Department of History in
connection with the University Extension Faculty. The salary will be $3000, as I said to you, and the appointment is for one year. I have
sought him to correct the statement.

Hoping that these will attract sufficient notice, I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
June 12, 1903.

Dear President Harper:

Yesterday from Secretary Goodspeed I received formal notice that the Trustees of the University of Chicago have appointed me to "a Professorship in the Department of History in connection with the University Extension Faculty" at a salary of "$3000.00 per year." In two respects the terms of the appointment are a surprise to me: the salary, which is considerably less than that mentioned by you; and the tenure, which in form appears to be that of a permanent professorship, although in view of our correspondence I cannot of course assume that this is intended. Will you kindly send me a word of interpretation? Naturally I desire to know just what my status in the University is to be.

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Howard

President William R. Harper
Weill University
Feb. 10th, 1903

Dear Dr. Harper:

All details of arrangement are now adjusted and I look forward with pleasure to the commencement of my duties at Chicago.

Meanwhile the question of eventually remains in view, regarding which I may say with beaver "illoque longum temperarum... waga! un movet quam hae eisgennus!

With sincere regards,

[Signature]

W.R. Harper
B.F. Lyle
Mr. Charles W. Colby,

127 Bishop Street, Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Colby:

It has been a long time since your letter of November 9th reached me. I delayed answering it in order that I might know more definitely how our budget was coming out for the next year.

Some weeks ago I learned from Mr. Jameson that you were expected in Chicago. I at once felt that it would be better for us to talk the matter over. Later came the word that your coming to Chicago was postponed, and still later that your plan had been changed. I have myself been ill for a week and so one thing after another has delayed my letter.

You will pardon me if I say that after our talk last summer, I am a little surprised at the basis you suggest for negotiations, namely, $5,000., and when you place in connection with this the six months proposition, I am still a little more surprised. This plan would give you a much larger freedom and salary than is given the head of the Department of History. As I explained to
Mr. Clarke & Company
First National Bank, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gear, Mr. Company:

I have been a long time since your letter of November 21st reached me. I gather from it that you are coming out for the next year, and I wonder if your plans have not been changed. I hope you are enjoying your trip.

I have been in Chicago for the past several weeks, and I have heard from many friends that you are expected to return soon. I am not quite sure what the exact plans are, but I hope you will return soon.

I have been very busy, and I have had little time to write. I am sorry to have been away so long, but I hope you will understand.

You will be pleased to know that the plans for the park are moving forward. I am a little worried about the finances, but I am sure we will be able to raise the necessary funds. I am still a little worried about the department of history, but I am trying to do my best.

As I explained to...
you last summer, the regular professorship with us will undoubtedly be $4,000, and I had thought that we might arrange on some such basis as this for the six months plan of work, but it is quite clear that we could not undertake to do what you suggest.

I understand that you include in your $4500. at Montreal a large amount of outside work, perhaps $1500. or more. I take it that all of this work would be at your disposal if you came to Chicago.

The gain in coming to Chicago is, as I have no doubt you yourself have seen, in being allowed to specialize more definitely, and being given the larger freedom if desired on the six months basis.

I do not know that I quite realized at first the full scope of your proposition, but I have read your letter several times. I should be glad to recommend to the Board your appointment as professor on the basis of $4,000. for nine months, with the understanding that we should be able to find extra lecturing which would net at least a minimum of $500. If this amount were reduced to six months, I think we could arrange it on the basis of five-sixths of the $4,000., which would be $3300. You would be asked to give only eight lectures a week in the
You last summer, the regular presentation with us will
unexpectedly be $4,000, and I had thought that we might
arrange on some such basis as this for the six months plan
of work, but it is quite clear that we cannot yet undertake

to go with you again.

I understand that you invoice in your $4,000 at
Montreal a large amount of similar work, perhaps $4,000
or more. I take it that this will all of this work may be at
your discretion if you come to Chicago.
The plan is coming to Chicago, as I have no copies
you have already seen to point alsway to specialise
more activity, and please go to the letter please.

geetings on the six months plan.

I do not know what I shall be willing to write the
fill Scope of your proposition, but I have kept your letter
several times I should be glad to recommend content.
Based your appointment as professor on the facts of $4,000.
for nine months with the understandings that we should be
able to find extra teaching when money not at least a
minimum of $600. If this money were received to six
months, I think we could arrange it on the basis of
five-sixths of the $4,000. When money is $3,200.
want to say to give only eight teaching a week in the
regular work of the University.

I sincerely hope that you will feel inclined to consider this suggestion. I am exceedingly anxious to have a talk with you before you settle the matter in your own mind. I shall probably be in the east, at New Haven, Conn. next week. Perhaps you are still planning to come west.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
regular work at the University.

I sincerely hope that you will feel inclined to consider this suggestion. It is especially significant to have a talk with you before you settle the matter in your own mind. I still believe that in the event of New Haven going next week, perhaps you will still plan to come west. Hoping to hear from you, I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Harper:

I am encouraged to write freely on the subject of students.

I shall define my position at once.

I feel bound to make an income of $4,500 and then I can do where I am.

The drawback is that a considerable amount of energy is consumed by the
process of "foot-slogging," and thus the
higher interests of scholarship suffer.

The University of Chicago can furnish
me with the required income without in-
posing work which will prevent me from
carrying forward my own studies, an
much of, but the more no lecture, the less one can study and my services to a great institution are apt to be more valuable. If time and force are devoted to studies. Can there already lost two years of my life through illness. I have recently found more work, I can truly claim not to be a lazy person. If I had been willing to keep at it in hand on my strength admitted that side the danger points. But the conditions mentioned are those which would enable me to make the most of any aptitude for historical writing that I may possess.

If the above considerations seem preserved in language too high flown for a business letter. I can only urge that I am trying to explain my present state of mind. Whether teaching six months or mine I should need the same income and were I to give more than ten lectures a week during the 6 months. I should be doing the university little real service.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles W. Coffey
have concluded to remain in Montreal.
In view of our long negotiations it
gave me great regret to announce such
a decision. Had I not found it difficult
to decline an invitation from a uni-
versity so important as Chicago, you
would have had an answer much sooner.

For the uncommon consideration which
you and Professor Jameson have shown
of me, I have my most hearty thanks. I enjoy
my summer's work in Chicago daily
and shall never cease to remember the
kindness which I received from every one
I met at the University and elsewhere.

With best wishes for a fine recovery,
From ever sincere,
President of
Chicago University

March 8th, (500)

Dear Mr. Harper,

I have been very
sorry to hear from Professor Jameson
that your trip East was followed
by another illness and an operation
for appendicitis. I trust that already
you may be convalescent and in
a state of mind to feel thankful
for danger escaped.

With this message I am writing couple
another to the effect that Mr.
Colby and I, after full deliberation,
February 9, 1901

Professor William McDonald,
Brunswick, Maine.

My dear Professor MacDonald:

I received some days ago a copy of the Providence Journal announcing your election to the professorship of history in Brown University, to succeed Professor Jameson. I congratulate you on this preferment, and hope that the future at Providence will be a very happy one for you.

Professor Jameson visited us for a short time in January, and we were all very much pleased with him, and are looking forward with the greatest interest to his coming to take the active headship of the department here.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Prof. William MacCready

New York, May 30

My dear Professor MacCready,

I received a copy of the frontispiece drawn by my assistant, and I am very much pleased with it. I hope that the future of frontispiece will be as enjoyable as the one you and the other two.

Yours,

Mr. H. H. Heber

Very truly yours,

W. H. Harper
February 8, 1901.

My dear Professor Thompson:

I am very much obliged to you for the full statement which you made concerning work in the two classes in history. This is encouraging. I suppose the next question will be whether, in your opinion, you can handle one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five students as you are now handling fifty-seven and sixty-three.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Professor Thompson,

I am very much applied
so you can give the lift immediately when you come

I have sent a copy of the two essays in question. I have
approved the point of view with

be answered. I am of opinion you can handle one

impending to one hundred and twenty-five

you are now making, thirty-seven and sixty-three.

Yours very truly,

W. r. Hooper
The University of Chicago

Feb. 4 - 1901

My dear Mr. President,

At the end of my first month's experiment with large classes in History in the Junior College, I have 57 students in modern Europe and 63 students in medieval Europe. I feel justified in saying that the policy is successful. I believe that good and thorough work can be done. Mrs. Knop's testimony bears out my own opinion derived from classroom work.

At the end of two weeks I gave both my classes a test examination. Mrs. Knop read the papers and wrote:

"I marked very strictly, because I think it is a good plan to begin that way and brace them up to hard work from the start. They are both pretty good classes and will come out well in the end. I am sure.

Last week I gave a second written examination. Mrs. Knop wrote:

"You are bringing your students up in fine shape. The modern history class shows wonderful improvement both in knowledge and in the handling of material. The medieval class is not so far, but there is much improvement. My own reading of the papers in modern history instance, bears me out in this respect."

Mrs. Knop's testimony.
My dear Mr. Thompson:

I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of March third. I appreciate your spirit, and assure you that you have my heartiest confidence and esteem. I shall make every effort to co-operate with you in your desire to take a strong and high position in the University. Meanwhile, let us join hands for everything that is good.

Yours very truly,
Mr. Wm. Thompson:

I am extremely obliged to you for your kind letter of March 2nd. I appreciate your spirit and sense you great favor I have my greatest confidence and assurance I shall make every effort to co-operate with you in your good to take a leading and high position in the University. Meanwhile, let us join hands for everything that is good.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago

Mr. President:

Your letter informing me that my term as instructor in European History, which expires in October, is to be renewed for another three years did not disappoint me. While I hoped for a promotion, I hardly anticipated one. I know how many separate interests you have to consider, and that you cannot from them all at the same time. I hope I may assume that the renewal of my term is an approval of my efforts to fulfill the duties given me to do both in teaching and in committee work. I can honestly say that no person has the welfare of the University of Chicago more at heart than I.

Your words to the effect that a re-appointment for three years must not be construed as implying that no promotion is possible within that time, induce me to hope for a higher rank in due time.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

March 2, 1902
My dear Dr. Harper:

There is bad news for the department. Catterall yesterday received a letter from President Schurman in which he offered him the succession to Morse Stephens, in the form of an assistant professorship, with a salary of $2000, with no one over him, and with a clearly defined field, that of English and modern European history. We can hardly expect him to decline it. If we can at all succeed in holding him, it can only be by taking strong measures, and taking them at once. I cannot easily express my sense of his value to the department. I feel sure that in fifteen years he will be one of the most prominent historical professors in the country. I have stipulated for delay until you can be consulted. I hope you will do everything you possibly can to retain him. I suggest (1) a salary of $2200; (2) freedom from correspondence work and work in the University College, which indeed I suppose are voluntary, entirely or largely; (3) the title of assistant professor; (4) exemption from one of the junior college courses entirely, and from giving the other in more than one quarter. These are large offers; but beside pay and rank, something considerable is necessary to offset that personal independence which the Cornell offer carries with it. I don't imagine Catterall finds my yoke grievous; but every man feels happier to be independent in his department. Also, it is to be considered that since Catterall is doing important work in three fields, - a general American course, general modern Eu-
3516 Woodlawn Avenue,
Chicago.

It is quite unlikely that we could fill his place with one man; it would take two. And it is getting late to make any provision for next year. I repeat that I earnestly hope you will do your utmost to retain him. Believe me,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
That Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 to the University, and
I hope that you were able to satisfy my heart's desire.
Besides that I have just heard that Prof. von Holt is dead, so
his pension is no doubt free.
Under these circumstances it seems to me that you could find more
public honor which would make my heart glad.
I expect to be in town
for the spring quarter. I sail from Naples
March 14th.
Sincerely yours,

Olive J. Thatcher

Tornado, Sioux City, 14th, 1904.

Dear President Harper:

I am happy to say that I am thoroughly strong again. I have been out doing
practical all the time, rain or shine, since leaving Naples.
Two days we had warm weather, and since then I have
experienced no cold weather.
I am climbing mountains and
walking often many miles a
day.
I have not heard from you, but I am very
The document contains handwritten text, but the specific content is not legible due to the handwriting style and condition of the paper. It appears to be a personal or professional correspondence, possibly discussing various topics or messages. However, the exact details cannot be accurately transcribed from the image provided.
November 5th, 1903.

Dr. Charles W. Colby,
127 Bishop Street, Montreal.

My dear Mr. Colby:

I have had the privilege of reading your letter of October 17th to Mr. Jameson and am glad to know that you are ready to consider a proposition.

I note what you say concerning the six months. I am not sure from our conversation in the summer how much stipend you would expect for this six months work. As I told you then, there is an element of variation just now in our financial arrangements. We are planning to increase the present professor's salary of $8,000. The plan on which members are ordinarily appointed to a six months basis is that they receive five-sixth of the salary and do during this six months a certain amount of extra teaching at least in part compensation for the extra sixth. I should be glad to have you write me freely on this point, and after receiving your letter I will take up with our committee the question of a definite proposition.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
November 29th, 1905

Mr. George M. Goodyear
124 East Street, Honolulu

Dear Mr. Goodyear:

I have had the privilege of receiving your letter of October 18th. I have read it and am glad to know that you are ready to consider a proposition.

You note that you have not consulted the six months. I am not sure from our conversation if you assumed how much you might expect for the six months' work. As I told you then, there is an element of variation, just now in our tropical atmosphere. We are planning to increase the present concentration's salary of $9,000. The plan on which we are acting is an opportunity to a six months' period not to exceed five-sixths of the salary and so enable the six months to receive

Extra Salaries. I should be glad to have you write me today on this point and after receiving your letter I will take up the matter of a definite proposition.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Harper
My dear Mr. Warren:

I have your letter of October 1st which throws some light on the question. The fact that the woman failed to pass the examination, of course, has no bearing whatever on the point involved. It is not proper under any circumstances that a woman should be asked to go to the room of an instructor living in one of the men's halls, or indeed of any private room. This matter has been talked of quite a little and has excited quite severe comment. I cannot quite understand how the incident came to take place, but it is apparent that Mr. Thatcher is responsible for the situation rather than yourself. Will you kindly place this correspondence in his hands upon his return to the University?

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Mr. Warren:

I have your letter of October 7th.

Which throws some light on the question. The fact that the woman failed to pass the examination, of course, places her in no position whatever on the point involved. It is not proper under any circumstances that a woman should be asked to go to the room of an instructor living in one of the women's halls orIndeed of one's private room. This matter has been talked of during a little and has excited some severe comment. I cannot enter into the snarling your letter. Therefore I am writing to inform you of the situation. Will you kindly place this correspondence in your hands upon your return to the University?

Very truly,

W. R. Harpe
My dear Dr. Harper:—

On returning to the University I have found your letter of September sixth, asking for information about the examination for the degree of Ph.D., held in my room last summer, in which a woman was one of the candidates. I am very sorry that anything was done which meets with your disapproval. Apparently, however, the version which has reached you is in some measure incorrect. The facts were as follows. The History Department decided last spring that, beginning with the summer candidate of the degree of Ph.D. should take written examinations before coming up for the oral examination. Professor Jansen was away during the summer and Professor Thatcher was acting head of the Department. He made all the arrangements for the examinations. Of the written examinations none he held in his room, others he asked me to hold in mine, which I did. Among the candidates was one woman, Miss...
held the first written examination and that of Mr. W. E. Manning in my room on the afternoon of August eleventh. Supposing this authority as acting head of the Department was sufficient in this matter, I agreed to do so. At the time not the two candidates came and proceeded to write the examination. I met Miss Cleveland in the parlors of the hall. She made no objection to me in regard to the place of examination. The examination which Miss Cleveland was writing was on her major subject. The questions had been kept by Professor Pennock, American History. She had written but a short time when she said she found the questions more severe than she could answer. Upon my expressing regret at this, she said that her preparation had been hasty and quite inadequate, and that now realizing how severe a test to expect she would present herself again after sufficient preparation. She then went away, leaving no written work. Having failed in the principal subject, she had no occasion of course, to present herself for further examination. It is clear that she ill
success on the first test, not the place where it was held, was reason for which she did not take the further examinations. There was no unpleasant incident of any kind on the occasion which I have described.

As I said, I am very sorry indeed to have had any share in action which you disapprove, but I thought I was acting with sufficient warrant. You may be sure that, in future, I shall avoid anything which may be open to similar objection.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Parker

October first, 1904.

President William R. Harper.
Catherine C. Cleveland, President, notified me to hold the joint written examination and that of Mr. W. E. Marvin on the afternoon of August 10th. She asked if I would be able to produce work and said that the Department had informed her that the matter of agenda work to be handled up to the end of the term. I told her that I had already drafted a paper on the subject of the examination provided for three examination papers, and that I could complete it. She asked me to be at the time for the examination, which I agreed to. She added that I would see what I could do in the time. I then left the room and went to my study to work on the examination paper. I had prepared it beforehand and was ready to write it. She told me to expect her about two o'clock. She said she would be there and that she would like to see what I could do. I told her that I wanted to see the examination papers before I began to work on them. She said that I had prepared them and that she would come back. I told her that I had prepared them beforehand and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that her work was not that of the hour and quite in line, and explained how I could do it to report to the class of first-year students. She said she had already prepared the papers and that she would see what she could do. I told her that I would see what I could do. She said that I had prepared it beforehand and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time. She said that she would leave the room and that I would see what I could do. I told her that I had prepared the examination papers and that I could do the work in a short time.
June 6, 1905.

Professor Charles W. Colby,
M'Gill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Colby:-

As you have learned, Mr. Jameson our common friend has decided to go to Washington in connection with the Bureau of the Carnegie Institution, and we are therefore at present without a head of the History Department.

After consulting with the members of the Department and with the related Departments of Political Science, Political Economy, and Sociology, I am writing to inquire whether you would be willing to consider the proposition to accept the Headship of the Department. The salary is $5,000.00. I should be very glad indeed if you could see your way to do this.

I am leaving Chicago the latter part of this week for New York City and it has occurred to me that perhaps you would be willing to meet me in New York City, although it is a long trip from Montreal. The University of course will arrange to meet the expense. My address in New York City will be the Hotel
C. W. C. §2.

Manhattan, and I should be glad to adjust myself to your convenience. Perhaps it would be well for you to telegraph me. I expect to reach New York City Saturday of this week.

With pleasant recollections of our former negotiations,

I remain,

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper
June 19th, 1906.

Professor Charles W. Colby,
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

My dear Professor Colby:-

I received your very kind letter of June 14th in New York City. I appreciate your interest in the matter and am writing to ask you not to decline the position at all events until after we have had an interview. I am going back to New York within the next ten days. That will give ample opportunity for further discussion. I should like very much indeed to talk it over with you. In view of the rapid transportation between New York and Chicago, it seems to me that some of the difficulties in connection with your father are minimized. I feel quite sure that this is an opportunity to do a very large and important service. The feeling here is so strongly favorable to yourself that I should be greatly disappointed if we should not succeed in perfecting the arrangement.

Hoping therefore that you will consent to an interview in New York City at some time to be designated a little later, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
June 18th, 1905.

Professor Charles W. Coyle.

Weili University, Montpelier, Canada.

My dear Professor Coyle:

I received your very kind letter of June 7th from New York City. I appreciate your interest in the matter and am writing to ask you not to accept the position of Art Editor until after my return and my interview. I am going back to New York within the next few days. I hope will have the opportunity to speak with you in person. In view of this, I am sending you my letter of application in connection with your opportunity to go to New York and Chicago. I mean to refer some of the difficulties in connection with your return to New York City and some time to go to New York and Chicago. I am sending you a letter of reference from an important position to go to New York and Chicago. I am also sending you a letter of reference from your former employer.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may extend to me in this matter.

With warmest regards,

Yours very truly,

W.R. Hubert.