My dear Mr. President:

Your letter of February 27th, containing the subject of Professor Bezold's lecture, has been received.

I beg to inform you that upon the recommendation of Professor Dodd I have communicated with Professor Erich Marcks regarding the lectures to be delivered before the Germanistic Society and Professor Marcks has agreed to lecture on Monday evening, April 7th, and Thursday evening, April 10th.

Hoping that these lectures will not interfere with the arrangements you are planning for the University, I am

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
Presidential Letter

Of CHICAGO

May 11, 1956

Mr. President:

Your letter of February 13th, containing
the request of Professor Devany, to be
heard, has been received.

I am pleased to inform you that upon the recommendation
of the Committee on Academic Affairs and Professor
Devany, the Committee on Academic Affairs and Professor
Devany have decided to accept the proposal to lecture on
March 13th.

I trust that these lectures will be

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President, University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

3653 Ellis Ave.

Chicago, Ill.
My Dear Mr. President:-

I beg to enclose a letter of Mr. Glessner, which I received during your absence from Chicago.

You possibly remember that Mr. Glessner sent in his resignation about a year and a half ago, and that you told me at the time that you would induce him to withdraw same. When we sent out bills for the present year Mr. Glessner's bill was also mailed, and in reply to it I received the accompanying letter.

Would you care to communicate with Mr. Glessner?

Very truly yours,

Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.,
Germanistic Society Of Chicago,
1148 E. 59th St.,
Chicago, Ill.
October 11, 1918

My Dear Mr. President:

I feel to announce a letter of the President, which I have just received, and to express the deepest regret that I have received your complimentary letter.

You know I have no reason for this announcement, and I have no excuse for writing to you now. I am glad to say that I am not in good health, and I regret to say that I am not in good health. I am, however, in good health.

With my compliments,

Very truly your friend,

[Signature]
Chicago, October 13, 1913.

Dear Mr. Guenzel:

Mr. Glessner doubtless has forgotten the matter of which I spoke to him personally some time ago. However, under the circumstances I think we better not press it as I don't like to take it up again with him. I shall send you in a day or two a list of names of those whom I may, I think, induce to accept membership in the Society.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. Louis Guenzel,
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Dear Mr. General:

Mr. Eisenhower congratulated me for

forgetting some letter or what I supposed to him.

personally some time ago. However, under the

circumstances I think we better not blame it as I

guess I like to take it on myself with him. I am

now in a gay and fine state of frame of

mind where I may I think indulge to some extent in

the society

Very Truly Yours

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Tom E. General

226 E. Madison Ave. Office.
Dear Mr. Insull:

Herewith I am sending a statement with regard to the Germanistic Society of Chicago. The purposes of the Society are indicated in the statement. The membership is at present limited to one hundred, and it is the desire to have this membership about equally divided between those of German birth and those of American birth. There are still a few vacancies, and I am anxious to have your support toward this very interesting and excellent object. If you could see your way to adding your name to the list of members I should be much gratified.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Samuel Insull,
120 W. Adams St., Chicago.
December 12, 1952

Dear Mr. Innes:

Hoping I am writing at a convenient time with regard to the Centennial Society of Chicago.

The purpose of the Society was to raise a $500,000 fund to place a statue of the members in the Field building in Chicago. The funds were to have been paid annually giving preference to those of German birth and foreign of American birth. There were still a few vacancies, and I am anxious to have your support toward filling them. If you can see your way to excelent people, please give your name to the first of members I am going to many grateful.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Innes Innes
120 W. Adams St. Chicago
December 15th, 1913

Professor Henry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Professor Judson:

I have your letter of the 11th with relation to the Germanistic Society of Chicago. I am afraid I would not come within your description of what is desirable as to the birth of members. I am neither of German birth nor American birth. I have the proud distinction of being British!!

Yours truly,

[Signature]
December 18th, 1913

Professor Harold Hartshorne
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Hartshorne:

I have your letter of the 15th with its annexation to the Quarterly Section of the American Psychological Association. I am writing to ask you to look into the matter of the relation of the study of personality to the study of nature of the mental process involved in the study of personality. I have the honor of being a member of the Section of Personality of the American Psychological Association.

Yours truly,
Chicago, December 16, 1913

Dear Mr. Insull:—

I am glad to know that you are a Britisher. I came myself from England nearly three hundred years ago, so that in point of fact I can claim the same soil. The fact that you are a later comer from John Bull's dominions would make you all the more desirable as a member of the Germanistic Society, as you would be sure that there would be no pugnacity between the two branches.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. Samuel Insull,
120 W. Adams St., Chicago.
December 16, 1912

Mr. Samuel Intelli

Dear Mr. Intelli:

I was glad to know that you are a pittenger. I come myself from England recently. I have many friends here and so it is point of fact you can claim the same. I have a letter come from your Bill. (army?) society may make you still the more terrible as a member of the Gentlemen's Society. as you would do were that there any bond on humanity between the two peoples.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Reply]

Mr. Intelli

130 W. Adams St. Chicago
THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
GERMANISTIC SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

1904–1910

New York
1910
THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA
GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1904–1910

New York
1910
GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

In the month of April, 1902, at the suggestion of Mr. Emil L. Boas, a committee of citizens of New York City was formed for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a professorship of the History of German Civilization. The committee met on May 15 of the same year at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and decided to endeavor to raise the funds necessary for the establishment of the proposed chair. Owing, however, to the unfavorable financial condition of that year, the attempt had to be abandoned.

The suggestion, however, once made, seemed so promising that the matter was discussed further; and a number of gentlemen thought it desirable to form a society which should have for its purpose the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge of the history of German civilization among the American people. It seemed to those interested that it would be particularly important to introduce this subject into our American universities, in order gradually to educate a number of men whose influence as teachers and investigators would become of importance in future years.

On the seventh of May, 1904, the following circular was sent out:

New York, May 7, 1904

Dear Sir:

With the growth of university teaching in America, Germanic departments have been established in all our universities, and the study of the German language and literature receives fairly ade-
quate attention. Up to the present time the study of the history of German civilization has not received the attention that it deserves, and we believe that a development of this part of the work of American universities ought to be stimulated by our German-American citizens.

The students of American universities become teachers in our public high schools, and upon the breadth of their culture depends the breadth of view of the coming generation. A full appreciation of the achievements of German civilization widens the horizon of the student, and helps to increase respect for Germany as well as for the cultural work of other nations.

The undersigned request your coöperation in a movement intended to develop the study of German culture at American universities, and invite you to join with them in the formation of a society the object of which shall be the advancement of the study and the knowledge of German culture. The form and by-laws of this society are to be determined at a meeting of organization.

In the fall of the same year, after a sufficient number of signatures to the circular had been obtained, a meeting was held at the residence of Dr. A. Jacobi, at which were present Dr. A. Jacobi, Mr. W. C. Alpers, Dr. Carl Beck, Mr. Emil L. Boas, Professor Franz Boas, Judge Herman C. Kudlich, and Mr. Carl Schurz. At this meeting the desirability of forming the Society was agreed upon, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Emil L. Boas, Professor Franz Boas, and Judge Herman C. Kudlich, was appointed to take further steps.

In the further pursuance of this object the circular sent out on May 7 was reprinted with the signatures of those gentlemen who had agreed to join the movement, namely, the following:

Richard Adams
W. C. Alpers
Carl Beck
Emil L. Boas
Franz Boas
Arthur von Briesen

Hubert Cillis
F. O. Dettmann
W. Gundlach
A. Jacobi
Rudolph Keppler
William Keuffel
The organization meeting of the Germanistic Society of America was held on November 26, 1904, at the Hotel St. Regis. There were present, in addition to the majority of the signers of the original circular, Messrs. Karl Bitter, A. Pagenstecher, Heinrich Schniewind, and H. C. Ulbrich.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. A. Jacobi, and it was voted to organize a society to be styled the “Germanistic Society of America.” A constitution was adopted,* and the following officers were elected:

- Carl Schurz, vice-president for 3 years
- Herman C. Kudlich, director for 3 years
- Leonard Weber, director for 2 years
- Everett P. Wheeler, director for 1 year
- Emil L. Boas, treasurer
- Franz Boas, secretary

After this preliminary organization, the board of directors and a committee on membership were instructed to call another meeting after the membership of the Society had been increased.

On December 10, 1904, the committee on membership sent out a circular letter outlining the aims of the Society, and containing an invitation to join it. This letter was a repetition, to a certain extent, of the first circular issued, to which the following statement was added:

*See Constitution, printed on pp. 23ff. The original constitution provided for one secretary and three directors. At the annual meeting of 1907 this provision of the constitution was changed, and a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and four directors were included in the list of officers of the Society.
The Germanistic Society of America has been established to promote the study and knowledge of German civilization in America, and of American civilization in Germany, by supporting university instruction in these subjects, by arranging public lectures, by publishing and distributing documents, and by other means adequate to the ends for which the Society has been established.

For this purpose our universities should be enabled to offer to their students regular courses on the history of German civilization. They should have ample collections of books, objects, and photographs needed in this branch of instruction, and opportunity should be given to students to listen to great German thinkers and men of learning.

You are cordially invited to join the Germanistic Society of America, which has for its first object the advancement of the study and knowledge of German civilization. It is planned to invite great German thinkers to come to this country for the purpose of giving courses of free lectures, and also to provide universities with the means of instruction in this line of work.

Enclosed please find membership blank, which we hope you will sign and return to the secretary, Mr. Franz Boas, 123 West 82d Street, New York City.

Emil L. Boas
Franz Boas
Herman C. Kudlich
Carl Schurz
Everett P. Wheeler
Committee on Membership

On February 8, 1905, the membership of the Germanistic Society of America was distributed as follows:

1 patron
5 life members
47 annual members

On February 10, 1905, a meeting of the Society was called, at which the printed constitution was submitted to the members and at which the organization of the Society was proceeded with. The following officers were elected:

Edward D. Adams, vice-president for 2 years
W. H. Carpenter, vice-president for 1 year
Shortly after the foundation of the Society, Mr. Edward D. Adams, one of the founders, guaranteed to the Society for the first two years an income sufficient to enable it to take up its work. Thanks to the interest of the members, and particularly to the energy of Mr. Emil L. Boas, the membership increased rapidly, so that the Society numbered at the close of its first year:

1 patron
7 life members
209 annual members

After the Society had thus been placed in a position to proceed with its work, arrangements were made to organize a number of enterprises. In accordance with the programme announced at the outset, the Society endeavored to assist universities in the organization of instruction on the more general aspects of German civilization. Two lectureships on the History of German Civilization were established,—one at Columbia University, New York, and one at Yale University, New Haven,—and these endeavors excited the interest of many other universities.

The lectureship on the History of German Civilization at Columbia University has been maintained since 1905. This form of activity was considered at the beginning one of the important and most legitimate phases of the work of a society that aimed at the wider extension in America of the knowledge and influence of Germanic culture. It was felt that if the subject in some of its fundamental aspects were taught in the universities and particularly to graduate students, who, in a great number of instances, are subsequently themselves to become teachers, it would disseminate an influence and ultimately produce a result that would be far-reaching and important. The establishment of such a lectureship and its initial maintenance by
the Society were proposed to the authorities of Columbia University, and in accordance with this proposition Dr. Ernst Richard was formally appointed by the Trustees of the University with the official title of Lecturer. Since, and including the academic year 1905–06, Dr. Richard has been giving regular courses of instruction in this field at Columbia University. During the first year, a single course of two hours a week, consisting of lectures and readings from sources, was announced under the immediate auspices of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. Subsequently, an introductory and an advanced course have been offered as part of the regular instruction of the Department; and although the attendance upon these courses has not been large, it has been felt by the Department and by the University that their presence in the programme of instruction has contributed in a wholly desirable way to fill a gap that the University from a lack of funds could not possibly of itself have undertaken to fill for a number of years to come.

During the academic year 1904–05, Dr. Richard delivered the following series of lectures on the History of German Civilization at Columbia University:

1904

December 3. The Germans at the time of their first contact with Graeco-Roman civilization.

“ 10. Migrations. First conversions to Christianity.

“ 17. Beginnings of state formation. The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.

1905


February 4. The height of power of the cities.
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<td>Germany before the Reformation.</td>
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<td>18. The Age of Luther.</td>
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<td>25. Beginning of the decay of German life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Thirty Years' War and its consequences.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Survivals of culture.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>18. First beginnings of modern science and industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>25. Introductory to the Nineteenth Century: The Age of Frederick the Great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Heroic Age of German culture. Kant. Goethe. Schiller.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>15. 1848. 1871. Bismarck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Transition into the Twentieth Century.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following courses have been offered by Dr. Richard at Columbia University:

1905–06: History of German Civilization. Lectures and readings from sources. 2 hours.*

1906–07: Outlines of the History of German Civilization. 2 hours.*

German Civilization in the Middle Ages. 2 hours.*

1907–08: Same as 1906–07.

1908–09: History of German Civilization. 2 hours.†

Outlines of the History of German Civilization. 2 hours.*

1909–10: History of German Civilization. 3 hours.†

Outlines of the History of German Civilization. 2 hours.*

In addition to the work thus instituted at Columbia University, funds were also placed at the disposal of Yale University that were utilized by the Trustees of the University for inviting Professor Georg Wobbermin, of the University of Breslau, to deliver a course of lectures on the

* Open to graduate and undergraduate students.
† Open only to undergraduates.
Development of Modern Philosophic Thought in Germany, which were given during the first term of the academic year 1907–08.

The report of the secretary submitted in 1906 calls attention to the nature and importance of this particular activity of the Society, and expresses the opinion, which is still held by the Board of Direction, that the support of steady university work should always remain one of the prime objects of the Germanistic Society.

Besides this, arrangements were made for courses of lectures by eminent Germans representing various aspects of the mental life of modern Germany.

In the winter of 1905–06, Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, the eminent Orientalist, and Dr. Ludwig Fulda delivered a number of lectures before the Society. The Society also arranged an extended lecture course for Dr. Fulda before colleges, universities, and societies outside of New York.

The following extract from the report of the secretary, presented at the first annual meeting, indicates the condition of the work of the Society during the first year of its existence in relation to other attempts in related lines of work:

The enterprises which have been initiated by a number of American universities and by the German Government for the purpose of increasing knowledge of German civilization in America prove that the objects of the Society serve a needed demand.

Since the foundation of the Society, arrangements have been made for establishing an exchange of professors between Harvard University and German universities. A similar enterprise has been initiated by friends of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and quite recently the generous foundation of the Roosevelt professorship at Columbia University by Mr. James Speyer has led to the establishment of a similar relation between Columbia University and German universities. The visits of a number of eminent Germans who were sent to the United States on behalf of the German Government are further indications of the need of firmer bonds in the scientific and artistic activities of the two countries.
These endeavors point out clearly the direction in which the further activity of the Germanistic Society of America must develop. The periodical visits of German scientists do not quite fill the need of regular and continuous instruction of American students. As was stated in the first circular of the Society, one of the objects that we have to bear in mind is the systematic training of those men who will become teachers in our high schools, and through whom alone we can hope to reach the future generations of Americans. To impart to American teachers knowledge of the history of German civilization must be considered one of the prime objects of our Society. For this reason the Society has endeavored to come into close touch with American universities and to learn what their needs are. From the information obtained from representatives of Germanistic departments in American universities, we conclude that the most efficient method of attaining our end is the introduction of regular instruction in the subjects in which we are interested, and in making their value so apparent to the university authorities that in course of time the subjects will be carried on by the universities themselves.

If the plan of the Society proves valuable, it should be our endeavor to enlarge our membership, and to found branch societies or parallel societies in other cities which should support the university work in these cities.

While the lectures to be delivered by Professor Delitzsch and Dr. Fulda will without any doubt prove an effective means of reaching large numbers of our fellow-citizens, it would seem desirable that in later years it should be the endeavor of the Society to invite, so far as is feasible, gentlemen who can present various aspects of German civilization in the English language, because we must not forget that our prime object is to make known German civilization, not to our fellow-citizens of German birth, but to those of American birth.

It has not been possible, so far, to take up the second aspect of the work of the Society, namely, to contribute to a better appreciation of America in Germany. Without any doubt, the visits of prominent Germans which we have arranged, and which we may arrange in the future, will contribute in this direction; but this work also might be taken up in a more efficient manner by directly supporting lectures, and perhaps instruction, on American subjects in Germany.
During the second year of its existence, the Society continued work on the plan originally adopted. At this time the general system of exchange professorships was extended by an arrangement entered into by the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin was endeavoring to develop its Germanic department by a foundation in memory of Carl Schurz.

The relation between the work of the Society and other similar efforts was dwelt upon in the secretary's report submitted at the second annual meeting. It was pointed out that the field of activity selected by the Society differed in important respects from that chosen by American universities. While the visit of a German professor to America, or that of an American professor to a German university, is highly stimulating to him and increases the interest of his colleagues in the scientific activities of either country, and while he is also in a position to reach advanced students of a special subject, he cannot be expected systematically to expound to students the historical development of the whole field of German civilization—a subject which the Society considers of the greatest importance. Furthermore, the German professors who are sent to American universities can reach the general American public only to a limited extent, because their duties confine them more or less to work at the university to which they are sent. There is clearly, therefore, a distinct field for the work of the Germanistic Society, which requires ample means for its systematic development, and an application of a considerable amount of attention and energy.

During the year 1907, the third year of the existence of the Society, the old lines of work were continued, and a new enterprise was added to those that had been successfully inaugurated. It seemed desirable to offer to the teachers of German in New York City and vicinity an opportunity to keep up their scientific interest in the sub-
ject in which they give instruction; and a series of lectures
was planned, partly for members of the Society, but essen-
tially with a view to advancing the interests of the teaching
of German in the schools of New York and of neighboring
cities. In order to accomplish this end, a course of action
was decided upon, in consultation with the presidents of
the associations of teachers of German in New York City,
and invitations were issued to all the members of these asso-
ciations. This new line of work has proved very successful.
During the years 1908 and 1909, the plan and scope of this
work were not materially altered, and a number of differ-
ent subjects were discussed in series of lectures before large
audiences of New York teachers and of members of the
Society.

In 1908, the Society also commenced the publication of
some of the lectures delivered before its members; and it is
hoped that this series, the value of which has already been
recognized, will become more and more useful and im-
portant. The following lectures have been published and
widely distributed:*  

I  Germany and the United States
An address delivered before the Germanistic Society of
America, January 24, 1908, by John W. Burgess, Ph.D.,
LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia
University, President of the Germanistic Society of America.
New York, 1908.

II  The German Emperor and the German Government
An address delivered before the Germanistic Society of Amer-
ica, January 5, 1909, by John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia Univer-
sity, First Roosevelt Professor in the University of Berlin,
President of the Germanistic Society of America. New York,
1909.

*Copies of the above publications will be furnished upon application to the Cor-
responding Secretary of the Germanistic Society of America, Columbia University,
New York.
The activity of the Society in various lines can best be set forth by a summary of its work, which is given in tabular form on the following pages:

### I. TOURS OF FOREIGN LECTURERS, 1906–1909

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16
I. TOURS OF FOREIGN LECTURERS, 1906–1909—Continued

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2. Societies

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II. SINGLE LECTURES DELIVERED IN NEW YORK CITY
1905–1910

1905

FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH, University of Berlin

Die Wiedererweckung des babylonisch-assyrischen Altertums

Academy of Medicine

Das babylonisch-assyrische Altertum im Licht des alten Testaments und der Grabungen

Am. Museum of Nat. History

17
Die Bedeutung des babylonisch-assyrischen Altertums
für Kunst und Wissenschaft

Am. Museum of Nat. History

These lectures were repeated at The Horace Mann Auditorium

1906

LUDWIG FULDA, Berlin
Readings from his Works
Schiller und die neue Generation
*Die Kunst der Uebersetzung
Die Muttersprache
*Readings from his Works

Waldorf-Astoria
Columbia Univ.
Liederkranz
Mendelssohn Hall
Irving Place Theater

1907

HEINRICH KRAEGER, Kunstakademie, Düsseldorf
Adolf von Menzel
Arnold Böcklin I
Arnold Böcklin II
Mendelssohn Hall
Mendelssohn Hall
Horace Mann Auditorium

Otto Hötzsch, Royal Academy, Posen
History of the German Constitution (Three Lectures)

Bismarck

Academy of Medicine
Columbia Univ.

1908

JOHN W. BURGESS, Columbia Univ.
Germany and the United States

RUDOLF LEONHARD, Univ. of Breslau
Die deutsche Familie

PAUL CLEMEM, Univ. of Bonn
Die moderne deutsche Landschaft

HERM. ANDERS KRÜGER, Royal Technological School, Hanover
Der deutsche Bildungsroman von Wilhelm Meister bis auf die Gegenwart

*Readings from his Works
*Einfluss der zeitgenössischen russischen und skandina-
vischen Litteratur auf die jüngstdeutsche Bewe-
gung

Columbia Univ.
Lehrerinnen Verein
Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein

*The lectures marked with an asterisk were not delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society.
Das Erwachen des dramatischen Lebens in Deutschland während der 80er Jahre

George von Skal

Carl Hauptmann

Ernst Heinrich, Leipzig

Die germanische Entdeckung Amerikas im Jahre 1000 und ihre Folgen

Carl Hauptmann, Mittel-Schreiberhau

Das Geheimnis der Gestalt

Die drei Gestalten der Dichtkunst

Das Lied

Vorlesung aus eigenen Werken

*Vorlesung aus eigenen Werken

*Vorlesung aus eigenen Werken

*Vorlesung aus eigenen Werken

Deutscher Verein of Columbia Univ.

*Vorlesung aus eigenen Werken

Freie Volksbühne

1909

John W. Burgess, Columbia Univ.
The German Emperor and the German Government

Albrecht F. K. Penck, Univ. of Berlin

Der Ozean

James Taft Hatfield, Northwestern University

The Poetry of Wilhelm Müller

Christian Hülsen, German Archaeological Inst., Rome, Italy

Forum Romanum

Max Friedlaender, Univ. of Berlin

Carl Maria von Weber

Beethoven I

Beethoven II

*Beethoven

1910

Carl Runge, Univ. of Göttingen

Über das Fliegen

*The lectures marked with an asterisk were not delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society.
III. COURSES FOR TEACHERS OF GERMAN GIVEN AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. NINETEENTH CENTURY DRAMATISTS (IN GERMAN)

1907
November 7  KLEIST  Professor Karl Detlev Jessen, Bryn Mawr
November 21  GRILLPARZER
December 5  GRABBE  Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia
December 19  HEBBEL  Professor Robert Herndon Fife, Jr., Wesleyan

1908
January 9  LUDWIG  Professor Max Friedrich Blau, Princeton
January 23  FREYTAG  Professor Marion Dexter Learned, Pennsylvania
February 6  ANZENGRUBER  Professor John Firman Coar, Adelphi
February 20  SUDERMANN  Professor Karl Knortz, Tarrytown, N. Y.
March 5  FULDA  Professor William Addison Hervey, Columbia
March 19  HAUPTMANN  Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Columbia
2. MASTERPIECES OF GERMAN LITERATURE (IN ENGLISH)

1908

October 20
THE STORIES OF SIEGFRIED, ESPECIALLY IN THE NIBELUNGENLIED
Professor Camillo von Klenze, Brown

October 27
WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE
Professor Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins

November 10
HANS SACHS
Professor Adolf Busse, Ohio State University

November 17
WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH'S "PARZIVAL"
Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Columbia

November 24
SIMPLICISSIMUS
Professor Harvey Waterman Thayer, Princeton

December 1
LESSING'S "LAOKOON"
Professor Arthur F. J. Remy, Columbia

December 8
LESSING'S "NATHAN DER WEISE"
Professor John F. Coar, Adelphi

December 15
GOETHE'S "GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN"
Professor William A. Hervey, Columbia

1909

January 12
GOETHE'S "WILHELM MEISTER"
Professor E. W. Bagster-Collins, Teachers College, Columbia

January 19
GOETHE'S "FAUST"
Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia

January 26
SCHILLER'S "RÄUBER"
Professor J. F. L. Raschen, Lafayette

February 2
SCHILLER'S "WILHELM TELL"
Professor Gustav Gruener, Yale

February 9
SCHILLER'S "WALLENSTEIN"
Professor C. F. Kayser, Normal College

21
February 16
Heine’s "Buch der Lieder"
Professor Robert H. Fife, Jr., Wesleyan

February 23
Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen"
Professor William H. Carpenter, Columbia

3. THE MUSIC OF GERMANY (IN ENGLISH)

1909
October 21
Das deutsche Volkslied
Professor Max Friedlaender, Berlin

November 4
Bach
Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, Columbia

November 18
Mozart and Haydn
Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, Columbia

December 9
German Organ Composers—Bach, Mendelssohn, Rheinberger
Mr. Felix Lamond

1910
January 13
German Oratorio Composers—Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms. Voices—University Chorus
Mr. Walter Henry Hall

January 27
German Song-Writers—Schubert, Schumann, and Others. Voices—Solo and twelve male voices
Dr. John C. Griggs, Vassar

February 10
Beethoven and Schumann
Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette

March 3
Wagner. Piano—Professor Cornelius Rubner, Columbia
Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel

March 16
Concert by Liederkranz Society
IV. COURSES ARRANGED FOR THE GERMANIA SOCIETY AND BROOKLYN TEACHERS  
(IN GERMAN)  

1908  
1908–1909  

October 25  
CARL HAUPTMANN  
George von Skal  
November 8  
VORLESUNG AUS EIGENEN WERKEN  
Carl Hauptmann  
November 22  
GERHART HAUPTMANN’S “VERSUNKENE GLOCKE”  
Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Columbia Univ.  

December 6  
GRILLPARZER  
Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia Univ.  
December 20  
ANZENGRUBER  
Professor John Firman Coar, Adelphi College  

1909  
1909–1910  
January 10  
HEBBEL  
Professor Camillo von Klenze, Brown Univ.  

1909  
October 17  
BEETHOVEN (with musical illustrations)  
Max Friedlaender, Professor of the History and Science of Music in the University of Berlin  
November 14  
DETLEV VON LILIENCRON  
George von Skal  
1910  
January 16  
DIE ENTWICKELUNG DES REALISTISCHEN DRAMAS SEIT DEM 18. JAHRHUNDERT BIS AUF IBSEN UND BERNHARD SHAW  
Professor Camillo von Klenze, Brown Univ.  
February 20  
SCHILLER’S “DIE JUNGFRAU VON ORLEANS”  
Professor John Firman Coar, Adelphi College  
March 20  
OSSIAN IN DER DEUTSCHEN LITTERATUR  
Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Columbia Univ.  

Note.—Several lectures will be arranged for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for the season of 1910–11.
It will be seen that the variety of subjects treated, and the number of centers reached by the activity of the Society, are very considerable.

The period of tentative organization is past, and the Society sees before it a large field of work and opportunity for varied usefulness.
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

This Corporation shall be styled the Germanistic Society of America.

ARTICLE II

The object of the Society is to promote the knowledge and study of German civilization in America and of American civilization in Germany, by supporting university instruction on these subjects, by arranging public lectures, by publishing and distributing documents, and by other means adapted to the ends for which the Society is established.

ARTICLE III

The affairs, funds, and property of the Society shall be in general charge of a board of eleven directors, all of whom shall be chosen from among the members of the Society, excepting honorary members.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERS

Section 1. The Society shall consist of members, life members, patrons, and honorary members and officers. The name and residence of a candidate for membership shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors, and a majority vote of the members present at any board meeting shall admit the candidate.

Sec. 2. The contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars at one time shall entitle the person giving the same to be a Life Member.
Sec. 3. The contribution of one thousand dollars at one time shall entitle the person giving the same to be a Patron.

Sec. 4. Societies and Institutions may become members, life members, and patrons of the Society.

Sec. 5. Persons who have rendered eminent services in furthering the aims and objects of the Society may be elected to honorary membership or office, and shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and four directors. Collectively they shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for, and shall have power to fill vacancies in its own membership until the next annual election.

ARTICLE VI
MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held on the last Monday of November each year. At this meeting the reports of the officers shall be presented, and officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

Sec. 2. Other meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine.

Sec. 3. The Board of Directors shall call a meeting upon the written request of twenty members of the Society.

Sec. 4. Notices for special and other meetings shall be sent by mail, at least three days prior to the time of holding the meeting, and a notice so sent shall be considered sufficient notification.

ARTICLE VII
AMENDMENTS

Written notice of proposed amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws, signed by at least three members, life members, or
patrons, may be presented at any meeting of the Society. Such
notice shall be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration
and recommendation. The Board of Directors shall consider the
proposed change and return it to the Society for action, with such
recommendation as it deems wise. Each member, life member, and
patron shall receive a copy of such proposed amendment at least
thirty days prior to the date of meeting on which same is acted
upon. A two-thirds vote of the members voting shall be necessary
to adoption.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be chosen from its members, life
members, and patrons, and shall be a president, a recording secre-
tary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer, whose terms of
office shall be one year; three vice-presidents, whose terms of office
shall be three years, and four directors, whose terms of office shall
be four years.

ARTICLE II
DUES

Section 1. The annual dues of members shall be twenty-five
dollars, and shall be payable on the first day of December of each
year, in advance.

Sec. 2. Members whose dues are in arrears for more than one
year shall be dropped from the roll, unless the Board of Directors
shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE III
ELECTIONS

Section 1. At each annual meeting there shall be elected by
ballot a president, one vice-president, a recording secretary, a cor-
responding secretary, a treasurer, and one director, who shall serve until the close of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Sec. 2. When the president has been elected to succeed himself, he shall not be eligible for the presidency for the year succeeding his reelection.

Sec. 3. The first three directors and three vice-presidents of the Society shall be elected, one to serve for three years, one for two years, and one for one year.

Sec. 4. A majority of votes shall be necessary to elect.

ARTICLE IV
COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Board of Directors may appoint such standing and special committees as it deems necessary.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall appoint, in advance of the annual meeting, an auditing committee, consisting of three persons, none of whom is an officer, to audit the accounts of the treasurer and to report at the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill vacancies in its body.

ARTICLE V

The seal of the Society shall be as follows:

[SEAL]
OFFICERS

1905

Vice-Presidents
Carl Schurz
Edward D. Adams
W. H. Carpenter

Directors
Herman C. Kudlich
Leonard Weber
Everett P. Wheeler

Secretary
Franz Boas

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

1906

President
Nicholas Murray Butler

Vice-Presidents
Karl Buenz
W. H. Carpenter
Edward D. Adams

Directors
A. B. Hepburn
Herman C. Kudlich
Leonard Weber

Secretary
Franz Boas

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

1907

President
Nicholas Murray Butler

Vice-Presidents
Edward D. Adams
Karl Buenz
W. H. Carpenter

Directors
Leonard Weber
A. B. Hepburn
Herman C. Kudlich

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

Recording Secretary
Franz Boas

Corresponding Secretary
Rudolf Tombo, Jr.
1908
President
John W. Burgess

Vice-Presidents
A. Von Briesen
Edward D. Adams
W. H. Carpenter

Directors
Archer M. Huntington
Nicholas Murray Butler
Leonard Weber
A. B. Hepburn

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

Recording Secretary
Franz Boas

Corresponding Secretary
Rudolf Tombo, Jr.

1909
President
John W. Burgess

Vice-Presidents
W. H. Carpenter
A. Von Briesen
Edward D. Adams

Directors
Hugo Reisinger
Archer M. Huntington
Nicholas Murray Butler
Leonard Weber

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

Recording Secretary
Franz Boas

Corresponding Secretary
Rudolf Tombo, Jr.

1910
President
Edward D. Adams

Vice-Presidents
Antonio Knauth
W. H. Carpenter
A. Von Briesen

Directors
Leonard Weber
Hugo Reisinger
Archer M. Huntington
Nicholas Murray Butler

Treasurer
Emil L. Boas

Recording Secretary
Franz Boas

Corresponding Secretary
Rudolf Tombo, Jr.
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GERMANISTIC
SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Honorary Members

White, Andrew D., Ithaca, N. Y.

Patron

Uhl, Oswald (Deceased)

Life Members

Adams, Edward D., 455 Madison Avenue
Armour, Allison V., 1 Madison Avenue
Berwind, E. J., 1 Broadway
Blumenthal, George, 23 West 53d Street
Boas, Emil L., 128 West 74th Street
Hubbard, Thomas H., 25 Broad Street
Huntington, Archer M., 1088 Fifth Avenue
Morgan, J. Pierpont, 23 Wall Street
Pulitzer, Joseph, 11 East 73d Street
Warburg, Felix M., 52 William Street

Annual Members

Achelis, Fritz, 11 Mercer Street
Bache, Jules S., 42 Broadway
Bahnsen, C., 80 Leonard Street
Baker, Carl F., 101 Duane Street
Bätyer, Henry, 45 Broadway
Beck, Dr. Carl, 37 East 31st Street
Becker, John F., 31 Belvidere Street, Brooklyn
Behrend, F., 54 Front Street
Behrens, Arend, 95 Broad Street
Belmont, August, 23 Nassau Street
Bernheim, Gustav, 76 Duane Street
Berwind, H. A., 305 Betz Building, Philadelphia
Berwind, John E., 1 Broadway
Boas, Prof. Franz, Grantwood, N. J.
Boettger, Henry W., 125 Prince Street
Boldt, George C., Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Briesen, Arthur von, 25 Broad Street
Brucker, Carl, 27 Barclay Street
Bühler, Conrad, 453 Broome Street
Burgess, Prof. John W., 323 West 57th Street
Burghard, Edward M., 1 East 93d Street
Busch, Adolphus, St. Louis, Mo.
Butler, Nicholas Murray, 119 East 30th Street
Carlebach, Emil, 15 Broad Street
Carpenter, Prof. William H., 253 West 100th Street
Cillis, Hubert, 20 Nassau Street
De Barry, Adolph, 60 & 62 Warren Street
Denig, Dr. Rudolf, 56 East 58th Street
Diehl, George H., 18 West 127th Street
Dieterich, C. F., 2 Rector Street
Edenborn, William, 226 Carondelet Street, New Orleans
Ehret, George, 235 East 92d Street
Eilers, A., 165 Broadway
Erbslöh, Rudolf, 42 West 58th Street
Fischer, William H., 397 Greenwich Street
Fleitmann, Frederick T., 490 Broome Street
Fleitmann, William, 490 Broome Street
Franken, Rudolf, P. O. Box 658
Gadebusch, P., 152 Fifth Avenue
Gans, John H., 21 State Street
Gerdau, Otto, 83 Murray Street
Goepel, A., 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Goepel, Carl, 15 William Street
Goldsmith, Abraham, 35 Nassau Street
Gottheil, Paul, 8-10 Bridge Street
Graef, Wilhelm R., 183 St. Paul’s Avenue, Stapleton
Gravenhorst, George, 90 Wall Street
Gruening, Dr. E., 36 East 57th Street
Grundner, M., 49 Wall Street
Guggenheim, Benjamin, 52 William Street
Haan, R. M., St. Regis Hotel
Hasslacher, Jacob, 100 William Street
Haupt, Louis, 232 East 19th Street
Hepburn, A. B., 83 Cedar Street
Hermann, Ferdinand, 244 Pine Street
Heurmann, L., 5 Broadway
Hirschland, Dr. F. H., 60 Wall Street
Hochschild, B., 565 West End Avenue
Huber, Jacques, 401 West End Avenue
Hutter, Karl, 241 Elm Street
Jacobi, Dr. A., 19 East 47th Street
Jacoby, George W., 44 West 72d Street
Jaegerhuber, Max, 192 Fifth Avenue
Kahn, Otto H., 52 William Street
Kanzow, O. C., 42 Broadway
Kaupe, William, 489 Broome Street
Keppler, Rudolph, 28 West 70th Street
Kessler, George A., 20 Beaver Street
Kiliani, Dr. Otto G. T., 44 West 77th Street
Kimbel, Anthony, 320 West 104th Street
Kleybolte, Rudolf, 27 Pine Street
Klipstein, A., 122 Pearl Street
Kluempfl, C., 11 Broadway
Knauth, Antonio, 39 West 76th Street
Knauth, Wilhelm, 13 William Street
Kudlich, H. C., 299 Broadway
Kuttroff, Adolf, 128 Duane Street
Lafrentz, Ferdinand W., 100 Broadway
Langeloth, J., P. O. Box 957
Langmann, Dr. G., 121 West 57th Street
Lawson, W. T., 34 Nassau Street
Lehmacher, Dr. Franz, 166 Springfield Avenue, Newark
Lesch, R., 14 East 23d Street
Levy, Emil, 324 West 51st Street
Lichtenstein, Alfred, 49 Wall Street
Lichtenstein, Paul, 25 Broad Street
Lieberson, W., 25 Broad Street
Livingston, Julius J., 52 Broadway
Loewel, Curt, 466 Broome Street
Lohrke, Otto E., 30 Pine Street
Loines, Stephen, 49 Wall Street
Low, Seth, 30 East 64th Street
Luechow, August, 108 East 14th Street
Luder, A., 112 Wall Street
Maas, Dr. Fritz, 691 Lexington Avenue
Mahl, William, Hotel Majestic, West 72d Street
Marburg, William, 59 Wall Street
Marshall, Louis, 30 Broad Street
Merck, George, West Orange, N. J.
Merckel, Otto J., 46 Wall Street
Metz, Herman A., 122 Hudson Street
Meyer, Cord, 62 William Street
Meyer, Julius P., 45 Broadway
Meyer, William, 482 Broadway
Meyer, Dr. Willy, 700 Madison Avenue
Mohr, William, Cotton Exchange
Morgenthau, Henry, City Investing Building, Broadway & Cortlandt Street
Nathan, Max, 92 Liberty Street
Neustadt, Sigmund, 5 Nassau Street
Ochs, Adolph S., Times Building
Openhym, Wilfred A., 352 Riverside Drive
Ottmann, Louis, Fulton Market
Pagenstecher, A., P. O. Box 683
Pavenstedt, E., 120 West 74th Street
Piel, Gottfried, 148 Riverside Drive
Piel, M., 245 West 72d Street
von Post, H. C., 32 West 57th Street
Rahlson, K. J., West 29th Street, between 11th & 13th Avenues
Raht, Charles, 56 Pine Street
Reinecke, Hans, 28 Spruce Street
Reisinger, Hugo, 11 Broadway
Renken, Frederick, 60 Warren Street
Ridder, Herman, 22 West 74th Street
Ringler, F. A., 21 Barclay Street
Röhl, Frederick R., 6 Bridge Street
Rössler, Franz, 100 William Street
Ruppert, Jacob, 92d Street & Third Avenue
Ruprecht, Philip, 26 Broadway
Sachs, Prof. Julius, Hotel Marie Antoinette
Sandhagen, H., 83 Greene Street
Schaefer, Edward C., 190 Bowery
Scharmann, H. B., 170 West 59th Street
Schaus, Adolph, 66 Leonard Street
Schefer, Carl, 40 West 37th Street
Schieren, Charles A., 405 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn
Schiff, Jacob H., 52 William Street
Schiff, Mortimer L., 52 William Street
Schmid, Leopold, 138 Water Street
Schmidt, Fedor, 22 White Street
Schniewind, Dr. F., 17 Battery Place
Schniewind, Heinrich, Jr., 62 Greene Street
Schrenkeisen, Martin, 1123 Broadway
Schüllinger, J., care of Huyler's, 18th Street & Irving Place
Schultz, Carl R., 440 First Avenue
Schurz, Carl L., 49 Wall Street
Schuster, Carl, 379 Washington Street
Schwab, Gustav H., 5 Broadway
Schwyzer, Dr. Fritz, 54 East 58th Street
Seeligmann, Dr. Gustav, 53 East 72d Street
Seligman, Isaac N., 1 William Street
Siegel, W., 11 Broadway
Sielecken, Herman, 77 Broad Street
von Skal, George, 1817 Prospect Avenue, Bronx
Speyer, James, 24 Pine Street
Sprague, Frank J., 165 Broadway
Steinway, Charles H., 109 East 14th Street
Steinway, Frederick T., 109 East 14th Street
Stiefel, C. F., 58 Maiden Lane
Stier, George J., 129 East 65th Street
Stoehr, Hans, Passaic, N. J.
Sturhahn, C. F., 92 William Street
Sturberg, Julius A., 80 Leonard Street
Sturberg, W., 80 Leonard Street
Tag, Casimir, 23 Broad Street
Tepel, William, 620 Hudson Street, Hoboken
Thalmann, Ernst, 25 Broad Street
Tiedemann, Theodore, 73 Mercer Street
Tombo, Prof. Rudolf, Jr., Columbia University
Viefor, A., 54 Broad Street
Villard, Oswald G., 208 Broadway
Vogel, A., 98 Nassau Street
Vogelstein, L., 42 Broadway
Waitt, Arthur M., 165 Broadway

35
Walther, W. L., 8 Bridge Street
Warburg, Paul M., 52 William Street
Wätjen, Louis, 68 Broad Street
Weber, Dr. Leonard, 25 West 46th Street
Weber, Mrs. Oscar B., 1121 Madison Avenue
Wicke, William, 36 East 22d Street
Wileckens, H. A. J., 71 Broadway
Windmüller, Louis, 20 Reade Street
Winter, Hermann, 5 Broadway
Wolffram, C. B., 24 North William Street
von Zedlitz, Mrs. Anna M., 1197 Park Avenue
Zinsser, August, 180 West 59th Street
Zinsser, William H., 197 William Street

SUMMARY

Honorary Members . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Life Members . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Annual Members . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 186
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 198

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

November 12, 1909

In Bank . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1,938.87
In Safe Deposit (value of November 12, 1909):
$500 B. & O. first mortgage 4’s, at 99½ . . . . . . 495.62
$2,000 Pennsylvania Consolidated mortgage 4’s,
at 1041/8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,082.50
$500 Union Pacific first mortgage 4’s, at 102¾ . 513.75
$5,000 Central Pacific first refunded mortgage 4’s,
at 97½ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,862.50

$9,893.24
FORM OF BEQUEST

To the Board of Directors of the Germanistic Society of America

I give and bequeath the sum of $ \text{amount}$, to be used by said Directors for the uses and purposes of said Society.
PUBLICATIONS OF

The Germanistic Society of America

I

Germany and the United States.

An address delivered before the Germanistic Society of America, January 24, 1908, by John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University, President of the Germanistic Society of America. New York, 1908.

II

The German Emperor and the German Government.

An address delivered before the Germanistic Society of America, January 5, 1909, by John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University, First Roosevelt Professor in the University of Berlin, President of the Germanistic Society of America. New York, 1909.

III

Das Geheimnis der Gestalt.


IV


New York, 1910.

Copies of the above publications will be furnished upon application to the Corresponding Secretary of the Germanistic Society of America, Columbia University, New York.
Naples February the fourteenth 1918

My dear Mr. Judex.

When I was last time at Berlin I asked Mr. Schmidt, if the relations between Chicago and Ebbingenu were still alive. The answer was, what we Germans call, mutes-sine-le and the University of Ebbingenu gave still in very high appreciation Prof. Nickelau's mission, but I believe since then the exchange took a very good nap. A too long sleep is death, and I would very sincerely regret, if this exchange of evacuous wanted scientists would come to the fame of an historic part of once upon the time. Being myself one of the god-fathers of these interchange professors I felt it my duty to keep a relative notice before that will be too difficult for me, and promised you, if you have no wishes. You can overlook, if there is an special interest.
among the students and Prof. Wilhelm in knows the professors
at Göttingen well enough to say if there is a man of the
science, you would like to have. Schmidt spoke about Prof.
Voigt—but there would be certainly also others, and if you write
me, I am only too glad to take informations.

From here I can not write about Universities. The Italian language
is hard to learn, if you are not passed the 50 loci, and the relations
between Italy and Germany are so immemorable, that an intermediation
is not necessary. I had an responsible place during the Italian-Turkish
war in protecting the Turks here, but the Italians magistrates were so
kind to me, that my duty was very much facilitated. You will be
interested in a diplomatic question. Italy had published immediately after
a real occupation took place a secret of annexation—and had the opinion
by this decree that every man of this part of Turkey has become an Italian
subject, no other government had recognized that annexation and I had
the duty to protect these Turks, from which a great number was
expelled by administrative power and were civil prisoners in Italy. With a good understanding with the Governor she here, it had come to quarrels every day. The practical difficulty was the language. The lower class in Turin speaks only Turkish - and my Turkish interpreter was a real good fellow, but not a very intelligent one. Esquires and Vola just could not help me. - Finally I was asked from the Italian Government to act as impartial about the treatment of war prisoners. I seldom felt so stupid, when the Turkish officers complained for five minutes, and I could not understand, and then the 2 interpreters had a different opinion about that, what the officer had told me. Afterwards - after long hours of work - I got something to eat from an American lady who was married to an Italian General.

This never is quite well, we live still in memory of Chicago. Our oldest daughter will try to make now the "physician". On account of her studies at your University she got the permission to study only 4 years instead of 5 - an exception, which shows the good will and the recognition...
of the Kansas Ministerium. Our son is at St. Louis. Long since I thought to send him to you, because in my personal conviction the college system is better than our German school system in the last 3 classes. But Chicago is so far away, that we could not see him so often, we see him read. From our second daughter we have good news. We are alone, but the beauty of Naples is a great consolation.

Now I have told so much about us, that I hope you will make it the great pleasure to write about you and Mrs. Judson.

With kindest regards from us two to you two

I am very sincerely yours

[Signature]

H. Veece
Chicago, February 26, 1915

My dear Dr. Weaver:

Your valued favor of the 4th inst. was duly received. I was extremely glad to hear from you and yours, and to know of your occupations and your welfare.

The exchange matter is not materially changed. In the first place, of course, we have no definite exchange established between Chicago and Göttingen. It happens that some of the exchanges in the last few years have been between these two institutions, but I have never understood that we have made any definite arrangement with that one University. We have sent some of our people, and I think they were pleasantly received in Göttingen, and that they had a useful experience. I shall be glad if the Department has a suggestion for us for another year. We
Office Repreentation 1915

My dear Mr. WGRCE,

Your affection have of the few years

we are greatly Necieled to hear

from you your house and to know of your occupation

and your marriage.

The experience matter is not materially changed.

In the first place of course we have no special
experience either between Oliaco and Gooloomen.

It is probably that some of the experience in the test

you have not been connected with the Inspectorate

and I have never suggested that we have made any

experience in connection with the entire Unicestity.

I have not some of our reports, and I think I can

presently answer questions in Gooloomon and what you have a

report experience. I refer to those if you desire.

we
are not considering sending anyone from our own staff for the reason that Professor Shorey, Head of our Department of Greek, is to be the Roosevelt Exchange Professor next year at Berlin. You see in fact there has never been any definite and explicit arrangement between the cultus ministerium and the University of Chicago, and this lack of definiteness has made it a little difficult to carry out the policy.

In striking contrast with that is the arrangement recently made with the French Department of Education at Paris, and the University of Chicago. This took the form of a specific arrangement, in writing, between the Board of Trustees of the University on the one hand and the French Department on the other, by which each agrees to do specific things, at a specific time, and in a specific way. Moreover, the French Department is so interested in the matter that they are sending a delegate over who will be in Chicago next month to confirm these arrangements, and to perfect all details. He is coming to attend a French Congress, I believe, in New York, but he is delegated by the Department also to be its representative in Chicago. Under these circum-
are not considering sending anyone from our own

feel for the lesson that Professor Slocum, head of

the Department of Greek, is to go to the University

Exposition Professor next year at Peking. You see

in fact, there have never been any difficulties or-

structural arrangements between the University Ministe-

rium and the University of Chicago, and the lack of

determination on both sides is a little difficult to

explain on paper.

In enforcing contracts with respect to the administration

recently made with the French Department of Education

at Paris, and the University of Chicago. This lack

of liaison with a specific arrangement in writing

permanently the Board of Trustees of the University on

the one hand and the French Department on the other,

a point which seems serious to an American student of

specific fine and in a specific way. However, the French Department is so interested in the matter

that they are sending a delegation over here with a

specific mandate to continue those arrangements.

He is coming to attend

a French Conference in Paris, in New York, and to

represent the Department there to go to the

Conference in Chicago. Under these occasions—
stances we expect the exchange between Chicago and France to be systematic and continuous. I have always hesitated to make any specific recommendations on this head to the ministerium because I was never sure as to whether they were seriously interested in continuing the matter. Of course they have always on hand the exchange with Harvard and with Columbia, and apparently that is all which they seem to regard as important.

I sympathize with you in your linguistic difficulties. What a nuisance this Tower of Babel is. The fact is, there ought to be one language known by every educated man, and which should be the same for all educated men. I haven't any faith in these artificial languages; they can't go very far. Why wouldn't Italian be a good universal language? We can't get everybody to agree on German, or on English, or on French, or on Russian. I shouldn't think there would be any serious objection to Italian. It is a living language; it has a great literature of its own. Then if that situation existed you would have no difficulty in understanding the complaints of your Turkish friends. I have had to acquire various languages for use in my work, and
I am quite sure the experience and information I have gained on the subject of my own special knowledge will allow me to make an accurate and useful statement. It is my opinion that the Ministry on whose advice I was given the opportunity to express my views will find my report of the meetings and discussions with the experts and my own experiences of great importance.

I am most eager to be of help to you in your important work.

The fact is, I have no desire to do one thing other than to serve my country and my profession. I have been an engineer for many years and I believe that my knowledge and experience will be of great value to the Ministry. I am willing to make every effort to assist you in your work.

I am sure that my experience in engineering and my knowledge of the subject will be of great value to you. I am willing to make every effort to assist you in your work.
each additional one that I get hold of is an additional nuisance. Of course it is of value to me, but my last acquisition, Dutch, has been a distinct trial to the flesh. I object to having to use my memory on material which after all is only machinery. Why shouldn't our psychologists device a sort of artificial memory which anybody could buy at a small cost and use on demand? It might be wound up or run by electricity, I don't care which, but if I could turn a button on such artificial memory and thus acquire things of that sort it would be extremely useful. It would be a labor-saving device, and I really don't see why it isn't quite as practicable as these logarithm machines that our astronomical friends use.

We are all well here, and reasonably busy. Mrs. Judson and I are thinking about spending the coming summer in England. I wish you were to be there at that time. Give our cordial regards to Mrs. Wever and to the daughter. I am sure that I wish the lady the best of success in the barbarous avocation which she has chosen.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Dr. Walther Wever,
Naples, Italy.
Some difficulties one that I fear my to be so.

At first I was at ease to separate the
me, but my fear continued, through your plea, if I had a
which relate to the theme. I oppose to hearing to
so my memory on matters I am aware will be only

When you speak of the presentation of a sort of artificial language which resembles many parts, it might be
at a small cost and note on genuine? It might be
money not to any expense? I want some artificial
and if I could have a portion of some artificial
memory may give some slight idea of that sort it would
be extremely meet. It might be a paper-reading
genuine, and I rally go, but with its fame, it is
practice as these forgotten means that can

It is not my will have any economical part.

The reason and I am thinking, more of the
committee member in England. I wish you more to be
there at least time. Give our committee notice to
never any to the government. I am sure that I
with the day of success in the parliament

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

R.L. - J.L.

O. Welford, Esq.

Hull, 11th.
**List of Members of Germanistic Society of Chicago**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abele, Dr. L. H.</td>
<td>562 Arlington Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banga, Dr. Henry</td>
<td>1242 La Salle Ave</td>
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<td>Bartholomay, Henry</td>
<td>3416 Michigan Ave</td>
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<td>Blum, Aug.</td>
<td>3245 Groveland Ave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bode, Frederick</td>
<td>c/o Gage Bros., 16 S. Michigan Ave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brand, Horace L.</td>
<td>535 Wellington St.</td>
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<td>Brand, Rudolph</td>
<td>60 E. Cedar St.</td>
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<td>Burton, Le Grand S.</td>
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<td>Christmann, Dr. Geo.A.</td>
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<td>Claussenius, Geo.W.</td>
<td>2236 Lincoln Park West</td>
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<td>Crane, Chas.R.</td>
<td>2559 Michigan Ave.</td>
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<td>Cutting, Prof. Starr W.</td>
<td>5423 Greenwood Ave.</td>
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<td>Dewes, F. J.</td>
<td>503 Wrightwood Ave.</td>
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<td>Dummer, W.F.</td>
<td>679 Lincoln Parkway</td>
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<td>Frenz, Dr. Hugo</td>
<td>4622 Sheridan Road</td>
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<td>Geertsen, Wm.</td>
<td>5347 Lake Ave.</td>
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<td>Geissler, Consul General A.</td>
<td>421 Barry Ave.</td>
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<td>Glogauer, Fritz</td>
<td>5533 Kenmore Ave.</td>
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<td>Grommes, John P.</td>
<td>136 S. Dearborn St.</td>
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<td>Guenzel, Mrs. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guenzel, Louie</td>
<td>195 N. Chestnut St.</td>
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<td>Haasmeier, Hermann</td>
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<td>Harris, M. W.</td>
<td>4530 Drexel Blvd.</td>
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<td>Herrick, John J.</td>
<td>45 E. Schiller St.</td>
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<td>Hutchinson, Chas.L.</td>
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<td>Klee, Max.</td>
<td>1000 Lake Shore Drive</td>
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<td>McCormick, Harold F.</td>
<td>1450 Lake Shore Drive</td>
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<td>Noyes, La Verne</td>
<td>4949 Grand Blvd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ortseifen, Adam</td>
<td>4144 Sheridan Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otis, Spencer</td>
<td>540 Surf St.</td>
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<td>Pabst, Fridolin</td>
<td>140 E. Pearson St.</td>
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<td>Peepke, Hermann</td>
<td>Evanston, Ill.</td>
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<td>Patten, Jsa.A.</td>
<td>1503 Harris Trust Bldg., 111 W. Monroe St.</td>
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<td>Pick, George</td>
<td>25 E. Walton Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubens, Harry</td>
<td>59 Bellevue Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saurenhaus, Dr. Ernst</td>
<td>102 N. Clark St.</td>
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<td>Schappar, Ferd.C.</td>
<td>3326 Michigan Ave.</td>
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<td>Schmidt, Dr. Otto L.</td>
<td>134 S. La Salle St.</td>
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<td>Schmidt, Mrs. Otto L.</td>
<td>3330 Michigan Ave.</td>
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<td>Scott, Frank E.</td>
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<td>Seipp, Mrs. Catherine</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Byron L.</td>
<td>2140 Prairie Ave.</td>
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<td>Sprague, A.A.</td>
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<td>Schulze, Paul</td>
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<td>Strobel, Chas. L.</td>
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<td>Swift, Harold H.</td>
<td>4848 Ellis Ave.</td>
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<td>Thiers, Otto S.</td>
<td>Kenilworth, Ill.</td>
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<td>Von Frantzius, Fritz</td>
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<td>Wagner, E.W.</td>
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<td>Wiener, Dr. Alexander C.</td>
<td>841 Grace St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilms, Wm.</td>
<td>1046 Lake Shore Drive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chicago, May 11, 1915

My dear Mr. Guenzel:—

The present situation raises with me a serious question as to my relationship with the Germanistic Society. I have been patient with the pro-German propaganda which the Society has carried on, although international politics was no part of the purpose which I understood the organization to have. Still, I fully appreciated the natural feeling for kindred on the part of our members of German blood. Recent happenings, however, put a new light on the matter. The sinking of the "Lusitania" was not an act of war. It was a crime. I know of only two things more infamous: one the attempt at justification; the other the rejoicing in Germany. Under these circumstances it doubtless is better for me to tender at once my resignation as an officer and a member of the Society. I could not continue to hold the position in question under all the circumstances in an
May II, 1915

Chicago - My dear Mr. Chancellor

The present situation raises with me a serious question as to my relationship with the Germanic Society. I have been better with the Germanic Society than with the Society for Research on the Influence of International Politics on the Moral and Physical Well-being of the Average Member of the Germian People. Recent experiences, the spirit of the matter, the attitude of the American, but a new light on the matter. The condition of the transformation was not in fact of war. It was a crime. I do not believe the transformation was not in fact of war. It was a crime.

The transformation of the officer to the regular in Germany. Under these circumstances it commands to better things to occur in the nation. I cannot not continue to hold the position in question under all the circumstances in which
organization which is continuing its activities in the political line.

It is with great regret that I take this action, on account of the uniform courtesy which I have had from my German friends in Chicago, and because of my life-long admiration for what I still believe to be the real Germany, but what I no longer find in evidence.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Louis Gunzel,
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
organizational work is continuing in the
political line.

It is with great regret that I take this action on
account of the military conditions which I have had to face.
German training in business and experience of my 14-year
education for what I still believe to be the best
government, but what I no longer find in existence.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

MT. Poste Grange,
335 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
May 14, 1915

My dear President Judson:

Your letter of May the eleventh reached me Thursday morning, and it was with much regret that I took notice of your decision to resign as an officer and as a member of the Germanistic Society. I shall submit your resignation to the Board of Directors at a meeting which will be called for that purpose.

Since your letter was addressed to me privately and not in my capacity as recording secretary, I take the liberty of referring to one other point brought forward therein, as I consider myself personally responsible for the course the Germanistic Society has followed.

You say that certain pro-German propaganda work has been carried on in the Society which you did not approve of and which you classify as "International Politics." When the Germanistic Society was organized its object was decided to be the following:

"to promote the knowledge and study of German civilization in America and of American civilization in Germany by supporting University instruction on these subjects, by arranging public lectures, by publishing and distributing literature, and by other means adapted to the purpose for which the Society is established."

My definition of these words always has been, and is still, that it was the intention of the charter members to provide the American public with all kinds of information pertaining to German civilization and the German public with all kinds of information pertaining to American civilization, and that all of this work was to be done in the interest of humanity for the sole purpose of assisting in bringing about a better understanding
May 14, 1915

My dear President Jackson:

Your letter of May 6, referring to the German connection
of the Kaiser's Wallensteins' paper, and the German connection to the
American Federation of Labor, I take note of your statement
that I am a member of the American Federation of Labor,
and that you have in mind the German connection to the
American Federation of Labor. I assure you that no mention
of the German connection will be made in any statement or
publication of the American Federation of Labor.

Sincerely yours,

Jackson
between the peoples of these two countries. This
definition I have strictly adhered to, and when,
at the beginning of this terrible world conflagra-
tion, the whole Anglo-American press with hardly
any exception and the vast majority of the Ameri-
can people of non-German extraction, either through
lack of information or through misinformation, at-
tacked German civilization in the most shameful and
unprecedented manner and without giving the German
country any chance whatsoever to defend its case, I
considered it a sacred duty of the Germanistic
Society to assist in enlightening the American
public and in advising them to suspend judgment
until actual facts were sufficiently revealed,
studied, and weighed. I did not doubt for a moment
that every true American would most willingly ap-
prove of this purely educational work, and for such
reason I permitted some of our lectures to be de-
voted to that cause, appealing, at the same time,
to liberal minded men of science and experience to
provide us with unbiased literature for people de-
sirous of being instructed with regard to the under-
lying causes of this terrible disaster.

The lectures delivered during the past
season were the following:

1. "Der Militarismus"
   by Professor Eugen Kuehnemann

2. "Kultur und Erneuerung"
   by Professor von Luschan

3. "Berlin in War Time"
   by Rev. J. F. Dickie

4. "War and Finance"
   by His Excellency Dr. Dernburg

5. "A Roosevelt Professor in Berlin"
   by Professor Paul Shorey

6. "Das Deutschtum in Seiner Entscheidungsstunde"
   by Professor Eugen Kuehnemann

7. "Einfluss deutscher Kultur in Süd-Amerika"
   by Dr. Rudolph Schuller
This paper has an introduction about the people of two countries and their historical relationship. It emphasizes the importance of understanding and respecting each other. The text also mentions the need for more educational programs and initiatives to promote cross-cultural understanding. The author encourages people to learn about each other's cultures and traditions to foster peace and cooperation.
8. "England and Germany before the War"  
   by Professor Kuno Meyer
9. "The Two Irelands"  
   by Professor Kuno Meyer
10. "Geographic and Economic Influences in the present War"  
    by Professor Paul Goede
11. "Der oesterreichische Staatgedanke"  
    by Mr. Rudolph Kommer
12. "Moderne deutsche Literatur"  
    by Mr. Eduard Goldbeck
13. "Friederich Nietzsche"  
    by Professor Eugen Kuehnemann

Among these the lectures named under 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11 had more or less reference to the war, and I beg to enclose, therefore, five newspaper clippings from a German paper, as the latter contained the most complete account of the lectures. The lecture #4 is reprinted in our pamphlet #9, and with the lecture of Professor Goede you are sufficiently familiar, I suppose. I also send to you under separate cover a full set of the pamphlets so far issued by our Society.

These lectures and pamphlets comprise any and all work undertaken by our Society in behalf of the German cause, and I would respectfully ask you to look over carefully the clippings as well as the pamphlets and to point out to me in detail in what respect we have failed to follow the lines originally laid down for the activity of the Society.

I beg to add that, up to the present date, about 250,000 copies of our pamphlets have been sold to the public at large and that only libraries and other educational institutions - some eighty in all - have received this literature free of charge but not until such institutions, of their own accord, had asked for the
May 14, 1916

"I'm going to Germany now, and may never return."

"The Two Internals" by Professor K. W. H. W. W. W. W.

"A Study of Economic Influences in the Present War" by Professor L. B. B. B. B. B.

"The Economic and Social Relations of International War" by Professor C. C. C. C.

"The Economic Conditions of Peace" by Professor G. G. G. G. G.

"The Economic Consequences of the War" by Professor J. J. J. J. J.

"The Economic Consequences of the War" by Professor J. J. J. J. J.
privilege of being regularly supplied with these publications. I am in possession of a number of letters from prominent people of non-German descent who commended us most highly on the calm and scholarly manner in which all of our pamphlets have been written. These letters are open to your inspection.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.
May 14, 1935

I am in possession of a number of publications from prominent figures in the field of communication as well as your own notation in which you have indicated the name of the proper person to meet with you. These notes are open to your inspection.

Yours very respectfully,
[Signature]

President Henry T. Eaton
The University of Chicago
Chicago, May 18, 1915

My dear Mr. Guenzel:—

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. As I have said before the spirit of the publications of the Society is good. At the same time the obvious drift of the entire series of publications and lectures, in the light especially of recent events, shows that the Society is virtually, an agency of the propaganda of a foreign government in the United States. Please understand that when I say that I fully appreciate the purpose and spirit which you had in view in the initiation of the enterprise, and that I am not criticising. On the lecture subjects themselves I make no comment, but the presence of some lecturers on the list is extremely significant.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. Louis Guenzel,
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Chicago, May 31, 1915

My dear Mr. Guenzel:—

Your favor of the 21st inst. is received. I daresay we could not agree on this matter, and I fancy it would be better for us to agree good-naturedly to disagree.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Louis Guenzel,
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Grievance, May 28, 1945

My dear Mr. General:

Your favor of the 18th inst. in receipt. I regret I cannot at this time state any
rationale to grievances.

With sincere regret I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Loren George,
222 E. North Ave., Chicago.
May 25, 1915.

My dear Mr. President:

Owing to my absence from the City your letter of the 18th inst. did not reach me until yesterday.

I am very sorry to say that, even in the face of your arguments, I fail to see how the Germanistic Society could be termed "an agency of the propaganda of a foreign government." - You call the spirit of our publications good, you state that you have no comment to make on our lecture subjects themselves, but you claim that the presence of some lecturers on our list is "extremely significant." Of the gentlemen you could have reference to, Professor Meyer had the pleasure of delivering two lectures at the University of Chicago, and Professor Kuehnemann has lectured at nearly every university in the country, except Chicago and Columbia. As to Dr. Dernburg, finally, it seems to me that his appearance could not be considered any more convincing proof of your statement than the presence, for instance, of Professor Van Der Essen could be taken to be significant evidence of a foreign propaganda conducted by the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.
Mr. President:

Owing to my absence from the City your
letter of the 16th Inst. and your request re-

vealed this morning to me that

Yours truly,

I am very sorry to say that, even in the
face of your announcement, I fail to see how the Ger-

man Society can be kept from "an honest and in-

teresting" spirit of cooperation. But, you state

that you have no intention to make any further

supplements to the salaries of your assistants, and you state that the annual

salary of some of your assistants on our list is "extremely

insufficient." Of the gentlemen you could have

replacements for Professor Hanssen, the pleasure of

getting the two assistant professors of the University of

Chicago and Professor Kramers were received with

merit with satisfaction in the company, except

Campus and Communities. As to the President, I was

told that the appearance of his name on the

convention may more commanding power of your state-

ment than the presence of the signature, of Professor

Dreyfus, a former professor, constitutes the opinion

of the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President, University of Chicago
May 27, 1915

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

Professor Cutting has come to see me two or three times lately to inquire about the prospects of publication in the case of his book "Robert Wesselhoeft. A Study of Early Nineteenth Century Student Life." I submitted this question to you a couple of months ago with a memorandum on the character of the book, and an estimate of the subsidy that its publication would require. You thought at that time that possibly the Germanistic Society or some individual members of that organization might be willing to furnish the money. Has anything been done about it? I should like to be able to give Mr. Cutting a definite answer at an early date.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

GJL-RA
Professor E. H. Pratt, Ph.D.,

The University of Chicago

Dear Professor Pratt,

Professor Callahan has come to see me to take up the

issue raised in the recent report of the 'Professor's Committee.' A copy of

his memorandum is attached. Could you please look into the matter of

the appropriation and make a report to the Board of Trustees as per

your request of today. Your promptness in this matter is

very desirable. The vacation is not far off, and I should like to bring

the book up to date as far as possible before the close of the

vacation. I think it would be possible to get it to you about the

first of August.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 31, 1915

My dear Gordon:–

Your note of the 27th inst. with regard to Professor Cutting's book is at hand. I laid the matter some time ago before Mr. Louis Guenzel, Corresponding Secretary of the Germanistic Society, and he wrote me that he would try to find out if any of the members of that Society might not take an interest in Professor Cutting's book. Since that time I have resigned from the Society, and therefore am not in a position to discuss the matter further with Mr. Guenzel. Perhaps Professor Cutting would be willing to do that himself.

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. - L.

Mr. G. J. Laing,
The University of Chicago.
My dear Gentleman:

You note of the 9th inst. with

regard to Professor Catling's book is at hand. I

fear the matter will come in the process. If Lord Granville

concerning the secretary of the Germanic Society' and

no worse we shall be willing to find out if any of the

members of that Society might not take an interest in

Professor Catling's book. Since that time I have received

from the Society's and learned as not in a position to

resolve the matter further with Mr. Granville.

Professor Catling would be willing to go there himself.

Very truly yours,

E.H. L.

Mr. C. L. Craven.

The University of Chicago.
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 28th inst. is at hand. I am interested to know of the arrangement for the exchange of professors between New York and Copenhagen. We have so many Danish-Americans among our citizens, and Denmark has done so much for the advance of the world that I consider it a very desirable and proper thing for the professors in the two countries to exchange, so far as may be practicable. It is very helpful to the American scientific world to know at first hand the kind of men who are carrying on work in other countries, and the particular work which they are doing. I should regard the selection of the particular kind of Danish scholarship which should be represented in this country as a matter to be decided rather in Denmark than here. The best that Denmark is doing in the judgment of the Danish university authorities will be that which we ought to hear. I am not prepared to judge as to the extent of American interest in the movement, but think there ought to be enough to warrant it.

We have in Chicago a very interesting Germanistic Society,
Dear Sirs:

Your favor of the 28th have I at hand. I am informed by a man of the highest standing for the exchange of propositions to set a few questions the American and German citizens and denomination have gone so much to the advance of the world that I consider it highly germane and proper for the purposes in the two countries to exchange so far as may be practicable. It is very helpful to the American scientific minds to know of the kind of men who are carrying on work in other countries, and the particular work which they are doing. I should regard the exception of the particular kind of German professors who would be important to the advancement of American knowledge. The fact that Germany is going to the utmost of the German universities support the will be that upon which we ought to bear. We have in Chicago a very important Germanic Society.
comprising citizens of German ancestry and those who are not of
German ancestry. This Society has enabled us to carry on the
exchange so far as Chicago is concerned. We have now a professor
from the University of Kiel, who is lecturing in the University of
Chicago, and in the winter one of the Faculty of the University of
Chicago in the Department of English will lecture at the University
of Göttingen.

Very truly yours,

M. P. Judson

Mr. G. S. Strandvold,
Editor, Nordlyset,
562 Atlantic Ave.,
Brooklyn, New York.
comparing itself with other German societies and those who are not of
German descent. This society has employed us to carry on the
experiences at an as Chicago to commence. We have now a president
from the University of Iowa who is teaching in the University of
Chicago and in the winter one of the faculty of the University of
Chicago in the Department of English will lecture at the University
of Chicago.

Very Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Mr. G. E. Steenbock
1905 Wood Street
263 Arlington Ave.
Brooklyn, New York
Brooklyn, N. Y., 190

American exchange and the probable benefits to be derived from it, in a brief, signing statement.

particularly, I would very deeply appreciate direct replies to the following questions:

Do you consider the exchange of university professors between the United States and Denmark of any value to the American scientific world?

Which branch of modern Danish culture should, in your opinion, be especially represented by the scholars who eventually will come here from Copenhagen?

Are you inclined to believe that American interest in this movement will warrant a continuance thereof?

Sincerely, hoping that my request will not in any wise inconvenience you, I am, Very Respectfully, Yourse.

[Signature]

[Editors' Note]
Hello,

I was wondering if you could provide me with some information on the history of the Nobel Prize. I'm particularly interested in the criteria for selecting the laureates and any changes that have been made over the years.

Thank you very much for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Judson,

University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Very probably you are aware that the exchange of university professors between the United States and Denmark now is an accomplished fact, having been inaugurated by the recent lectures at Copenhagen by Chancellor N. W. Maclean and President A. W. Butler, respectively of the New York and Columbia Universities, under the auspices of the Danish-American Association. The next immediate need of this movement is the approaching visit of a Danish professor, invited to Columbia by President Butler.

The 'Nordlyset' considers it a privilege to have been in a position to promote this interchange of scholars and desires very strongly to continue this work, thereby stimulating popular interest in a movement whose significance is obvious.

In order to further strengthen the bond of intellectual sympathy between the two countries, I take the liberty of asking you, Sir, to set forth your views on this Danish