Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

You convinced me to-day that if I gave my word to go to Chicago, subject only to the limitation of the Dr.'s opinion, I could trust your reasonableness and generosity with details that can not be definitely settled so far in advance, as well as in the question of salary. To night I can scarcely trust my consciousness and memory that I stand committed to you and Chicago University. I hope you will allow a reasonable length
of time to pass before it will be necessary to prepare my obituary. Those facts of history, which you wish for the trustees, I have accepted an invitation to spend Thanksgiving at Wellesley College without any further delay. From Wellesley I go to Boston to attend the Massachusetts Teachers' Association so that it will be impossible to see Dr. Loomis and get his opinion of Chicago climate to prepare any outline scheme or even to recover any equilibre just at present.

You did not express any opinion as to the value of the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from the University of North Carolina. Personally I do not care for it.

The Board of Education of Plainfield, intelligent men, business men, from Wall St. and professional men doctors, lawyers, clergymen, hearing Illinois my plans, limited only by appropriations (taxes) and give me unlimited power. Please do not misunderstand me in presenting these personal subjects. It is to the credit of the profession that professional work shall not be underrated. The work I proposed, and to which you listened yesterday with so much of approval that you asked for an outline scheme was to do for the accredited leaders of the Union, send to affiliated colleges and other institutions, the professional work I have done here in instructing
instructor.
This places the character of
the work on as secure a basis
as that of such a profession as
medicine for instance, indeed
much above it. It is based not
on empirical knowledge alone
but in the results of the study
of educational philosophy, the
observation of school systems
at home and abroad, and
of experience in the application
of this knowledge. This is what
I meant to say yesterday but
failed to express.
I do not put an injustice
to the profession if twenty
years of teaching and ten years
of supervision are not recog-
nized as professional work in
the appointment. If I were younger
I could wait for years to come
perhaps. To hear from the right
hand post! Do you see any

ground for my position?
After what you said you
may prefer to release me
from the verbal obligation of
yesterday. If done soon, so
that there is no interruption
to my work here or my pres
tent relations, I am willing,
though as I said yesterday,
personally I prefer the Uni-
versity work under your di-
rection if it meets with your
full approval.
I will withhold any no-
tice to the Board of Education
until I hear from you again.

Yours Sincerely,
Julia E. Bulkley

To Dr. S. R. Harper,
Pres. of Chicago Univ.
5/12/12. Chamber of Commerce,
Chicago.
Will it be of any value in connection with the Chicago Univ. Please let me know soon as I must satisfy Dr. Allen next week by the pledge of a thesis and membership, if advisable. Wednesday evening.

In our conversation yesterday I did not realize what was meant by the term Assistant Professor. I think my work should be represented by a Professorship. Although I think I left the impression that I cared more for the salary than the Professorship, which is not true. I should do injustice to myself and to that department of professional work, in which I am not a beginner, did I not bring this matter more clearly before you. I do not like to speak of other own work, I would much rather you and competent judges should
Observe and pass judgment from knowledge of what has been done. But I will mention some facts and ask you, that in the cause of justice, you consider them. Look disorganized, poorly disciplined. Schools and most of schools are visited as models by teachers and principals from cities in New Jersey from New York and from Brooklyn. The teaching is done by teachers under any instruction and, former members of any training class and according to a course of study developed under my direction.

There are two degrees offered by the Univ. of New York, one Master of Pedagogy; another Dr. of Pedagogy following a three years course of study. Unofficially they offered me the higher degree without a partial year's work of residence work.
Dr. Harper

Dear Sir,

If nothing unforeseen has prevented you will have received in reply to your of the ninth inst. a letter in which you will find stated at some length my position with reference to the duties of the Stewardship which duties you thought I failed to appreciate. That there may be no possible chance of misunderstanding through any failure to connect in these last days of indecision permit me briefly to review.

You have seen by what I have stated that I believe an establish
ing public opinion by a system
of training founded on strict
principles of cooperation, self-
government and the explosive
power of a new affection" that
detail, direct, personal guidance
and the drudgery of unpleasant
routine shall be reduced to the
minimum.

This is too easy compared with
what is required of executive ability
in my present position with
five schools, forty to fifty teachers
and fifteen to eighteen hundred
pupils, that my chief anxiety in
reference to the Deanship has
been that I may be free to work
out plans for establishing public
opinion, which I have found to
succeed and which are of universal
application. To apply these
to the differing conditions of the
Univ. and No. another idea of
students will require detail,
personal guidance, routine and
drudgery at first, all of which
I would expect to give.

I write you again to-night
because the matter must now
be finally settled. The Board of
Education will be reconstructed
next month and the Res.
leaves at the holidays. At the

Lib Dr. Loosie to-day, but was
there too late for his office hours.
The Res. asks me to go to N.Y.
on Monday to see him. And
A Special Meeting will be called
on Saturday morning, 9 o'clock,
to take action on the final decision.
It is my choice to go to Chicago.

If Dr. Loosie thinks I can endure
the climate, is it your wish that
I come? Do not hesitate to say us
if there is any thought in your
mind that I may not be the one for the position.

Please have your answer reach me by Saturday, the 19th.

Whatever the decision I want to thank you for your uniform kindness in these negotiations.

Yours cordially,

Julia E. Bulkley
Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Prmit me first to thank you most cordially for your frank statement in the letter read today. I can but respond with equal frankness, though I must ask you to return my letter when you are through with it.

You will remember that I wished you to come to Plainfield to see me in my surroundings and to know more of my responsibilities here, and you would then understand how my chief anxiety with regard to the Trusteeship bids been that I should be free to work out my own plans. This involves some beginning at the school, routine and drudgery. I stand daily in morning exercises before hundreds of all grades,
usually before the high school, and it is so easy for me to
direc numbors that the responsi-
 delayed now gives me little anxiety.
In the well-ordered school there
has been a training according to
laws that work with average hu-
man nature in moral development
with the certainty of cause and
effect in the physical world.
As I said to you in conversation,
last quarter, one element is the
explosive power of a new affection
and this applies to all ages.
Though certain, as human effort
will permit in results, this training
takes time to inaugurate and
for that reason, in the first ob-
ervation stages of getting acquainted
with surroundings in the University
and with the matricules to be influenced
these may be difficulties.

I know that the problem will
be the more complicated because
of the educational plan, but
I would like to have you see the
results in my high school where
boys and girls pass directly to
college finishing the same prepar-
atory course in the same classes.
Indeed, I am inclined to make
it a condition of my going to Chi-
icago that you visit my school. I
think you will then have more
confidence in my plans.
I have from fifteen to eighteen
hundred children in the five
schools under my charge, with
from forty to fifty teachers,
men and women elected by
myself, because of their skill and
ability and character. There is scarce
by a detail of these schools, with
which I am not familiar as
I should expect to be in Chicago
Union, if I undertook the responsi-
ability there. Yet the best manage-
ment whilst it involves a knowledge
of details does not require much
personal sacrifice as in the case
of a certain fussy, scratchy discipline which is not based on fundamental principles.

My theory involves cooperation and self-government. With my own boys and girls, my slightest wish has so much power, not only with them but with their parents that I sometimes tremble and hesitate to take the responsibility of advice as it often involves a choice of a lifetime. And yet that advice is not arbitrary; I hope, but is based on sound principles that can be approved by later and better judgment. This brings such a note as I read today from a parent:

"I want to thank you for your wise management in my daughter's case. We shall remember it gratefully."

Now, Mr. Harper, why will you compel me to write this? Only and see for yourself. Yet I have plenty of such testimonials, not personal, but of the value of the principles of direction.
I have great faith in higher spiritual influences but there must be good common sense used in dealing with human nature.

One feature of the Ursuline life has confused me and caused me some anxiety, doubt, and hesitation. There I share my responsibility with the parents and am free of immediate care at night and Sundays, while in the Ohio the care will be increasing. Yet I have sometimes wished that I might control the social and home elements and be able to help more efficiently in the development of character. That will be an untied field to me, except as it entered into my own training, yet I shall bring to that problem what I have brought to the solution of problems.
here, an uttering interest and attention to details, with a study of fundamental principles until details are reduced or unnecessary in the development of self-government. You do not know me if you think I would leave one unpleasant detail out of the problem until that detail became an unnecessary factor.

If in this hastily written and wandering explanation, I have not made clear my "appreciation of the work of the Deanship," I shall be pleased to answer further questions that occur to you. As it is, until I hear from you, it will be unnecessary for me to see the Dr. My plan was to see Dr. Loomis and after examination to get him to write to some physician in Chicago stating my case and what he knows of our history. Thus the matter will be well guarded. It was with Dr. Loomis' advice that I assumed charge of these schools and my health was far more doubtful then than now.

We have just had an election in Rainfield which brings in one new member of the Board and changes the President-ness month. Our present President wants me to decide now to remain do the present Board, but they must soon look for my successor if I leave. Here I am offered $2750 in salary. Here I am near New York which every one must come for Europe and its treasures. Here I have the cooperation of pupils, teachers, parents and Board. In Chicago there are years of hard work before I shall have the confidence...
I value.

And yet one strong motive for my choice of the United is the broader work and the greater possibilities.

Yet if I have not your confidence, the confidence of knowledge in undertaking the work, I should not have the courage to begin. So please be equally frank with me in replying to this.

The night before receiving your telegram the Board had a meeting in which I stated that I had given you my word subject to the Srô decision, hence my reply. But it is not too late to change, since they hope the Srô decision will be that I remain in Plainfield. If you wish, you can release me now.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Buckley
Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 1st inst. is just received. You will bear me witness that I have made no advances in this matter of going to Chicago and that at first I was exceedingly reluctant to consider the proposition. But now we have gone so far that authorized by you as I supposed, it has been brought to official notice here. I dislike to have the decision waver on a point on which, with all due modesty of statement, I know I have power, and that is executive ability. I have given this part of the question more thought than has
been apparent to you. You will re-
member that one of the first questions
I asked you was with reference to the
duties of the Deanship, and that I
asked you if you knew enough of me
to put such a trust in my charge.
I carefully considered all points
in your published statement of the
duties of the Dean, and have read
between the lines the special and
unpleasant details that I know
are at first inseparable from such
duties.
I cannot but think that some
motivation other than the one you ex-
press, underlies the statements in
your last letter. Do not hesitate to
express it, and if you feel it on a
personal reason, or that now you
have found some one in your judg-
ment better fitted for the position,
I shall value the frankness and
Public Schools.

Plainfield, N. J. 189

generously that, in releasing me, places before me the true motive. If you have been frank with me, and are really uncertain as to my power of management, I ought to bring you such testimony as you wish for your satisfaction on that point. With that in view, I mentioned the points in your letter to Dr. Sherburne as he chanced to visit the schools this morning, and at my request he will write you to-day, just to clear the doubtful point as to my power to undertake the duties of Dean. He has known the history of my work here. Lord will recall that...
practically I had the management of the schools in Chautaugua in the modest beginning and during a period of growth and perhaps do not know that this work was joined to a long year here of expression, illness, and anxiety, that obliged me reluctantly to leave. That was always second work.

The Flower and possibilities in the position in Chicago have grown on me until now my choice has been to go. Yet I am not anxious, except that the decision shall be made on right grounds and that you nor I shall have reason to regret what has been decided.

I can wait until after the interview you propose, but in justice to me for reasons previously stated the matter should be decided before Jan.

What is meant in yours truly,

Julia E. Burkley
DECEMBER

My dear Dr. Harper,

Having returned home only a week ago, I have to-day learned from Miss Bulkeley of your proposition to her respecting the Chicago University. As a member of the Board of Education in Plainfield, I shall exceedingly regret to lose Miss Bulkeley from the principalship of our schools; but as her friend, I should be glad to promote her interests, even though we may find it difficult (as we will) to supply her place.

Miss B. informed me this morning that your last letter expressed some doubt as to her ability to administer the department proposed, that you have some question of her executive qualities. Now, as one who knows more of her work in our schools than any other member of our Board, I can say without hesitation, that you need have no fear that she will lack in power to manage and direct a large body of young people in college. Any person who can hold in her hands all the details of management over five schools, with nearly 40 teachers, and 1600 scholars, keeping every detail thoroughly under her direction,
with a thoroughness almost microscopical, can easily manage the young ladies in a college.

I write this, not because Miss Bulkeley is at all anxious to go, nor because we desire to have her leave our schools; but because I regard her as a remarkable woman, able to fill almost any place; and I should be glad to further her interests in any way in my power.

If you come east at any time this winter, I would be glad to see you, and to talk with you candidly concerning Miss Bulkeley and her fitness for the place professed.

Sincerely yours,

Jane L. Hurlbut
question again. If you do not
want me in Chicago, and if it
is best for me not to go, I freely avail myself of the proffered
kindness of the present Board.
Dr. Lockwood, the leading
specialist in lung disease in
New York, has given me a cer-
ificate of which this is the copy.
I have this day examined Miss
Bulkeley and find no evidence
of disease of the lungs. In my
opinion the climate of Chicago
will not be unfavorable to her.
Alfred L. Comis, M.D.
I have a throat difficulty, not
serious, which he says will still cure
but he did not think it of importance
enough to mention.
I have written this more at the
request of the Board than because
I thought anything else can be done
short to wait for our next interview.
Yours truly,
Julia E. Bulkeley

104 Park Ave.
Plainfield, N.J.
Dec 21, 1891

Sr. Barker,
Dear Sir,
I did not understand you and I think you misunderstood
me. In order to express any
idea more definitely, I must ask
you more about details and an
interview would be much more satisfactory than writing.
I have done far more indi-
vidual than emergent work and
with greater satisfaction in results.
The deeper one gets to students,
the more one's influence tells
inversely as the square of the dis-
tance, but there are different
ways of approach.
Dr. Phulkum was telling me
of a lady who had had a long
experience in co-educational
institutions and who was looking
for another position. She had
spent her life she said, in saying to girls "Don't flirt" and "Get to bed early," and she wanted a change. I might give the same advice if necessity at the outset, but I should try to set forces at work so that I should not spend my life in repeating those phrases while the girls themselves would see the advantage and necessity of following my advice. I would not aim to reconstruct or to repress human nature, but to bring it to reasonable self-control.

I wish I could see you, I am even tempted to visit Chicago for the interview, but instead, I will write as I have been requested by our Board of Education.

I did not know until the Board meeting of Sat. evening last, called in part to act upon my final decision, that the new member of the Board, a recent corner to the field, is expressing strong opinions and is opposed to having a woman in any position or department that does not trouble one at all. For if he cares for the schools and looks into their work with comparison with other schools, I am sure of his final conclusion if he is a reasonable man. I have never seen him. Our Pres. would not accept the nomination unless I would give any word to remain in November.

The Board is to be reconstructed and the rehearsals Jan. 1st. Before leaving he wants the Board to conclude a contract with me at an advance of salary and the present Board to ready to do this. The next Board may not be willing to do as was his wish. I write stating the circumstances.

The Pres. wishes to call a meeting next week to consider the
Dr. Dr. A. D. Harper,
President of Chicago University
1212 Chamber of Commerce
Chicago, Ill.

104 Park Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.
Dec 24, 91.

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Yours of December sixteenth is just received. It was directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you say, I am afraid that while the plan of your work might be most excellent with children and preparatory students, it might not be the best for a college."

The plan that I have stated is not applicable to small children except as an ideal. It requires too much self-disciplinary power. It is more successful with older students, and within a week I have seen that self-government
is in successful operation in De Witt College. That would be the college I should choose for observation in case I should go to Chicago.

Here is the inconsistency of my present position in Plainfield. I have never taught small children, but have been forced to form plans based on observation, the ideal and the resulting experience of my teachers. For last year I have given instruction to men and women only, in conducting teachers' meetings, and have taught those of my training class graduates of our High School, who have been preparing for teaching.

I keep that I have proceeded too much on the basis that if I have shown some measure of skill and power in my present position, that same power, trans.

ferred to another sphere of similar work, would still be likely to be mine. That is for you to judge. Unless you prefer to settle the matter at once by releasing me, I hope you will reserve your final decision until after another interview. I am as anxious as you can possibly be that no mistake shall be made.

You need not fear the loss of my Plainfield position by any reasonable delay. The Board of Education will be only too glad to hear of any prospect of any remaining. For this statement I have the unanimous expression of the present Board, and the personal assurance of a majority of the

Yours Truly,

Julia E. Brinkley
104 Park Ave.
Fairfield, N.Y.
Dec. 29, 91

Dr. Cather,

Dear Sir:

From yours of 28 nd. I know you misunderstand me. Who that has had any success in controlling others but has learned that he must submit to the severest test of obedience? How can impressed law be a model for that which must be a definite and central plan, which each subordinate must be in harmony with self government by the women regulated by careful direction opposed to any rigid policy.
already fixed for the Ohio?—Why do you wait for an interview if you believe in what you have implied? I would not expect it; if it were true and I am waiting for your coming last.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

To Dr. [illegible], Dr. [illegible],
Gen. of Chicago Union
1212 Chamber of Commerce
Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

Will you permit me to add one more chapter to the personal side of this correspondence? I dislike exceedingly to do this, but the suggestion is from some thing reflected in your letters, "I am reluctant to take the responsibility of removing you to a position the duties of which you do not know." Not from being in a similar position, it is true, but perhaps some facts will convince you that at the time I gave my word, I was not wholly ignorant of the responsibilities of the Trusteeship. May I ask you, too, to return...
My sister and I were fitted for Mt. Holyoke, the highest educational institution then open to women. As the application was sent in too late, rather than wait another year we were sent to St. Edward Collegiate Institute, which offered somewhat broader courses of study than Mt. Holyoke. This was just after the war, when many young men, who had been soldiers, had returned to the school for further study. I can recall the awe in the word audacity, with which I heard these men discuss the war, reconstruction, and similar questions. After a time, I gained a little courage and my first surprise was in the folio of a book, a prize awarded me on a competitive essay on the subject, "Conservation vs. Radicalism." I have wondered how I came to be graduated as vale dictator of that mixed class of 1867. As you see, I have had experience of the complications of the co-educational plan from the student's side. We were under the same roof, had a common dining room, and recited Greek and Latin, mathematics, literature, logic, and the sciences, side by side in the same class rooms. So loving our private instruction that I have since received, was of more educational value than what competition and the instruction of some of the professors, and that is the reason why I so favor co-education.
Some few years later, while teaching in the High School in my native place, Sanborn, Conn., I was offered the position of Preceptress of the Institute, but my father was unwilling I should leave home, and the correspondence ceased with our preliminaries.

A friend, Dean of the women's department in Swarthmore College, a friend's co-educational institution, I have learned of the duties and complications from her standpoint of the Deanship.

These objections as they came to you are just what I wanted you to state, and that is the reason I wanted you to be perfectly free to select any one in your judgment better fitted, and to release me at any time and for any reason.

Before I must, in justice to the Board of Education, give my final answer here.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkeley

To Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
Ves. of Chicago Univ., Chicago, Ill.
104 Park Ave.,
Plainfield, N.J.
Dec. 31, 91

Mr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

I do not wish to attempt to change any well-considered decision.

Perhaps I have left it until too late to say that the most attractive force toward Chicago has been the fact that I could aid in the training of women, and be brought into close personal relations as in former days of my teaching. Some of my girls you know, as Miss Kleinball, Miss Chamberlain and Miss Mather, and in thinking of Chicago I have thought I might.
as more for my own use than in any other way. This influence me more than any thing else in asking that you will reserve your filial decision until after the interview that you first proposed.

As to working in harmony with others, I have but to say that I have been connected with but two schools and, for the great part of the time have carried out the plans of others in pleasant relations and can do it now. Although gratified by the desire of the Board to show their appreciation in a substantial way I do not propose to accept their offered advance in salary. The new Board will have a majority of the old members but I am unwilling that that Board shall be forced to assume any obligations of the old Board undertaken for me at the last moment and under such circumstances. This has grown upon me since I wrote you at their request.

Throughout our correspondence you have shown the greatest consideration. Will you not continue that, and permit the matter to rest for final decision until after an interview? I think a few words will make plain some points that are not clear to you or to me, hence I ask for the interview that was your first suggestion. It will be far more satisfactory to me and I think to you although it may not change the result as indicated by the telegram.
just received.

It does not affect me now to wait the few additional weeks.

Will it hinder your plans? I sincerely hope you will not misunderstand me in this request. I abide by your decision but prefer it should be made after another interview and with a full understanding.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkley
104 Park Ave.
Plainfield, N.J.
Jan. 18, '92

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

For the first time in eight years, I have been away from any office on account of illness, caused by that troublesome tooth and loss of sleep. If, in this letter, you detect traces of the influence of 'hashish' or some other sedative, you will know that there is no dynamite back of any question or proposition, and will take the privilege of a sane person to correct the vagaries of a crank, or to return the statements for revision and verification in a sounder state of mind and body.

The more I think of your proposition to aid in the Books of Organization, at the outset when I first took
so pressing and particularly important. Because establishing precedents and developing your policy, the more I like that plan. If it work I have been paid to do successfully, and with your broad outline scheme could help in detail and practical features wherever you may think best.

From what you said in our interview, I think you do not know that I have made quite a study of English and German educational stock. Preceded by a study of the theories of these systems, I have visited all grades of all classes of schools in both countries for a knowledge of the practical side.

In London, I had most favorable conditions through the courtesy of Dr. Fitch, Her Majesty’s Inspector, who introduced me, through his assistant inspectors, to the best types of English schools from the lowest
The present Board of Education had had no notice of my intentions, and all action of the former Board was quite informal. As soon as I realized from your first telegram that there was a misunderstanding, I was unwilling that any action should be taken until I had received formal notice from you of my appointment or any release based on correct knowledge. So the door here is not closed. Indeed, I doubt if you would have wanted me in Chicago had the door been closed.

Therefore I reopen the question that you may not be embarrassed in any way in your final decision but consult only your convictions of what is best for the University. I know that you will not misuse understand me in this, for you know now my own attitude toward the work of the University. Your decision, unexplained, will be final, though I would prefer to know the reason.
if against my coming.

Yours sincerely,

Julia T. Bulkley

To Dr. Rev. A. R. Harper
Pres. of Chicago University,
1212 Chamber St. Convent,
Chicago,
Ill.

I have hesitated to send this list you might think I did out of prudence the generosity which left to me the final decision. I do not can see that it is better that this final decision should be yours for the reasons I have stated, and that it should be the result of a deliberate judgment formed in Chicago.

Yours.

J.H. Bulkley
standard to the normal training schools.

In Germany, I was indebted to the personal interest of Mr. Phelps, our Mayor, Minister and, through him to Herr Bulletin Minister von Bosseler for unusual privileges. In various German cities, as Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin and I visited all grades, the Volkschule Königswalde, the Pestalozzi Trockel Verein, the Lehrer-Seminar, Real-gymnasium and the gymnasium. The Director of the König Wilhelm Gymnasium, Berlin, said that I was the first woman ever permitted to visit that exclusive institution.

On my return, by request of the Women's Educational Association of New York City and by invitation I spoke again on the same subject before the Heads of Departments of Brooklyn. I would not mention these facts except that you may see today
I am desirous of doing my special work in the department of teaching before our last interview. The decision could have been based on fair and sufficient grounds, because at first I misunderstood you and then I discovered that you misunderstood me, and that the misapprehension could not well be corrected in writing. You know now that I religiously believe in a call to Chicago to add the woman to your generous co-educational plan, and the phrase that this scheme is meeting with much opposition from the wrong management of a neighboring institute. Will you tell me where I can get a copy of that article published in that paper.

While my own call may seem clear from my point of view, I am perfectly well aware that there are difficulties from the Ohio side that you alone can see. I want my coming only help full to you and to the work. Therefore I hope you will again consider yourself perfectly free without obligations to one that I will prevent you doing what is in your judgment best for the University.
104 Park Ave.
Plainfield, N.J.
Jan. 29, '92

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

Since writing you, the President and continuing members of the former Board of Education, have been to me to know the result of our interview, and I find they are becoming urgent for a decision, but a non-committal way. I have paid and am expecting to hear definitely from Dr. Harper soon.

Of less importance is the fact that rumors have started and applicants for any from them are appearing; though unauthorized by the Board. A few days ago I a visitor
inquiring minutely into general and special plans, started me by saying, "You expect to leave Plainfield, I hear." At once I saw that he was not the un-selfish educational enthusiast I had supposed, but that he had in view the succession "de roi et crois, vive le roi," is still the cry with those who desire the place left vacant. I am not sure I can long endure the nervous strain of attending my own funeral. In this convalescent state, since it is yet uncertain whether I am to go.

You will recall that when my work in Chicago was first mentioned, I could see no call there, unless there was a place for my special work of teaching. While the importance of the deanship has grown...
upon one of the subjects to which I have given so much of my life, has not diminished. If appointed, I hope that the earlier arrangement will be recognized as a future possibility.

Can see the practical difficulty in starting this department of teaching now. There is the pedagogical section of the library to be provided, and with your aim to make the department complete in professors of recognized reputation and the balance required by other departments, I can see a sufficient reason for deferring this subject. You told me, though that you had a growing interest and belief in its importance.

I think you will find that the department will not need to be pushed if once established for a large proportion of the students, especially of the women.
will expect to teach. It is now a growing opinion throughout the country that teaching is more than any other professional work ought not to be allowed to be undertaken without special preparation in fundamental principles of educational philosophy. Welles has this department represented. Vassar feels the need of just such work and Clark, Harvard, and other universities have lately recognized its importance in a greater or less degree. The work in this department has formed part of my plan in helping women who have when graduates of colleges. I have found need helping a professional training in teaching. But I am willing to wait for the work until the development of the new will permit the establishment of the department while with the Dean's assistance I would like the problems at the college. The President does not like to get any limit to the final decision unless authorized by the Board.

Yours truly, Julia E. Buckney.
184 Park Ave.  
Plainfield, N.J.  
Feb 15, '92

Dr. Haigh,

Dear Sir:

The public mention I have tried to avoid before a decision was reached has come, as the unauthorized paragraph from one of our local papers and the explanation note show. I hesitate to enclose them, and yet they state more forcibly than I can explain, any excuse for writing again and asking that a definite limit of time be fixed for a final decision. The many interviews since this newspaper notice have had reference even to the rent.
ing of houses by parents of boys and girls in the High School.

I am sure now to be called to account by the Board of Education. The next regular meeting will be held March the seventh, and if I do not hear from you before that date, I will tell them that I will remain in Plainfield.

Although there are those in Plainfield who may believe that I have met with some degree of success, yet I believe that my best work is yet to be done, and that in these same lines extended in the Univ., I could do more finished and more successful work. But this opinion...
As I have before stated, is subject to your judgment and to the conditions of the Union in a final decision.

Some questions started at our last interview have grown in importance but if there are difficulties in the way of my coming, as I infer since I have not heard from you since last Monday, it will be unnecessary to state them.

If this closes the correspondence, will you not kindly return the enclosed and two personal letters or destroy the entire correspondence.

With many thanks for your kindness throughout care.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
104 Park Ave.
Plaistfield, N.J.
Feb. 20, '92

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Did you not understand that the time limit was more suggestive than absolute? If the margin is too small it is your prerogative to extend it at your convenience. I do not understand the situation in Chicago but I should like to reach a conclusion as early as possible.

Perhaps, as you are coming so soon to New York, it will be better to defer the presentation of this matter to the Board until after another interview.

On Saturday, Feb. 27, at eleven o'clock, I am giving the published program of the exercises of the Union Co. Teachers' Association.
for an hour's address, in fact, for the principal paper. I do not like to break an engagement, but as this is one of those days in N.Y. and if no other time will suit you as well, I will send my manuscript to be read at the meeting. But if convenient for you to arrange for some other period, I prefer to meet this engagement as I am to speak in Elizabeth. I can meet you in the afternoon of that day, but of this you will let me know. I only write this now in anticipation of your arrangements for coming.

There is nothing which I have written that I would have inconsistent with our understanding at our last interview. But my wishes, however strong, are subject to my judgment or in this case, your judgment of what is
best and expedient.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Blakeley

Dr. William H. Harper
Pres. of Chicago University

12 12 Chamber of Commerce
Chicago.
Mrs. Harper,

Dear Sir:

After your telegram of to-night following your letter of Feb. 23, I should not intrude, and have no alternative but to take the privilege you granted me at our last interview and make my decision to remain in Plainfield.

All the elements of the original proposition as presented in Chautauqua have disappeared in the course of the negotiations, except the salary, and that was in any case, the least of—
tractive force toward Chicago.
Was I responsible for this dis-
appearance? What was substituted.

And yet I am pleased
that you are to have Mrs.
Palmer. I wish you could
have believed that I have
selfishness and courage
enough for direct treatment.
Will you believe it now?

I have great faith in
your plans and wish you
most heartily the highest
success. I shall never cease
to have an interest in Chi-
cago University and in its

President

Most sincerely and Cordially

Julia E. Buelke
Mr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

Your kind assurance of a charge of introduction and your cordial recognition of an established relation to the University of Chicago, are gratefully appreciated.

260 years ago, I had a letter of introduction from Sec. Blaine to the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the U.S., but on account of Mr. Blaine's illness, I was not sure that it would be renewed. But I have just received a similar note from the Acting Sec. Mr. Thurlow, and in those Countries where the government is higher than any education at all authority, this will be of value in our introduction to the schools.

I shall be pleased, though, to have a note from you, stating the position I have held, possibly the one I may hold, simply to
show as a sufficient reason for my interest in the study of school systems, and, as an endorsement, educationally, that my visits may not seem an intrusion.

I do not expect to visit before July or August, but I thought I should ask this favor of you before Chautauqua begins because urgent and before my own last crowded week.

But why, after so long a time, did you send an official notice of my appointment? Was it for your satisfaction and security or for mine? All the old battles have been fought over again while I have been trying to answer this question. You will, of course, allow me as long a time before a formal reply.

In the meantime, may I write you freely, without fear of misunderstanding, and in confidence of the ghost that will not come at my bidding?

You once told me that I had not studied sufficiently the official bulletins of the Union, and before formally
accept. I ought to follow your sug-
gestion. Help you assured one that
to Dean I should be Co-ordinating
take with any other Dean of the
women's department, though not in
position. I confess that in woman's
work, I have much of Caesarian-
hition and would rather be first in
the little Siberian village than second
in Rome. I have never been second
to any woman in any official re-
lations nor in any position in the
carship in which I have entered into
competition, and although I ac-
cepted the situation, I would like
the first possibility ahead of me
in any relation to the Unit. Of
course I know that the respect
that a position commands is largely
due to the ability and character
of the one who fills it, and this is
not in the power of how one appoint
I have tried to be governed and
hope to be measured by the same
standards as a man in any es-
timate of similar work. That a wo-
man shall expect any other stand-

and in business or scholarship or that excess shall be allowed on the ground of sex is as unfortunate as that men shall assume that the possession of such qualities is the social standard and the few things which women can do better than men ought not to be depreciated in measurement.

You are to be congratulated in leading an advance movement in the education of women. Did you see what Pres. Dwight of Yale recently wrote on that subject? Other institutions are following so rapidly that before I return to America all its colleges will be co-educational or will offer what all women would refuse if we were not often obliged to take half a loaf rather than no bread—ant-Army. Is it because of Pres. Adams conservative position on this subject that he has resigned or have you some responsibility in taking such strong men from his faculty, and will Pres. Stanley Hall join follow?

I want so much to be in Chicago in the start. I know that for what
be followed about with rule and
thermometer. These physiological
psychologists are becoming like the
Pharisees who tithed tares and
anise and cummin and smiled
the weightier matters of the law.

Some of the members of the Plain
field High School are inquiring
about Chicago Univ. and the con-
ditions of admission. Will you
please send me one or two
copies of the prospectus in which the
conditions are stated. I would
like to have one on file here
with data from other higher institu-
tions to which our students are to go.

Because I have plainly stated my
view, it does not follow that I do not be-
your generosity. I know that I am not reg-
ularly in this work and that I have sub-
tituted in house or degree that are valued
in their competition. Do you think I do
not realize how royally you have met
the difficulties. I want to thank you for
coming to Chicago that you have made
no mistake and that is one reason I
am taking the year in the University.

Because you and I may see that it will be best
to find another place for my present work and
not have this other stuff. I should not to require
one enough to expect an obligation on your part and
not give my own formal pledge and duty it is indefi-

Your affectionately
Julia E. Buckley.
I think you want of me, I am as well fitted now as I shall be for two years in a foreign land; and I am the more grateful for your generosity in giving me this chance which I have always wanted. Under other circumstances though, I could not have broken away from my established routine.

Have you any one engaged for any work in Chicago?

The appointment mentions an associate professorship, but of what? My love for literature would make that a constant delight, and that is one of my chiefest subjects in mind. But philosophy will be another. If, however, Christian pedagogical philosophy demands the awakening of intellectual capacity to such absurdities as the measurement of the length of the teeth, or, as I saw the Hall illustrate, the construction of an adjustable copy-book, I shall want to return to the common sense work of superintendence, where I can have the boy and the girl, who do not need to
5 West Fifteenth St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

May 16, 92,

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

I hope you will not misunderstand my last letter. It was based on the element of the untired in my future work and was intended to show you why I thought it better to defer any more formal obligation until after this trial had been made.

There is enough of the tried and proved to encourage me in my undertaking, but I am not sure I can meet my ideal or your wish in my University work abroad.
If I do not, it will be better for me to return to a work in which I have been said to have some degree of success. If I do, there will be enough if the tried for one to meet the enlisted in Chicago Univ.

The easy character of the work here makes me feel more uncertain about the change. Though I will say that in any experience I need not have taken so much counsel of any fears.

Yours truly,

Julia E. Buckley
5400 Fifth St.,
Fairfield, Ia.
May 28, '92

Dr. Barker,

'Sear Sir:

I had taken you first request for information concerning degrees, positions held, etc. as a mere form which did not involve me, as I will not be in Chicago for two years at least. But I have received a second request and must reply, although with the certainty of being again accused of being a strange woman.

Will you omit my name from the first public announcement of the professors of the University if you think it better to have it mentioned...
will you not do me the favor of letting the explanatory note that you suggested "will leave of absence in Germany" represent all that is necessary to be said!

I feel this reluctance on my part shall hinder some plans of yours. I enclose a paper with the facts you wish, but I am convinced that it will be better for the Univ. and for myself that they are not used. I wish I could convince you, too, if my reasons are not evident from my last letter. I can explain further.

You will notice what I am sure I told you that I have no titles or degrees or honors that are of value list Univ. catalogues. From 1875 I have held positions before held only by men with degrees and titles and I think that between that date and the appointment...
my successor there has not been, as in Roman annals between the kings, an insignificant interregnum.

I have never been a student in a Normal School, but since our correspondence began in Oct. there has been offered me a principalship of a leading Normal School in Mass., now held by a man, and at a larger salary than I now receive. The gratifying fact was that it followed our examination of our schools by an educational expert from Mass.

I mention this fact only to show you that a decision made to help women in Chicago Univ., made under pressure from all directions to remain in a work to which custom has given a property of easiness, while financially I could do better, where there was a larger element. The tried in proportion to the untried, was not lightly made for with it be changed unless...
from your conviction of mine that there is an unfitness in the
person or position and this will be shown possibly by the Ohio
work abroad which is now my next clear step ahead.

I had hoped that when you came to establish the department
of pedagogy, you would name it 
educational or teaching or some
name that would be pronounced
by educational people without
charge of ignorance or affectation.

While Dr. Hall is introduced with
one pronunciation in a voice of a
Univ. and he continually uses another in lectures of the sub-
ject it is plain that Doctors disagree
though the Americanized pronun-
ciation is as clearly an affectation
as that the term does not represent
all that is desired. In connection
I will state that I believe an
educational physiological physio-
ology but not in the works of some

Physiological
Dr. March, 

Dear Sir,

Here I must begin by coneved that it is for the ultimate good of all concerned, you, the University, and myself, that I carry out the plan of going abroad for three years of study. I could not resist the appeal of your last letter. Your wish harmonizes so with my desire to be there at the start that it is a temptation that I must force myself to resist. So you remember, my offer to come for the first year and your
reply? Has it not the same
force now as then?

I have given Georgia that
berlain a plan that you may
approve as a last resort did
that I think may work well
for a limited time. I have
at present no special names
to suggest for the Senior position.

I have wanted to ask you
about your further plans for
the Department with which I
am to be associated. I have
heard of your correspondence
with Ray, Vincent, Hubing, with
Pris, Harms, and with Prof. Reit
of Jena, to whom I have a
broad of introduction. Your spoke
of Dr. Stanley Hall at one time
and from these names I infer
your further plans. But have
you any suggestions for me?
Can I bring my own work to harmonize or advance your plans? By a further knowledge of your aims or shall I follow my own independent way?

Will you be in New York before August 20th? As soon as I finish my State Report, probably by the end of this week, I shall go to Sanburg soon. Letters sent from or to her will reach me as they will be forwarded, and long time, at your convenience, I can come to New York. It will require, though a little longer notice if I am in Sanburg.

If I mention a personal matter it is because it is to come into representative and to ask your advice. I was surprised by the cordial interest with which my paper on literature for children was received by the N.J. State Board.
Association. Then do cool and clear headed a Scotchman as
Mr. W. G. Ahlström, Ex. Sup't of Phil. Schools and Pres. of Bretz's Inst. pro-
posed that it be printed to cir-
culate among teachers, when
in my opinion I have written
more telling and helpful arti-
dles. I wondered if it would be
a good plan to collect such
material and have it pub-
lished in book form. I have always
yearned for coming but ineritable
books, and perhaps it will be
better to put this off until my
return to Chicago. These two years
of study will ripen and un-
prove whatever I may have
said or may hope to do to
help others.

With many thanks for your
generous consideration. Seme-

Yours sincerely

Julia M. Blackley.
Dr. Harper:

Dear Sir,

By this morning's Tribune, I see that Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer is to be Acting Dean of the Women's Department of the Univ. of Chicago.

On your own account and for the Univ. I am delighted that you are to have a woman of able and popular, and with such experience.

For myself, I am pleased as this announcement makes unnecessary a letter that I had available to send to you.
will be changed with any full work at Gürich towards which I look with pleasant anticipation.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkeley

To Dr. Mr. R. Harper
Pres. of Chicago University
Chautaugua, N. Y.
Freiestrasse, 70
Zürich
Dec. 26, 1892

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir:

If I failed to make my meaning clear in my last letter, I shall not be able to do it now, I fear.

You state that the Deans of the Home's Departments are co-ordinate in rank, while to me it appears otherwise in the catalogue. You add "It is entirely possible that the best division will be by buildings or sections of a building, as soon as our buildings are arranged."

I have such a strong conviction that that is the better plan, that, avoiding the personal element, I will venture to state my reasons.
though well aware that they are
based on general principles rather
than on an exact knowledge of
conditions.

That no division of academic
and university students should
be made in administration
(it is understood, that I speak
alone of administration), rests,
in my opinion, upon these facts—
The helpful friendships of
college life are most great most
valuable and those which promote
the broadest development in
character are not narrowed to
class lines.

The stronger, more independent
graduate students should
hold such a relation to the
lower classes as shall prove
a stimulus and an inspiration.
The strongly marked line of division
such as is implied in a distinct
grade of administration in the
Psychology Department, would tend
to cut off friendly reciprocal relations of sympathy and helpfulness. I have thought of the more advanced student in their relations to the lower classes as illustrating the same spirit that you of the Union exemplify in establishing University Hall.

Naturally, grades will exist but in administration if self-established and according to natural laws or affinities, there will not exist such friction as in an arbitrary division.

At this distance, I present these views with the greatest diffidence for your consideration, but at the same time with a conviction of their importance and of their harmony with your line of thought in general administration. Rather than have any narrowness rule into the administration of the women's department, your typical University I would
prefer, as I have said before, to find another Plainfield for my future work.

Naturally I am interested in studying the working of the co-educational plan in the University of Zürich from the student's standpoint. Some features of the Administration have made me pleased that if I am to go to Chicago, the Unit has a President whose word is decisive in important matters. I can illustrate this in my own case.

There are two antagonistic Professors, representing two divergent schools in the department of Philosophy. One Prof. will permit me to choose for my Weberbach one subject, and his choice is approved by the Rector. The other younger Prof. with whom my work is more closely connected...
dissertation asks for an entirely different branch at Heidenau and will not recognize the authority of the Recluis. Since another Recluis is elected next year, I am forced, though at a disadvantage in the start in the language, to take double work. Since my aim is not to ally myself with a school of Phil., but to get at first a good general view of German philosophic thought, I as other student works with both professors. It seems a case of serving two masters, though which is the god it would be difficult to determine, since one has an inferiority of temper and the other a weakness in practical judgment.

So at the close of this semester or the next, I propose to break
relations by going to Leipzig, and on my return, I will be committed to the same school with a basis of general knowledge of the subject.

Incidentally, I will mention that this personal reason is not the only cause of my dissatisfaction with the Department of Philosophy in the Uni. of Gernich, though some excellent features have become apparent in the course of development of the subject.

I want to thank you cordially for your patience, if I have misunderstood the situation, and will add to that my thanks for the offer of helpful letters if I go to Leipzig, and for interesting copies of the University News.

Will you permit me to express my pleasure in the statement of the President of the University with reference to fraternities, important, well-timed, and judicious.

Yours sincerely,

Julia A. Buckley.
Dr. Harper,

Dear Sir,

The winter semester has closed, and after comparison of courses offered in Leipzig and Zurich, I find it better to remain here for the summer semester.

I have not "fallen out between the two antagonistic professors." On the contrary, everything has in general gone smoothly except for my own undercurrent of disappointment. As before in my experience, I have finished my course with the most important results of
the past semester, to one are in language, in preparation for future independent work.

I am expecting more from the modern German philosophy which we have next semester, yet of that I have had enough to know something of its limitations. My knowledge of my subjects, ancient philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, and English literature, has added to my language study. Perhaps the greatest result in philosophy is the unity of general views given to previous reading and study, with a glimpse under one professor of the study scientific method.

While I recognize that science is nothing if not logical and critical, yet cannot not and ethical motive be allowed a place in philosophy. Can not humanity be considered a regulative ideal? This cool critical, scientific spirit of investigation carried so far is more than that indicated in Rembrandt's
"Anatomy", for human life is no longer sacred. It is the spirit of a physician who coldly cuts the quivering nerves of the living subject in pursuit of his nives; of the artist who had his model crucified that his picture might be realistic and effective; yet the method is interesting as a study, and I am now enjoying this history of the world's thought that beside Lepic I see dimly ahead a semester in the desk with Scotch views of philosophy. What do you say? Suppose I should ask for three instead of two years' leave of absence?

But my main object in writing is to present certain cases for your consideration in which I have been asked to speak for others. I have steadily resisted many appeals to approach you and Chicago House through my agency, but there are a few cases that I must bring to your notice, if I should proceed...
faith in altruistic philosophy or belief in the golden rule.

The worthiest case is that of Miss Julia Snow, a graduate of Cornell Univ. She is just about to take her Doctor's degree here. Her Arbeit has already been accepted and she will soon have her examination. Her Hauptfach is Botany, in which she has made especial independent investigation. Her Nebensächen are Chemistry and Biology. She seems to have the patient, persistent, thorough habit of a successful scientist, and is a woman of fine character with as much disagreeable mannerisms as mark many German women to whom the higher education is more or less a forced unsymmetrical result. If you want the subject of Botany at the Science Department of the University, will you not allow Miss Snow to present her credentials? She will probably return to the U. S. this summer.
Another case is that of Miss Emma Rauschenbusch, daughter of a former Professor of German, in Rochester, N.Y. She is preparing to take her Doctor's degree in Philosophy and Culturgeschichte. She has had a year's previous study in Leipzig, and some time in Wellesley College, and is of course thoroughly at home in the English and German languages.

She has been a missionary Baptist in India and, although personally not so pleasing as Misses Snow and Substantial, strains of character she asks if there is a possibility of a fellowship in Chicago which by which she can do something toward her support, and yet continue her study of philosophy in independent lines of research started here in taking her Doctor's degree. If you think favorably I will write further.

A third case is that of a young man, Dr. J. Lüthmann, son of a former eminent Professor in Bürich.
He is a graduate of Zürich Polytechnicum and has taken his Doctor's degree in Berlin, was assistant in the Zürich Polytechnicum in Physics, but after his father's death some three years ago went to Paris to get a practical knowledge of his subject. Married there, and now cannot re-establish himself in Zürich. His friend, Prof. Meyer, would like to know if there is any prospect of his getting a University or College position in America. He is a contributor to the Annuals of Physik u. Chemie and a recent article "Ueber die Gültigkeit eines von Kirchhoff in der Theorie des Elektrons und Magnetismus aufgestellten Satzes" has had a separate edition.

Have I asked too much of you? You would give me credit for not closing Sardona's box if you knew what I have withheld.

At the request of the Rector of the University of Zürich, Prof. Dr. Kleehing, I have taken the liberty of giving
to his friend Dr. Ernst Faber of Shanghai, China, a letter of introduc- 
tion to you. If Dr. Faber is like our Rektor he is a genial gentle-
man, an educated man, representa-
tive of the world's highest type.

Dr. Kesseling asked if I could send the letter for Dr. Faber directly 
to you with some letters of introduc-
tion that he expected to have from Mr. Max Miller and others. 

And if you would keep them until 
Dr. Faber's arrival in Chicago by way 
of San Francisco, it is not out of the 

To send them to China, I knew 
that Dr. Kesseling will be pleased 
to have Dr. Faber meet members of 
the faculty of the Divinity School in 
Chicago, and that any attention 
shown him will give our Rektor 
pleasure.

Dr. Kesseling is much interested 
in University Extension and the 
divines meet soon in Friburgh to 
consider that subject. Have you 
any printed plans in connection 
with the university? I have sent
for the Chautauqua College Correspondence plan.

A letter just forwarded to me from Chicago to from Leipzig, Gernam.
The writer says: Won't you please help me to write safer this question of Pedagogy? by sending me circulars.

or announcements. Of course give number of students in Chicago, etc.

I have replied that the work in that department is not yet started.

Many thanks for copies of the University News, which show
me something of daily life in the Univ. and which others have enjoyed as well as myself.

I hear from many sources of the success of the first quarterly Convocation.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Biddle
May 22, 1873

Dr. Hackle

Dr. Hackle,

Many thanks for your kind interest in the case. I conclude Dr. Gilman has now a position.

I wish to write from time to time that the Doctor of the Ohio, Dr. Cushing, will appreciate the attention given to Dr. Parker and that he will be glad to know of the progress. I wish to

find that Mr. Atkinson, who is making inquiries about the

in Chicago, is an agent of the

I have also received a letter from

have also received a letter from

Dr. Burnham of Clark University asking for a report of work done in Chicago.

so as to be able to

incorporated in an account of similar instruction in

different countries which will be handed to distant

I am.

Prof. E. Chalmers.
coldest water bolt looking into Demar
school systems and be termed just
bright enough to collect material for
a dull report.

You cannot even in Chicago this difficult work alone. What
I want to be with. You may be ad-
dressed that I will come just as soon
as I have the solution of the problem
have before, that of the relations of
philosophy and pedagogy of an
epochal by. I have found habit limitation
from grateful for what you wrote.
"you much lay away until you
are ready to come back.

The question now before me is, "Shall
I go to Leipzig next semester provided
the course offered what I need or shall
I stay here?" I believe I shall have the
range of work offered here in P. I will
this end of this semester but my problem
will not be solved and I think I could
get others if no more comprehensive view
in another University.

Some Professors here are narrow, jealous
of Leipzig and are making it difficult
for women who have studied here to
later a degree here. So woman of the
number that yet succeeded and
these Professors question the acceptance of a semester in Leipzig as an equal\textsuperscript{2} light for one in Zürich.

Gradually I called attention to the degree. All the obvious reasons for
attaching by younger applicants to the French Dominions with the pressure
of six years of work in any subject that I would not think of my expert
that I thought you wanted me to have the letter for the sake of the
University. I expect to do the work, and am already collecting material
for my theme.

I am the more inclined to believe that you will think it better for me
to remain here from the fact that this
Division of Chicago University has recently written to me to inquire about the taking of
a degree in Zürich.

You can see so much more clearly
than I the effect of my action on this
connection with that University that
I hope your wise advice was. And I do
as much for women as I do what a few
women would do in a similar position
and ignore the possibility of taking a
degree? Does it place me in an inconsistent
but relation to the University?
It is this petty jealousy that has made me dissatisfied with a part of you. It is to mitigate the generous way in which one should investigate or welcome truth, that I have felt myself. In short, I was recently reading in the Bible comes with for the kind of philosophy one chooses depends on the kind of human being one is; and reversed, I find that philosophy is narrowed or broadened by that man. This particularly applies to the Professor with whom I shall have most to do if I take my examination here.

In stating this case I am well aware that a less generous interpreter than you could misunderstand me. The two, liberalism and the degree required may be compatible, but I much choose which will be the better for the future if I am in Chicago thus.

I need not add that I shall await your advice with interest, and that it will be gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Burchard
To Dr. William R. Harper,
President of Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce to you, by this note, Herr Professor Ritter of Zürich, a representative of the first of the educational institutions of Switzerland, and in his department the leading representative.

To the statement of his distinguished official position should always be added for America, that Herr and Frau Professor Ritter are the genial host and hostess of the American students in Zürich, that their
home has been the center for their regular gatherings and their welcome has given a cheering social ride to the exiles on this side of the ocean. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that Bishop Ure was recently, when in Zürich, the guest of Herr and Frau Prof. Ritter.

As Professor Ritter probably cares less for what the exposition represents than for what he can learn of America and American institutions, I am pleased to introduce him to the President of a typical American University and to a representative of the broadest educational interests in
America

Respectfully yours,

Julia E. Bulkley

Freie Strasse 70
Zürich, Switz.
July 9, 1893
were then seen the works for the improvement of the
farm. The West have been given
and having made sure back to the
farm and its surroundings.
It is a common success for
me to think of the project
was finally under a fresh
the grant of one competent
representative.

Surely less you had the opportunity
independence to the idea that if
I can earn the same amount
American institutes, I was
pleased to introduce them to
the President of a typical
Pennsylvania University, and to
a significant role of the various
educational subjects in
Dr. Parker,

Dear Sir,

I presume that Prof. Peter, the representative in Chicago of Zurich's educational institutions, may have already presented his letter of introduction. I ventured to ask for him, a proved friend of Americans, the courteous good fortune to Dr. Faber.

In the interests of all concerned, permit me to protest again in behalf of this brave woman. She has just taken her Doctori degree here and has passed a brilliant examination. I understand that she has made some important original contributions to her special department of botany in her investigations.

She has refused offers in colleges of lower grade on which she could not give her entire attention exclusively to her special subject. She is now considering an offer from Constan...
Surely on account of the flora of that region.

But she is fitted by ability, character, and education for the highest grade of work in her special line. For the sake of that work and for this reason I am hoping that the conditions may now be more favorable in Chicago University.

Miss Bow is a woman whose influence in quality of work and character will be the more valued, the better it is known. It has told in favor of American women in Zürich.

She returns to her home in Ill. after her Arbeut is published, probably in Sept. I think she would willingly accept a small salary for a position in her special work. If you can offer something definite, will you not permit her interview on her return?
Miss Roosevelt, whom I mentioned in a previous letter, has not yet taken her degree. While she has good ability and many excellent traits of character, she is peculiar. As the instance out of many, when I gave her your message that "The fellowships for next year had been practically agreed upon," she remarked, "Well, I have other wires to pull." I did not add, the other part, "that you would be glad to hear from her."

Perhaps her missionary experience has helped to make her so much of a recluse and has given these oddities in differing standards of politeness and social obligations; but that would not explain her dislike for teaching. I have hesitated to mention this, but have concluded that it is due to you, since I mentioned her name to represent as fully as possible one
with whom you may have to deal.

I find in German considerable untranslated pedagogical material. How valuable it will be, I cannot yet say, but nearly all the German philosophers have given courses in Pedagogy. May I ask how largely the subject is represented in Chicago library? If fully, I will make use of liberal loans here; if not, I will buy the best representative books as I have opportunity.

The wisdom and generosity of your advice in answer to my question in regard to the Doctor's degree is appreciated. If changing my address, I will notify you with the probabilities appear that I shall remain in Zurich the coming year. Later I hope to work in each town in Europe open to women. It is my standard of the influence necessary for any future work.

I have not yet received the copy of the Univ. Ex. Calendar that you mentioned.

Yours cordially, 
Julia E. Bulkeley.
My dear Dr. Harper,

Your letter of Dec. 28th asking if I would be ready to begin my work in Chicago, July 1st, was yesterday received. Before answering, I have taken forty-eight hours for consultation and consideration.

For many reasons I am anxious to accept your wishes and come. I will try to state as briefly as possible why I should remain here. In doing this, I beg your pardon for entering into personal details which can have no interest except that they explain my decision.

First, it was understood at the time that I should have two years leave of absence. The last semester completing the two years does not end until the middle of August. While I attended lectures
the first year, yet my work was
mainly in the German language
and in a comparison of English
and German modes of thought
and expression in law, subjects
Philosophy, Psychology, Pedagogy,
Literature. None of the professors was
justified in calling my work
"global" last year; this year it is
broader. Besides lectures on the
previous subjects—Sociological,
I am reading and counteracting
authors, especially in Sociology and
Psychology with a view to my dis-
sertation on the relations between
these subjects and Philosophy. This
writing which is supposed to take
a year for one familiar with the
language, I have deferred until
the final six months; and as yet
have done nothing but make notes
with reading. I have also translating
the works of Pestalozzi, which contains
the educational principles and which
has never been translated in
English. There are also written and
oral examinations required in
Many thanks for the thoughtful provision for our great essential books. I hope to be able later to give thought to a wise selection. Of course, pedagogy touches philosophy and there must be already provision in those departments. What I would like would be to have the power of using one-third or one-fifth of the sum in picking up exclusively pedagogical or German books in such centers as Leipzig or even here in Zürich as it were across them.

You don't know how sorry I am not to be able to check you wishes for the summer. Shall it even grow? I think you will say, "Stay."

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkley.
If I were younger, I could look forward to continuing at some future time. What I do here should be done now. There is, too, a loss of time involved in deferring work which represents part of my expenditure. You have now the reasons against any return. You can present his stronger reasons for my return than I myself have. What shall I do?

Shall I give up my examinations here and return? For the sake of the better work I may be able to do for the university, you will not wish that? Shall I take the examinations and come in June? I ought to have gone through, but I should have no suitable intermediate preparation for my work.

Shall I not remain here and take the finish of the third year? If shall we come to a philosophical, logical, and scientific conclusion? Gogy is the curse of many universities and has brought the subject into enough disfavor. As to subject, I can teach none other than a psychological pedagogy or a psychological pedagogical psychology. Psychology will take the third seminar work, as I know it.
Sir. Harper,

Dear Sir,

I always hesitate to intrude anything except from strict business necessity into your overcrowded life. But you responded so generously when I asked for further time that I am under obligation to tell you briefly how that time is used.

You will notice that my address is changed. I am with the same family but they moved during my absence in Berlin.

I was in Berlin five months. During that time by the kindness of Prof. Paulsen (author of this), I had access to the excellent "Könighêche...
I also took private lessons in German in Philosophy and Psychology from a "Gelehrter Dr. of Philosophy, an exceptionally fine teacher. While they attended the American Church, Dr. Strickelburg has resigned and I am told that he was not acceptable as a preacher; Mrs. Strickelburg told me that they expect to go to America in the neighborhood of Boston. I write this because I know you are acquainted with them.

In the library I found among some seven hundred books on any subject, one single dissertation with the special psychology of treatment which I proposed to give. I had given much time to this division, because I thought it had not been previously so treated. But what is then that some "Gelehrter" German has...
not done? Now I must go deeper in breadth and in related lines and this will take more time. I have been doing too much too and have suffered from sleeplessness. I shall not be able now to make my examination in August as I proposed, but hope to do it after the summer vacation. So I returned from Berlin after some days in Leipzig. I heard Professor Freund, Hülle, Reuze and Volker in. I was shown through the psychological laboratory and had the privilege of trying some of the experiments. Yesterday I received a late number of the "Evangelist" in which the success of your lecture in Chicago on Genesis was mentioned. At the time I heard those lectures in Chicago I could not help making a comparison of logical and scholarly independence of thought between
your standpoint and that of Dr. Briggs. This writer makes the comparison, but does not add as he might that another personality and mode of treatment make your statements convincing and acceptable to those who think, while Dr. Briggs' dogmatism in some points and unpleasant aggressiveness have injured his influence.

I congratulate you on this success and also that the University, in spite of financial depression, is as prosperous as the last report shows.

I am sorry there was no place there for my worthy friend, this summer. Many times I long to be again in the work, but what I am now doing I am convinced is best for the future.

Don't tell me when you expect me to return, but say you are satisfied to have me remain a little longer.

Yours sincerely,

Julia C. Bulkley.
Stattenstrasse 53
Zürich, Switz.
Feb. 12, 1893

My dear Sir. Harper:
I sent you by yesterday's mail a list of courses for the year '95-'96. Because I knew you would like to have me in Chicago during the summer of '96, I added that quarter to the list. But a sleepless night has given me cause for reconsideration. With new demands and new surroundings, I ought not to undertake four terms in succession.

If I have the summer quarter in Chicago, on account of health and consequent best work, I ought to take the spring term for vacation. For years I have been unaccustomed to the heat of American summers and for this reason should have the nerve-tonic of a change before undertaking it. Since I have been in Europe...
I have had no vacation except a few days or at most a week at a time. When you take into account that in the mean time, I have another language as well as the language I am working on, and have been burdened with the most abstract problems of Philosophy, Psychology and the related problems of Pedagogy, you will see why Tahie sometimes takes such revenge in the form of sleeplessness, a form which would soon become serious prostration. I did not heed the warning. The professors who know best of my work here make their only objection to my examination the score of my health. They know I have worked without vacation and fear that I will not be able to endure the nervous strain of several days of oral and written examination at the end. But I am making all my plans to take this examination in July.
If physically I should not be able to take it through, I could come back during the spring vacation and finish what remained. With the tone of the voyage this would be possible, but this is only a last remedy for present physical failure to meet all coming claims. In any case I should come to you. So I will ask you to strike out from the desk the spring quarter and for the English seminar of the winter quarter substitute the Herbart seminar. Perhaps it will be better to send a revised copy.

I hope this will reach you in time and that you will approve of any reasons which I am forced under the circumstances to give in such detail. I am well and can do an immense amount of work but to do the best work, I must to take due precautions. Ordinarily I am not obliged to take health into consideration in plans. Yours sincerely.

Julia E. Bulkeley
Princeton, New Jersey
Feb. 11, 1893

My dear Dr. Harper:

I was surprised to receive Saturday, Feb. 9, a letter from Prof. Justo asking that I would forward at once a list of the courses I would offer next year. He stated that Prof. Harper thought the request for these courses had been already made, but I had not so understood it. Therefore, I send you my answer and report direct to you, as the one to whom it is due. By the same mail, however, I sent a note of explanation to Prof. Justo.

Permit me first a word in explanation. On yours of Dec. 11, '92 you asked me to cable at what date I wished to begin, July or October, and added, "If you wish to begin in July, send us at an early date the courses you will offer."
October and waited for further communications. I am sorry if my interpretation causes delay in the making up of the program.

Prof. Curtis Betteridge gave me no data: whether three or four quarters were wanted, how many hours per week, possibility or kind of cooperation, amount of detailed statement desired, etc.

As you see in the accompanying list, I have arranged for eight hours a week in three divisions and for four quarters.

Instead of making this list as bimonthly as I now think, I wish it could have been possible to know as to the possibility of practice schools or the preparatory laboratory work. No. 3 of my list would be made subsidiary to that and other opportunities for observation or can be developed, chiefly as offered to by the kind and amount of possible cooperation in the philosophical and other departments,
As suggested in your conversation, I have already written to you on this subject, but aside from anything else it is ready to complete all plans that you may form until you are willing to have them modified. Perhaps you may convince me that my plans are better in just this direction. I am so other courses offered in the line of pedagogy. There was at one time historical work offered in the University, I see nothing of it in the latest calendar.

Please notify me if any modification of my plan is required to harmony with your general requirements. My work this first year must necessarily include something of what I am now doing, and which be largely tentative, preparatory and historical. I hope to make it more definite. I hope to that the future work will include that of research and thing in the practice schools. The laboratory work that you suggested in your address I consider that very valuable. I am at a loss to account for the delay in Prof. Stuts' letter. The winter
mails are often delayed, but your letters usually reach me within six days. This letter was mailed in Chicago the 25th of Jan., and reached me Feb. 7.

Letters reach me a day or a few times sooner when they are sent direct to my present address, 16th Street, N.W. It is wish to have the program ready by Feb. 15 was impossible without a longer allowance of time.

I hope you have not forgotten the appropriation of $500 for books for the department of pedagogy. I have already a long list and have also been obliged to buy for my own use here quite a library. Many are unbound. Will it be better for these to get them bound here or are the facilities good in Chicago? I can get them plainly bound in paper covers here for two francs or 40 cents a copy. This of course does not relate to the appropriation for the university. I merely add for general information I also enclosed a copy plan which you may prefer in formal dress. I shall be too late for the meeting.
For an orator, teach us how to be eloquent, or even the rules of rhetoric under like conditions.

Then your say, 'The difficulty has been that persons have supposed themselves able to teach how a subject should be taught, although they did not know the subject.' I imagine I can see here the prejudicial influence of our normal schools, which have often built on weak foundations, and whose students have thought themselves fully equipped with a knowledge of methods. In the necessity for the student, adequately and comprehensively, knowledge of the subject to be taught, we are agreed. But that there are fundamental psychological and methodological principles which underlie all good presentation of a subject, I very consciously or unconsciously applied, one will hardly deny. And this does not in my opinion represent the whole of Pedagogy. But if one denies it and thinks these to constitute Pedagogy, one may on the same ground say there are no principles of language and hence no Grammar or sub-Philosophy which looks for the general principles underlying all sciences and the logical relations of thought and yet claims to be the Science of Sciences.
But I am sorry that I was compelled to recall another project long ago initiated At the time of my appointment as Dean you said that Mrs. Palmer would also be appointed. After consideration I wrote you to remember that I had decided to remain in Evanston withdrawing my name until you assumed me that the Deans of women would be co-ordinates.

Since also Palmer was to be in Chicago only twelve weeks of the year, it was of course necessary to have some one to undertake her duties as her second. Miss Talbot was later appointed as Dean of the University Colleges. Thus my position was made another who the one I had accepted or seemed to try. Palmer's request. It was time, in any case, to write you of this and ask if the Deans of women could not be added to coordinate the duties of the Deans of women in the Calendar alike as the Dean of Women in the Calendar.

I suggested that you drop my name from the Calendar, during my absence, if to equateize their would seem unfair to Miss Talbot, who at the time wished to fore all the duties were coordinate in said the Deans of women were coordinate in said
and that instead of a division into three sections of a building, it might be possible to divide by buildings. But in the last annuals calendar July 9th, the names and positions remain unchanged.

It is not necessary for me to elaborate on these facts. With your sense of justice, your intuitive knowledge of character, and of the relations needed by the various virtues for successful work, you will appreciate the situation. I will only recall for your consideration the fact of my long experience in an administrative position between teachers, parents, and the board of education of a city, which confirmed my natural independence but which also disciplined me in leadership and which would undertake the duties of Dean.

Interest and after the first introduction, comparatively easy, provided the conditions favorable to co-operative and co-ordinate work. You will certainly not think that the larger membership or the increased duties of the academic colleges has had any influence in giving up the old theological subjects. One likes to think himself free, though the subject is his, to escape and recognize their necessity.

I have written these plainly. It has been but a hateful, long delayed, but to me a necessary task to follow the conviction that the conditions which favor independence, will promote harmony and successful work and with the hope that some rapid adjustment as you suggested may be possible.

I hope to go to Boston in May, but any address will reach me unchanged.
Hydegate Dr. Barker;

Your very kind letter receiving the offer of appropriation for pedagogical books was received a few weeks ago and should have been sooner answered.

But I was using every moment to finish the part of my dissertation on textology which I had deemed to have ready for the Professor, April first. Yesterday I handed it in, and my field free of opportunity before I become again absorbed in Herbart. I now use to write about the books.

I have a long list of German books but as a part of these are in Psychology and Philosophy I know you must already have them in Chicago.

I would send you my list for...
but I am using my hand as much for writing that I simply ought not to copy the list unless there is no other way. The plain living students here never think of the luxuries of theodographers or of a light burden. Have you not a printed list of pedagogical works already in the library? A part of the appropriation should be used for standard English and American pedagogical books. I can probably obtain German books here that are either not obtainable in America or only with great trouble and expense. I will take counsel with the Professors here and through them can probably get some books here in German for allusion in zoology. Just as not to be found elsewhere. Then if I visit Java and Borneo in May, I may have other opportunities of securing rare German classics in pedagogy or the most desirable...
I would like to use the entire set of Herbart's works, not exactly the same thirty volumes in all, and these I confess I can not now afford to buy, unless not otherwise attainable. I am now using from the libraries here, these, and works from Kant, Basedow, Stoig, Hume, and Giller, Rein, &c, I have already bought. These are strictly pedagogical, but some psychological works are just as indispensable for good work in pedagogy.

If you have no plans for the work in these departments, then perhaps there is no other way than for me to send my own.

Please accept my most cordial thanks for your very generous interest and intercession in behalf of the department of pedagogy in securing this appropriation. It will contribute largely to successful work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Plattenstrasse 50
Zurich Schweiz
April 7, 1875

My dear Dr. Harper:

Besides the list of books which I have already acknowledged with thanks, I received yesterday another letter to which I must give a special reply.

I am sure that you have mis-
taken the spirit in which I have ventured to continue the controversy about Pedagogy.

You reprimand thinking and I am greatly indebted to you for notes for my American Pedagogy. I recall now that the nominal examinations of teachers have usually no pedagogical aim, but the questions relate only to the subjects which the teachers are expected to teach.

I wrote more with the intention of getting your further views. And instead of thinking of any resulting different, I am really very gra...
feel to you for their expression.

As I wrote, it is an advantage for me to know how pedagogy is regarded in the University. I know well what an uncertain place it has in many relations through its representatives in America.

Please accept my thanks for the statement of your opinions which I consider representative.

In regard to the Deanship, I wrote carefully my views because I do not want to offend with you about the subject. I hope I made any statement and reasons clear. I could give still other and perhaps more important reasons.

I hope that what you know re-affirms that the Deans are coordinate in rank may be made a reality before I come in regard to the Deans of women.

This is only a repetition of the conviction expressed three years ago that this arrangement would contribute to harmony and success.

I appreciate grateful.
kind consideration and pleasantly expressed wishes for my home-coming. I too am looking forward to that prospect of extending helpfully my work. I am convinced, though that these three years of gathering material from new sources and especially the process of self-crystallization, as I have put my thoughts— in a definite form, have been a most valuable preparation. I am doubting the value this year of previous work, and for this opportunity I know how much I am indebted to you.

Yours truly and gratefully,

Julia E. Bulkeley
My dear Dr. Harper:

For the past week I have hesitated as to whether I ought to intrude anything so strictly personal in your over-crowded life as the report of the Professor on the work which I handed in the first of April. But you have shown such a royally generous interest in my work that I think I may venture to write.

Professor Schutzikhe, the European authority on Pestalozzi, had offered to give the part of my dissertation which related to Pestalozzi a preliminary reading. He returned it with the statement that he was pleased. "Das Werk hat mein wohl gefallen," this means just a German reproach of the simplicity of the work. As the work had been prepared entirely from German sources and on a subject about which some seven hundred other books and essays had been written, the statement of such a Professor on this subject was of value to me.
But I am not building any hopes for the future upon this. I am afraid it is all that I shall bring with me from Zürich, except the invaluable knowledge of the German and of the subjects which I have studied.

I have written before of the unhappy division in this section of the philosophical faculty. The feeling between the professors drove the Rauhlehenobich to Russie for her degree, and a Canadian student, a graduate of the University of Göttingen and two years a student in Leipzig and Breslau, still waits for her degree.

No American has taken a degree in this special section of philosophy. Students come for Botany, Zoology, Medicine and the languages and go back with degrees, but none that I have heard of have taken their examinations with this faculty. It has been won by special work with the system of the professor by foreign students. This work I have not taken, because it was more valuable for any purpose. But I intended to try my examination.
in July, I am now deep in my work with Herbert which must be finished by June. The returning visit to Asia until August.

Julia E. Bulkeley

I have not written a story out of the dark ages nor from an uncivilized land. It is merely a statement of facts from which students in this section of the University suffer.

J. Bulkeley

I have just received the Quarterly Calendar, Feb. '95, for which please accept thanks. From the report of the School and College Conference, the Conference on Political Economy as well as the President's generous introduction it is clear that the ground for Pedagogy is being well prepared and that there will be plenty of work. Your whole report reads very differently to one with the introductory part relating to Pedagogy which was omitted in the past. I sent one. So began the University of. I can see now that I gave undue prominence to the one ambiguous sentence. Apply elsewhere.

Margaret Bulkeley

Mary of the problems you are confronting are the problems of the pedagogy which has been called to the University.
Because of the subjects still
not completed with us, we should
consider it in this way in all.

In the mean time we can
prepare for the conference.

We need to finalize the
conclusions in this way.

In the meantime we
should prepare for the
conference.
My dear Mr. Harper:

I ought to have written at once in reply to yours of June 3 concerning Prof. Abercrombie. But permit me first to thank you most cordially for your kind and generous letter of May 29. I am sure I can make another year in Europe contribute most profitably to the future.

The circular and detailed program were indications of finished and far-reaching plans. Perhaps especially will come day develop a course that in its way can compare with the scheme presented in the ancient languages. Then one thinks of the demand that should be made in all grades for the skill of specially prepared teachers, and that this great weakness in our American system cripples even University work. It ought not to be a dream.
but a vital necessity that provision be made for better special preparation of teachers. Why should not a professor also understand how and why in
tstruction should be given and this make his special knowledge more
guable.

It is pleasant to know that you are interested in what I am doing. I
may therefore venture to give you my reasons for not writing at once.
I have been taking part in the
Libnurgue preparatory to examinations.
Unfortunately for me, two main
preparatory examinations came in
the same week.
The one involved the preparation
of a paper (Dissertation) in German
on "The Development of the Mill", treated
psychologically and pedagogically
according to the special system of
the Professor. This was read and
discussed Monday evening in the
"Gesellschaft". The Professor wants me
to develop this special biological
system pedagogically, but I cannot
see an it is good ground for Ethics.
allowed by the Kultur- Minister of Helsingfors. I saw them not alone the aim but the results. For special work one can slowly with single thought and steady get at the heart of one system and through comparison gain a knowledge of others. I should, however, perhaps, infer that Pog. Abercrombie's aim is that of speed work since his time is limited and his earlier work has been in another direction.

I shall be pleased however on your request to give him what information I can. Of course this will be blindly and inadequately done until I first hear from you.

I hope I have not intruded too much of personal detail in this letter. This is, however, partly invited by your kind expression of interest, for which and for your generosity in the extension of time I allow me again to express my most cordial and grateful thanks.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Julia E. Bulkeley
Has he a special interest in pedagogy? In such schools, teachers are usually selected and retained only when successful as specialists and no training of teachers is expected to be given. Has he had any experience in the training of teachers? Has he made a special study of methods of systems of history or of the fundamental psychology and philosophy of pedagogy? For any one of these may be the result of years or does he think to get something of all?

What does he expect to gain from his year in Europe? Will he familiarize himself with anyone school, such as the Stöysch in Jena or the Herbartische in Halle, and study the associated philosophy or will he take a little from all he can gain, but a little in the time even if already familiar with the language.

Under similar limitations in earlier visits to Europe, I gained some insight from actual observation.
and can not believe in a Pedagogy without Ethics any more than in a Psychology without a soul - or something that shall represent one.

As second preliminary, I was orally examined (also in German) on the philosophy of Leibniz and related lines of thought. As the only English-speaking woman who has taken these tests in philosophy, and with my limitations in language, it was especially difficult in the oral examination, and I only undertook the latter at the special request of the Head Professor. Of course this does not affect my present work on my dissertation, but since this period has its relation to my theme, it will also eventually help.

In yours of May 29, as of June 1, I read before the lines that you think I am not giving the attention to Pedagogy that it deserves. This may seem ridiculous true; in another, I am deepening the work psychologically and philosophically, and the more I see in the field, the more important becomes the form. I cannot neglect Pedagogy, for I must also make my examination here.
that subject, unless the faculty will accept the certificates that I have for my examinations in the History of Pedagogy and Methods from the University of the City of New York. I am also taking the best that Zürich offers in lectures on Allgemeine Pedagogik and on Pestalozzi, and his period. Prof. Flunziger on this subject is everywhere in Europe recognized as an authority. When in Zürich I heard Prof. Volkhin in Pedagogy, but was not satisfied with the outline that he gave for further development in his course.

In your letter of June 9, you speak of Prof. Stieber, who wishes to give some time to the study of Pedagogy and the History of Education in the first next year. It will be difficult for me to give him the requisite information unless I know something of his work and his plans. Since I cannot ask him, I must write you personally. I am not acquainted with Prof. Stieber's work. If I am not mistaken, he has successfully conducted a fitting school for boys and this involves more knowledge of human nature than of Pedagogy.
My dear Sir. Harper:

Your last kind note was gratefully received. I feel it interest you to know that I am now recognized as cand. phil. by the University of Jülich. My dissertation is finished, and was handed in June 15.

I began the writing March 15 and finished it May 25. Although nominally only a few months in the actual writing, yet the result represents all my previous work. The dissertation numbers about two hundred pages. It was written in German, and I have it also in English, because I expect to use it on my return to America.

The subject is "The Influence of
Festalogy, or Herbart. It was one
that it was deemed to undertake, because
of its extent, its importance, and
the fact that it lies in a controver-
sial range where much has been
asserted, but nothing proved.

I had opportunity here to find
the birthplace of Festalogy, to get
some original and valuable
material for my purpose.

The material was collected
from German sources and its
handling brings the work into
the department of metaphysics,
psychology, pedagogy and ethics.

I shall now describe the special
preparations for my examination
at the end of July. I have History
of Philosophy, including Psychology
for my wide range, History of Edu-
cation, and English literature, des-
criptive, and philological, for my
Sebenfacher.

I am, of course, as doubt as to
Whether my dissertation will be accepted for my examinations be satisfactory, I can only write that what I planned to do is so far done. Permit me to add that your kindness and constant encouragement have been greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkley

May I ask what you have decided to do about the books for the department of Pedagogy.
July 23, 1937

My dear President Harper:

Yours of July 11 is just received. You are a most royally good and generous friend, but I beg of you not even with your broad-reaching and well-considered plans to settle my entire fate without giving me a voice. Please wait until I come for important decisions that it is possible to defer in regard to Pedagogy.

I have passed all my written examinations and my dissertation has been accepted by one Professor. The most difficult of all lies before me in the oral examinations which must be in German, including.

Don't build any hopes or what has been done for the other is so uncertain.
Please accept my thanks for your kindness in regard to the books; for the best access the books are necessary, and some day I hope the original will be represented in the department library. But I see now that it will be better to buy only such German pedagogical works as I can get with my own funds—such as are absolutely necessary for immediate use; and yet I would have liked to have made this as large as possible with any present opportunities and at the outset. I send the list of books and enclose it with regrets.

Yours most sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkeley.

By the time this reaches you I shall be in Jena and later in Leipsic. A letter addressed to the Poste Restante, Jena, during the month of August would reach me, but letters will also be forwarded at any time from my present address, Platzwiesen 38, Jena.
My dear President Harper:

My oral examination in the entire range of all my subjects was made yesterday in the presence of the faculty. Their verdict was that I have won the right to the title Doctor of Philosophy cum laude as high, I am told, as is given to foreigners, and as far as I know, the first given to an American by this first section of the philosophical faculty.

I can not say that personally I am wholly indifferent to the title since it was won in a long-continued struggle against such special difficulties. But more strongly than by any
personal motive, I was influenced to continue to the end, by the fact that the experience would be of value to other women in my future relations as Dean of Women.

My desire was even greater though to prove myself worthy of the confidence which you had in me when I was without this official recognition of literary and systematic work.

Therefore my first note is to you, since, indeed, you are the only person to whom I have written of my aims and to you are due any grateful thanks for seeking for me the opportunity of carrying forward my work to this conclusion.

Yours very truly,

Julia E. Buley
Plattenstrasse 57
Zürich, Switz
Aug 30, 95

My dear President Harper:

As I have already written, my work in the university of Zürich closed Aug 3. I went directly to Jena to attend the lectures given there by the university professors. I heard the lectures on pedagogy by Prof. Reim and on physiologic psychology by Prof. Ziehen, as well as gained some idea of the work of the library-school in connection with the seminar.

When these courses closed Aug 17, I went to Leipzig, where I ordered the books for the department of pedagogy. You wrote me that I should have liberty to use $200 for this purpose. My order will
probably not exceed 600 marks on 500 as I would like to use the remaining 50 for English books. I made selection from lists of books suggested by Prof. Langen of Zurich and Prof. Rein of Jena in connection with my own. The Rabatt of 20% allowed the University is understood and the books are to be lent by the same free manner by which I am since my return to Zurich. I have been making direct preparation for Chicago, but could well use more time for that purpose, for the preparation of my dissertation for funds and for the needed rest. I was so occupied until Aug 3 that I did not attend in time to any return passage and on Aug 17 found everything taken during the months of August and Sept except one.
Although some advantage may be given at the outset for a position according to the responsibilities attached, yet, in the end, no place is more than the person who occupies the position, makes it. With this feeling, I enter upon my trial period in the University of Chicago. With renewed thanks for all your unwavering kind and encouraging interest in my special work abroad.

Yours most sincerely,

Julia E. Brinkley.
My dear President Harper,

I hear that you are so fully occupied that any own wish for an interview seems to me now like an intrusion.

Under the circumstances, I will try to get as much information from others as possible and let unsettled questions wait for a more favorable time. I hope to avoid sensitive points and to be so circumspect in future that you will hear nothing further of my line of omission or of commission.

I am thanking you every day for the pleasure of my life in Beecher Hall and for the opportunities of my work in pedagogy.

Yours sincerely,

Julia E. Bulkeley

Oct. 17, '95
My dear President Harper:

During the month of October, I did not and could not undertake the duties of Dean of Women, partly because there was too great a risk of mistakes and I needed to study conditions. I therefore enclose a check for the amount of my salary for that position for the month.

May I suggest that Miss Talbot performed the duties of the two Deans for that period? Will you please adjust the matter as you judge best, either giving her the extra compensation or returning the money to the University as "conscience fund" for the chapel?

I am told that Miss Cary, who is the Dean of Talbot's Ass't in Sanitary Science, Miss Cary, and I have no more time at command. While this would probably be sufficient for all ordinary periods, I can see how it would be insufficient for the pressure of registration and how impossible it would be then for Miss Talbot and myself to have the same task. In justice to my professorial work, I ought to have as much mechanical work and the connected correspondence as possible done by an Ass't accustomed to my own method.

How important this is for me will be further apparent when I mention the Comparative Enrollments. For instance, in Reacher, seven graduate students to thirty five...
I had expected to say nothing more of the Dean relations, but since you have sent some hope at the last interview, will you allow me to add one more reason for the alphabetical division of the women? Besides the disproportional numbers of graduate and other women and the claims upon time and thought, that division is fairer, it seems to me, to coordinate Deans. I am also strongly convinced that much will be gained by the University by establishing continuous relations between student and Dean. The direction of the work of the first years has qualified a Dean to advise in regard to later and more specialized work because of a knowledge of preparatory conditions and of natural bent or ability of the student. Then the confidence once established between student and Dean would lead to greater personal influence in the continuance of University or graduate work and no marked break would occur that might send the student adrift.

After stating my case, however, I expect to adjust myself to whatever conditions you decide to be just. I came with the intention not of being the troublesome member of the faculty, but to assist the others. If what I ask cannot be complied with I shall know that it will be for better reasons from your standpoint yours sincerely,

Julia E. Buckley.
Dec. 25, 1893 —

My dear President Harper:

Will you have a little further patience with me? It is in no narrow or captious spirit that I make a suggestion in regard to the practical work in pedagogy. I am vitally interested and want as I think you do, that the work shall command the respect of experts in school matters, and, if possible, be a means of contributing to pedagogy in general.

But the distinctive feature of a school, the plan, is to be left to Mr. Mitchell when it should have the most careful attention of all concerned. You expect your architect to put his own best thought in the general design of a building, although he may entrust the details to his subordinates. But here the subordinate is given the most important work in the general plan.

By plan, I do not mean the daily program which I believe the teacher should adjust in accordance with the broad general features of the plan, nor do I mean even the detailed course of study. If a child of mine were to be placed in the school, I should want in it a general final purpose, represented by a plan flexible in detail and not so rigid as to exclude change, but with definiteness enough to rescue the child from chance, and to bring him into right eventual relations with mankind at large. The plan is one of the vital questions whether it be considered representative of the new undertaking of the University.
in relation to the children who are to be trained in accordance with its general tenor. It should have the advantage of Professor Dewey's psychological and ethical suggestions and of President Harper's experience and wisdom. Otherwise the university school has no more distinctive feature than the Cook Law School, whose lack of organization it may repeat or it will be no more than a private school undertaken by Miss Mitchell herself.

The thought and work and results of experience brought into the general direction of the school and later worked out in detail should furnish distinctive features and these alone can ensure success.

I believe, too, that the school should run the entire year, with changed pupils, lighter work and lessened hours; perhaps in the summer Morgan Park can be no equivalent for this school to one class of teachers. But this thought as what follows is secondary.

Assertions to the contrary, perhaps without intending my own relations to what has been done are similar to my first relations in Beecher Hall, when I was expected to be a machine to say "yes." The only exception was in the proposition to select the school chair, an honor I declined. I am not an expert in that direction.

I am also greatly hindered in my attempts to get necessary books for work in Pedagogy. I should have the opportunity to select in English I was as generously done in German. Some representative books and current literatures are greatly needed. We shall be more crippled this quarter than last by the want of such materials.

So I need to say to you in conclusion that my very earnestness in the desire that what is undertaken shall be representative of the press in the desire to what is undertaken shall be representative of the best may be misconstrued into narrowness and to assure you that I had no such thought as was implied in our conference.

Very sincerely,

Julia E. Buckingham.