SOME LEGACIES OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

BY HON. JAMES OSCAR PIERCE

From the Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Vol. IX.,
Published April, 1901.
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It is not the aim of this paper to explain the place of the Ordinance of 1787 as a constitutional document, or the details of the movement of which it was the culmination. The general history of that period has been abundantly written, and the evolution of the Ordinance has been elaborately traced. While the present age has recognized this as one of the great constitutional acts in the larger history of our country, the extent of our indebtedness to it has not been generally observed. We are now so far removed from that epoch that we can distinguish some of the legacies which that Ordinance has left for the welfare and prosperity of the present generation, and for which it and its wise promoters deserve our gratitude.

NATIONALITY.

It is not often possible to mark the precise time when a people became a Nation, or the final step which made it such. All students recognize historical processes as gradual, including those by which great governments grow. The historian sees a people at a certain date unformed, with no institutions definitely or permanently established, and he does not ascribe to them statehood. At a later period, the same people are recognized as a fully formed nation. In the intervening time, one can note only a general progress from the earlier status toward the later, without being able to assign any particular date as that when the change was consummated. There is a period in American history which presents difficulties of this character.

On July 4th, 1776, our country ceased to be thirteen British colonies, and she never reverted to that status. The adoption

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* Read at the monthly meeting of the Executive Council, March 13, 1899.
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of the Federal Constitution, and the commencement of its operations in 1789, exhibit her as a Nation. It is not easy to define her exact political status at any time during the interim. There has been extended discussion upon this subject, developing many and persistent differences of opinion. It is not necessary to attempt to settle these disputes, in order to distinguish the whole revolutionary and confederate period as one of progress, from the League of 1774 to the Nation of 1789. There are some well-meaning and patriotic persons, who argue that it was not until the results of the Civil War had removed all doubts, and had cemented the interests of the two previously discordant sections, that full nationality resulted. The majority of students of our history, however, now agree, as the Supreme Court of the United States has so often held, that the work was accomplished when the Constitution went into operation in 1789. If we do not concede that the Declaration of Independence initiated nationality, as many constitutionalists claim, it is easy to conceive of the period of 1776 to 1789 as one of transition, during which the people were considering the merits of two rival plans of confederation, and were gradually making their choice between a League and a Nation. The Ordinance of 1787 furnishes evidence that the choice was made, and that the people had determined upon the higher and more vigorous form of political life.

Many of the intervening steps taken by the people indicated that such was their choice; but it has been argued that these steps were not necessarily irrevocable or final. The Declaration of Independence itself, professing to be the act of "one people," seemed to imply the creation of a nation composed of thirteen states; and it has often been urged that this was a complete and determinate act, and that we were thus "born United States." So the Continental Congress, which was the sole head of the revolutionary government, raised a Continental Army and placed a general at its head, put afloat a Continental Navy, created an Appellate Prize Court, sent diplomats abroad, negotiated and entered into treaties, and discharged other functions properly pertaining only to a nation.

On the other hand, it is urged that these acts do not indicate the deliberate choice of the people to become a nation, because they were all compulsory, by reason of the war then existing. May it not be that these were only temporary expedients, assertive of central sovereignty which was but a simulacrum, and which the states tolerated only under the pressure of a foreign war? The scanty grants of power to "the United States in Congress assembled," under the Articles of Confederation, and the reservations made therein to the states, have been appealed to as indicating that the people were not ready to establish more than a league. It is true, they had adopted one flag, under which the army drove out or captured the invaders, under which the navy swept the seas; but may this not have been the flag of a league, and could it not have been divided into thirteen flags, with one star in each, if the people so desired? What they chose to do while engaged in resisting Britain, they might prefer not to do when the pressure of war was removed, and peace succeeded.

If we concede that these considerations leave it doubtful whether the people had theretofore chosen to become a nation, the doubts are resolved when we come to observe the Ordinance of 1787. In that instrument is found evidence of a deliberate choice made in the time of peace, after an extended discussion commencing in the time of war. This debate was protracted for ten years, and was at times exceedingly heated. The diverse views presented were ardently advocated, and several plans were offered for governing and dividing the Northwestern Territory. When, with all this consideration, after the pressure of foreign war had been removed, an ordinance of a distinctly national character was adopted, this may well be taken as the final determination of the people. By this instrument there was placed upon our government the stamp of Nationality. This was before the Federal Convention at Philadelphia had completed its draft of a constitution. It was foreordained that the work of that body should be the constitution of a Nation.

The precedent discussion involved the determination of this precise question, Should America be a Nation or a League? The matter under dispute had been the proper control of the unsettled western lands, over which, as a result of the war, Great Britain relinquished authority. Four of the states laid claim to some of these lands; and Virginia, whose pretensions seemed most plausible, claimed all, and proposed to settle for herself their destiny. Before the war had closed, the smaller colonies, with Maryland in the lead, were resisting the Virginia
theory, and claiming that the western lands would belong to the Union of States, because the states had united to wrest them from Great Britain. Maryland had declined to ratify the Articles of Confederation unless her position in regard to the western lands was adopted, and she yielded her assent to those articles only when assured that those lands would be ceded to the general government. It is true that Virginia and the other colonies voluntarily ceded their claims to these lands to the United States. But it is clear that they did so in response to that demand, and for the sake of cementing and perfecting the Union of the States. The Act of cession by New York recited that it was designed “to facilitate the completion of the Articles of Confederation.” So the question becomes pertinent, Upon what legal ground was the claim of Maryland based? To what theory did Virginia and New York and Massachusetts and Connecticut yield, when they chose to cede the lands?

Under the British law, the colonies were crown property. They belonged to the sovereign. All the American charters were based upon this principle. From the time of James I, this had been conceded as a canon of the British constitution. It was the war jointly conducted, and the victory of the Americans, which secured these western lands by the concession in the treaty of peace. The respective colonial charters gave their holders title only to such lands as they had respectively occupied with their settlements, which did not reach beyond the Ohio river. And as it was by war and conquest, carried on by a united people, that these lands had been acquired, what power had thereby succeeded as sovereign to the rights of King George III? Manifestly, the people of the United States, that power which had conquered the territory from him.

The idea that these lands were by right common property anticipated their actual conquest by many years. Immediately following the Declaration of Independence, and before any steps toward a Union had been taken, the Maryland Constitutional Convention, on October 30th, 1776, resolved that “if the dominion over these lands should be established by the blood and treasure of the United States, such lands ought to be considered as a common stock, to be parcelled out at proper times into convenient, free and independent governments.” The substance of this proposition was offered in Congress in October, 1777, before the Articles of Confederation were submitted for ratification, but it received the support of Maryland alone. In 1778, Maryland instructed her delegates not to ratify those articles until this question should be settled upon the basis that the lands, “if wrested from the common enemy by the blood and treasure of the thirteen states, should be considered as a common property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments.” These instructions, when read in Congress in May, 1779, brought protest and remonstrance from Virginia, based on her claim to individual sovereignty over these lands.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island desired to have the unoccupied lands sold for the common benefit, not claiming more than that at first. In connection with a certain contemplated treaty with the Cayuga Indians, it was proposed, in 1779, that the Six Nations should cede a part of their territory “for the benefit of the United States in general.”

The controversy of Maryland versus Virginia had progressed so far in 1780 as to imperil the success of the contemplated Union under the Articles of Confederation, so that it was proposed that the “landed” states should cede their lands to the Union in order to save the Union. In October, Congress resolved that the western lands, to be ceded by the states, should be formed into distinct republican states, which should become members of the Federal Union on equal terms with the other states. New York had already offered to cede her claims in order “to facilitate the completion of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union.” In 1781, Virginia offered to cede her claims, on certain conditions, one being the division into new states; and Maryland, having substantially won her controversy, ratified the Articles of Confederation, not relinquishing “any right or interest she hath, with the other United or Confederated states, to the back country.” In 1782, Congress, on the motion of Maryland, accepted the offer of New York, and in 1783 that of Virginia. The cession of Virginia was executed in March, 1784; that of Massachusetts, in April, 1785; and that of Connecticut, in September, 1786.

The other branch of the controversy, namely, as to the legal title to the territory, arose, in an acrid form, in 1782. In the discussion over the terms of the proposed treaty of peace with Great Britain, as to the title to the lands to be recovered, the claim of the United States as successor to the British crown
was advocated by Rutledge of South Carolina and Witherspoon of New Jersey. A committee of Congress submitted to it two alternative propositions, one that the individual states had succeeded to the rights of the crown, and the other, that these lands “can be deemed to have been the property of his Britannic Majesty, and to be now devolved upon the United States collectively taken.” The last named proposition was further expounded by the committee as follows: “The character in which the king was seized was that of king of the thirteen colonies collectively taken. Being stripped of this character, its rights descended to the United States for the following reasons: 1. The United States are to be considered in many respects as an undivided independent nation, inheriting those rights which the King of Great Britain enjoyed as not appertaining to any particular state, while he was, what they are now, the superintending governor of the whole. 2. The King of Great Britain has been dethroned as king of the United States by the joint efforts of the whole. 3. The very country in question hath been conquered through the means of the common labor of the United States.” The Virginia delegates protested against this proposition, asserting the individual sovereignty of their state. Witherspoon argued for the national view, saying: “The several states are known to the powers of Europe only as one nation, under the style and title of the United States; this nation is known to be settled along the coasts to a certain extent.” To minimize this controversy, the report was recommitted.

It soon arose more sharply, when the petition of the inhabitants of Kentucky was received, on August 27th, 1782, asking that they be admitted on their own application as a separate and independent state, on the grounds that they were “subjects of the United States, and not of Virginia;” and that as a result of the dissolution of the charter of Virginia, “the country had reverted to the crown of Great Britain, and that by virtue of the Revolution the right of the crown devolved on the United States.” Lee and Madison of Virginia controverted, while McKean of Delaware, Howell of Rhode Island, and Witherspoon of New Jersey, maintained the theory of the succession of the United States to the rights of the crown.

In 1783, in connection with the question of organizing the Northwestern Territory, Carroll of Maryland offered in Congress a resolution claiming the sovereignty of the United States over that territory, “as one undivided and independent nation, with all and every power and right exercised by the king of Great Britain over the said territory.” Congress was not ready to adopt the proposition in that form. Then followed the acceptance of Virginia’s offer of cession, provided she withdrew certain objectionable conditions, and the appointment of a committee to report a plan for the government of the territory; and, later, the deed of cession by Virginia, Jefferson’s ordinance of 1784, and the deeds of cession by Massachusetts and Connecticut, gradually paving the way for the authoritative and comprehensive Ordinance of 1787.

It was, then, the argument of the smaller colonies which prevailed, and to which the larger colonies yielded. The fact of a deed of cession by Virginia does not imply, as Professor Tucker has argued in his Commentaries on the Constitution, that all parties acknowledged the sovereignty of Virginia, because the deeds of cession did not stand alone. They were given to facilitate the Union of the States, and to enable the general government to exercise her sovereignty over the western territory. What was in fact done with these lands by the United States, with the assent of the larger colonies, is of greater weight, in ascertaining the ultimate purpose, than the verbal protests of certain dissatisfied statesmen. That final action was the assertion of full sovereignty by the United States, and the exertion of that sovereignty in establishing government. “Be it ordained, by the United States in Congress assembled,” is the language of self-conscious sovereignty.

It was this legal proposition, advanced by the smaller colonies as their ultimatum in the western land controversy, which the Supreme Court of the United States approved, in the case of Chisholm v. Georgia, as just and sound, saying: “From the crown of Great Britain, the sovereignty of their [this] country passed to the people of it, and it was then not an uncommon opinion that the unappropriated lands, which belonged to that crown, passed not to the people of the colony or state within whose limits they were situated, but to the whole people; on whatever principles this opinion rested, it did not give way to the other.”

This proposition of necessity imputed nationality to the people of the United States, and denied the existence of a
The American system of federal government is unique. It is a happy combination of a strong but limited central government, for all general and external purposes, with state governments which control all local matters and all those affairs which most concern the body of the citizens in their daily lives. It was the first experiment of the kind on a large scale, and it has had a conspicuous success. The novelty consisted in binding together a league of states in such a manner as to give them a supreme central government which should act directly upon and command obedience from the individuals of all sections of the country. Thus every citizen is subordinated at the same time to two governments, and has a dual citizenship.

The American plan contemplates additions to the group of states by admission of new ones on equal terms with the first members. It involves the assertion and exercise, by the people of the entire nation, of their inherent sovereignty; for no less a power would be competent to ordain, by authoritative law, the enlargement of the galaxy of states by the admission of new ones, possessed of equal rights and privileges, and bound by equal responsibilities and duties, with the older states. The sovereign people thus establish the central government which secures respect and honor for the flag abroad, and authorize and guarantee the state governments which foster and protect all the domestic privileges and rights of individuals. The people of all the states finally adopted this plan when they ratified the Constitution.

The plan was first proposed in connection with the Ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory. While the Revolutionary War was still in progress, and before it was settled that America should hold that territory, it was proposed to divide it up, as fast as sufficiently populated, into new states, which were to be admitted to the Union on equal terms with the original thirteen. This provision the people approved, and it was embodied in the Ordinance, and thus became the American plan. Under it, three states were admitted to the Union before the time came for Ohio, a part of the Northwestern Territory, to apply. This form of federalism has succeeded far beyond any possible expectation of its first proposers. To it America owes her great constitutional expansion, the cementing of all her various local interests and feelings, her unusual strength as a large representative republic, and her present proud position among the nations of the earth. The Ordinance in question (including in this term the whole movement for establishing government in the Northwestern Territory) was the first evidence that this had been adopted by the American people as their ideal of government.

FREEDOM.

The war for the preservation of the Union purged the nation from the reproach, and its flag from the stain, of African slavery. This result was not an accident. Its causes were early implanted in our national life. The power that achieved this great work was the strong arms of freemen who were bred in the life of freedom, and devoted as by native instinct to her service. It was largely through the consecration of the Northwestern Territory to freedom by the Ordinance of 1787, that the ultimate nationalizing of liberty became possible. The dedication of that vast domain as the home of a race of freemen furnished the recruiting ground from which to enlist the legions who should sustain the banner of freedom against fierce opposition. If slavery was entrenched as to make her banner and her army invincible when the crisis came.

The circumstance that, in the organization of the Southwestern Territory, Congress applied to it all the provisions of the famous Ordinance, except that prohibiting slavery, only
emphasizes the worth of the prohibition as to the Northwestern Territory. No one will now dispute the superior value of the Northwestern over the Southwestern plan of organizing territorial government.

The labored attempt of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, to decry the efficacy of the Ordinance as a charter of freedom, because of a want of expressly granted power, in the Articles of Confederation, for its enactment by Congress, has proved futile. That decision has become null, because it ran counter to the express opinion of the people. The Ordinance did not suffer for want of authority as a charter of freedom, because the people authorized and ratified it; and the well-nigh unanimous opinion of the people, since the close of the Civil War, concurs with and enforces that original opinion, and justifies the far-seeing wisdom of the men who were instrumental in dedicating an empire to freedom by an authoritative law.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND POPULAR EDUCATION were first adopted, as national ideals, by this Ordinance. They thus became a part of the birthright of the people of the states carved out of the Northwestern Territory. Though these principles were already adopted as fundamental by many of the states, they were by this Ordinance established in advance as parts of the foundations of other states whose ultimate greatness was foreseen. Never before did any great state paper operate to develop these principles on so large a scale.

Most natural was it, that the adjacent portions of the Louisiana Purchase, when organized, should be blessed with the same precious guarantees of education and free thought, by the incorporation of like provisions into the Ordinances enacted for their government. Thus did these peculiarly American institutions, the free church and free school, become a part of our national, no less than of our state, life. Broadened by it from local into continental operation, they are not the least among the priceless legacies left to the citizens of America by the Ordinance of 1787.
M. R. Harper, J.D.

Dear President, the largest piece is a sort of blanket used for bed covering. It is made by ladies at a sort of loom. Its colours are made from different kind of flowers. Its materials are wool. The cop is embroidered by some of our ladies. It is hand work, was used some years ago, especially by grooms and brides. Generally by young men. The smallest piece is embroidered by ladies and is used for keeping pins and needles.

Merry be your Christmas and happy your new year.

Very respectfully yours,

M. George

Dici Hall Room
110
44 x 51 inches

Bord background imparts
dark green marble slab
on which the bronze is
placed. The slab extends
6 in all around from the
bronze.
New York City, Dec. 30th, 1902

92 Fifth Avenue

Mrs. TM C. Harper, HH

University of Chicago,

Dear Sirs:-

I desire to call your attention and consideration to the subject of placing the wonderful obelisk by the Johns Hopkins Medical School (which has recently been on exhibition at Vicksburg) in the University. It has been approved by the higher...
authorities in this and for-

ign countries. Prince Henry
has had one placed in the
Palace also. The Italian
Chamber of Commerce to show
America their reliance of
the United States, in a don-
ment and their disapproval
of anarchy. It is desired
that the educational insti-
tutions of this country
should place this bronze
when it will be a con-
stant inspiration to high
people to our institutions. The Rod

moral, at which all rightness, all that is admirable in
Maw. I explore a small
cut of it. The deficiencies are
fitted four by fifty-one miles.
The dark back ground is a
marble slab (dark granite)
which the bronze is placed.
The zulugy is by Bishop
Potter. The Harriet figure on the
left is Columbia mourning the death
of her illustrious sons. The palm
branch she holds over her head is
a symbol of the immortality which
shall rest on theirs and empha-
izes the loyalty of the American.
ice low relief on the right indicates their leadership of the nation. Due to this oversight, the heads of the Presidents are closing under the heads of the Presidents, and Daniel Webster placed in the corner stone of the Capitol of Washington.

I desire to refer you in this matter to J. P. Ryerson of the University Alumni. All information concerning this matter I will gladly furnish if you would ask for it. I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Frances Lewis
Salt Lake City, August 1st 1896

William R. Harper D.D.
University of Chicago.
Chicago. Ill.

Dear Sir,

Hoping that you will please examine this map and by return of mail let me hear your opinion on the same please. If the following be of any value for the University, for purposes of instruction.

For a few years on leisure hours I have been working on a Diagram calculated on the supposition that the Earth is a plane surface, and by several experiments as I have done on the
same, I come to the conclusion that it might be of value, in that same instrument find the time we from the same instrument can for upper and lower meridian find Declination and High-Arc passage of Polaris, also Eastern cessation of the Sun, for every day in and western Clongation of Pola, the year, we can also find the date rise or North Star for every day in each month in the year, when in the year. Also Sidereal-moon. The Sun will enter this or that sign of the Palae, also how or meridian passage of the Vernal Equinox, for every day many degrees the Sun has moved in the year. This instrument as eastward among the stars. or I have been working on it nearly among the twelve signs of the like the best kind of "Poinshers" godine for every day in the year, now in use. All the principal stars. It will give the correct local-time from the North Star, to the nearest when any star or constellation of stars at the South Pole, are just parallel. will culminate, or lie on the down on the Dial, and I believe meridianian at any place on the Earth, that the Observers, on you can be all the days in the year, as well as made movable so that it can every hour and minute of the day be regulated to agree with the we can also find the correct local rising and setting of the Sun, and time for any place on the earth. of the Stars at any latitude north, taken from any Star, at any time from the equator, and another thing in the night, when they are on the, as I believe that this instrument
have advantage of other Planets.

Phenomena are that I give the true position of the Sun, and of the Stars, without to be moved from its place.

Further more, on the same construction and supposition, namely that the Earth is a plane surface, I have worked out a "Latitude and Longitude Dial," from which anyone, without any figures of numbers, easily can find out the time, all over the Earth, and it is all the same, where the observer live, either in Salt Lake City, or Chicago, St. or any other place. The Dial will give correct local time all over the Earth, at any time in the day, and at any place in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. I believe that we could put down on the Dial, all the principal places, and Cities on.
on the Earth, and the Dial will give the local time of any place on City, as well as Latitude and Longitude — east or west from Greenwich, and also east or west from the observer's own place. Also degrees north or South from the Equator.

All this I here above of is already worked out. I have made several kinds of drawings, and I have shown these to scientific men here in Salt Lake City, and have also wrote, and explained these things to manufacturers of scientific instruments, and planispheres, and have been informed that it will be too costly to manufacture, because the most of the people are not much interested in astronomy, and therefore it will be a very limited sale of the same. If I have had steady work, so that
I have had money to spend on the for to understand work out these
thing in the best possible manner.
these things to any one, before I have and so that it will agree with the
had it finished in the best possible best known Astronomical order.
manuscript. But I am a poor man, a school, and after I have it worked
and at present without work to do the best it can be. I will try to
I have not study on these things for to make the best drawing as I can
long time. Because I can not do any do to send to you for examination
more on these things before I get all the and if you should find out that
books and things as I want. I need, it might be of value and may be
some Astronomical books. Shoo it worth to spend any more money
Ephemeris and Nautical instead. for to make one large one.
Astronomic also a good Atlas of for the University of Chicago. to
the world, and a Star Catalogue, add to other Scientifical Instruments
that give the correct Declination and in the School. Then I would be
Right Ascension of all the Stars. glad if I could serve you in m-
visible to the naked eye, etc. If bring these thing because I believe
you think that these thing will be that the University would give me
of value for Schools for purchase a reasonable reward for any work
of instruction. If so please let me after all is finished. I have been
know if the University of Chicago. Still working in garden work and gene-
would help me or go in with me and real work around the house and
furnish me with the money as I need can give the best of reference from
the Gentlemen. I have been working for here in St. City, so if you should need a man to work around the University in Chicago, please let me know that, and then I could better explain my idea about the above named instrument. If I have been working on, but if you will send me money so that I could commence to work on these things as I here speak of. I should like better to stay with the family where I am and where I could undisturbed work out these things hoping to hear from you by return of mail, for which please send a two cents stamp. I remain

Respectfully Yours

J. Alfred Johnson
P.O. Box 543
Salt Lake City, Utah
Aug. 5th, 1932.

My dear Professor Brown:

Your query with reference to the verse of the Old Testament that contains the whole Hebrew alphabet is at hand. I regret that I am unable to give you the desired information. I am inclined to think that you may have been misled by the fact that there is a verse which contains the whole English alphabet. I am unable to find any trace of a verse containing the Hebrew alphabet. I should be glad to know of it if there is such an one.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Professor C. R. Brown,

Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
My dear Professor Brown:

Your letter with reference to the race of

the Old Testament that contains the whole Hebrew alphabet is at hand.

I regret that I am unable to give you the existing information. I am

intending to think that you may have seen nothing of the last part there is

a whole which contains the whole alphabet. I am unable to find

any trace of a name containing the Hebrew alphabet. I should be glad to

know of it if it bears any such as one.

Yours truly,

W. R. Hackett

Professor C. R. Browne

Weater Lake, Tranginia, N. H.
To the Prof., Chicago University
Chicago Ill.,
Sir:

The contract for establishing
the 43° 2' Parallel of Latitude— or the boundary line between Nebraska and S. Dakota between the Missouri
River and the Keya Paha (about 60 Miles) is to be
awarded Jan. 18, 1893.

I desire to ascertain if your institution has an
experienced and competent Astronomer that you
may recommend to make such observations as may
be required by the Government to determine said
Parallel of Latitude. I think it will take about 30 days.

If you have such a person please let me know
as early as possible and also what he will charge
for his services, per diem, per month or by the job.

To furnish him with necessary tent, camp equipage
and board

I am informed that the Act of Congress also directs
the extension of the line westward to the East bound-
day of Wyoming a total distance of about 300
As I have not yet received a copy of the act, or a copy of the specifications, I am now unable to say whether the work will be for the first Meeting 60 Miles, or the 300. If the latter it will take from 60 to 90 days.

Please let me know as early as possible as I desire to know where I can procure an astronomer and the cost before I complete my estimate for the work.

Respectfully,

Robert Hayne
An acquaintance with good literature is now essential to anyone wishing to maintain or advance his or her position in society. A notable indication of this, is the fact that nearly thirty reading clubs have been recently formed in Chicago alone. Professor Fraser was an acknowledged master in literature. He combined scholarly abilities and culture, with a pure and yet popular style. He instructs and conveys information in the most pleasing and interesting way. One does not readily forget what he says. He has the captivating art of a good conversationalist. His lectures afford a rare opportunity, at a trifling cost, of acquiring a knowledge of great men and their writings, which will become more and more in good society a mark of refinement, and a test of general accomplishment. Those who aspire to write gracefully and accurately, will find his book invaluable.

The following testimonials testify to the high standing Prof. Fraser held in literary circles in this country at the time of his death:

PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

This club has learned with profound regret of the death of Prof. John Fraser, A.M., and desires to express its members' appreciation of the grandeur of his character, his marvelous scholarship, and his unequaled literary acquirements. His intellectual labors proved him to be a man far above the average, and he was in one a scholar, a poet, a warm genial friend and a thorough gentleman.

JOHN F. BALLANTYNE, President.

WILL H. HARPER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY.

As Scotchmen and Friends we sincerely mourn the loss of our countryman; so brilliant and gifted, taken from us ere his life had reached its noon.

D. J. MACKELLAR,
Chairman of Committee.

Dr. H. W. THOMAS, Chicago, Illinois,
Writing to a friend, June, 1885, says: "I think we are all deeply indebted to you for making it possible for us to have heard Prof. Fraser's excellent lecture. Somehow in this hurrying city, I had not met him before. He is certainly one of the best cultured and rarest intellects I have ever met—not only brilliant, but clear, philosophical, broad and just in his analysis and criticism, and with all, has that delicate perception of the spiritual, the divine in man that I so much admire. I should like to meet him often. Mrs. Thomas is not less enthusiastic—could hardly sleep after hearing him."

Affectionately,

H. W. THOMAS.

Rev. E. I. GALVIN,

In his report of the Athenæum for 1886, says: That Prof. Fraser was the ablest scholar in literature, the finest critic, and the most brilliant and magnetic lecturer in English Literature that has ever been heard in the West.

PROF. LEWIS STEWART, A. M., Chicago University,

In a tribute in "Mind in Nature," says: "He was a man of generous instincts, finely educated, a charming conversationalist, as inspiring teacher and lecturer. His lectures were models of English and of criticism."

In a recent number of "UNITY" there is an extract from the last lecture he delivered, prefaced by a note of the editor, as follows: "His work, like that of all true literary workers, was quiet, un demonstrative and directly felt, but by few people. And still his enthusiasm for letters and his power of communicating the same, his fine critical judgment and his wholesome antagonism to all that was vapid and shallow in current publications, working upon the profitable material offered him in the young minds of the Chicago University, the Chicago Athenæum and the many private literary classes which he directed, have made him a real power in Chicago for many years. In his untimely death there is left a vacancy which we fear will not be readily filled."

(Over)
A GRAND BOOK.

FROM CHAUCER TO LONGFELLOW

Once begun will be read through to the last page with absorbing interest.

As an introduction to Anglo-Saxon and the first Prose and Poetical writings, Prof. JOHN FRASER'S book, in two volumes, from "CHAUCER TO LONGFELLOW" forms a library in itself. No one can study its earnest pages without enlarging his impressions of the importance of pure Literature and its power in forming character.

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JOHNSON & FRASER,
105 & 107 Madison St.
CHICAGO, ILL.
DEAR FRIEND FRASER:

I feel unable to express the pleasure with which I received the first number of your brother's very popular lectures and do trust that they will meet with the success they so well merit. As a truly representative Scotch writer I think he stood alone in this great city, and as a Lecturer it will be difficult to get anyone to fill his place. Seeing the form the lectures are in, you might at your earliest convenience issue his one on "Robert Burns," as from the many talks we have had—during the time he was in charge of the literary department of my office—I know that Burns was his favorite poet. Even now his vivid description of the land of Burns rises up before me, as if painted on canvas, and I can almost see the small thatched cottage with its single door, two small windows, and its "but and ben" where the great poet was born; with the auld Kirk O'Alloway in its immediate vicinity; or standing on the poet's monument, view the beautiful scenery, more like an Italian than a Scotch scene, and see one of the reasons why Burns's songs are so pastoral in ther e character; or listening catch the low rumbling sound of the river as it passes through the "Auld and the New Brig's O'Ayr." Your brother seemed to treat Burns in his home life, as if he was personally known to him, and often have I listened as he told of the trials he shared along with his father, whom he simply adored, working away with a will, to make the barren soil yield a return for the labor expended. But it was when speaking of Burns as a poet that he seemed to forget himself, in his anxiety to give a proper estimate of the beauty of his verse; quoting song after song to illustrate his meaning, now with boyish gleesomeness singing a snatch of "When the Kye Comes Hame," crooning over quietly, "Ye Banks and Braes," all the while keeping time with his foot, or reciting the "Cot tar's Saturday Night" with a pathetic and real intensity that once heard can never be forgotten. Suddenly rising and taking a cigar or toothpick,
he would walk back and forward quietly chuckling to himself all the while; and then coming close to where I sat, he would tell of his own college days and companionships, where Burns was being continually sung and parodied by medical or clerical students, who varied it by telling many unpublished stories about the poet. One song out of the many which he sung, comes vividly to my memory even now, the more so as I got it written down at the time, being struck with the strange rythmical beauty of the words, as he sang them in Latin, "Virent arundines," etc.

until I could almost wish I had been among those whose tramp, tramp—reverberating through the paved court and quadrangle of the Old Glasgow College—kept time to the singing of:

"Green grow the rashes, O!"

I feel certain that many who heard his lecture on Burns will be equally anxious to get a copy of it.

At the time of its delivery the press received it with very highly eulogistic criticisms, all of which he received in his usual quiet way; saying that of all the praise he got, that which he prized most of all was given at the close of this lecture, as he was talking to a small circle of friends. When a tall sailor-like man elbowed his way forward and holding out his hand, said "Man Johnie, but I am rale prood o' ye, I wudna take a. thoosand pound tae hae missed hearing ye, dae ye no ken me (mentioning his name) I'm frae Lochgilphead." But I have written more than I intended, excuse my thus lingering and recalling to memory what to me will always be an oasis—in the midst of my busy life—fragrant with the memories of the educational talks which your brother and I. had in my office. Again wishing you all success and placing my services at your command.

I remain yours truly,

JOHN B. JEFFERY.

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHERS.—We take the liberty of using Mr. John B. Jeffery's letter, because it expresses in writing the desire of most of the subscribers, and many Scotch friends who know that this lecture was the means of securing the chair of English literature in the Chicago University.

Whilst in no way apologizing, we think it but fair to state that this lecture is the only one in the series that seems to have appeared, in part at least, in many of the Monthlies and Weeklies on both sides of the Atlantic, and from the notes in our possession, we are led to the belief that it was seldom delivered in exactly the same way, more especially as the subject was a very congenial one. This may account for the want of verve, which we fear, from the very eulogistic remarks of the press, and many who heard it, may be wanting.—D. F. & Sons.
Mr. F. C. Witzigman,
Rhodes, Iowa.

My dear Sir:-

I do not know of any period in the history of Palestine when there was no rain for seventeen hundred years. There is no historical record of this event.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
September 17, 1907

Mr. P. C. Witham
Rhode, Iowa

My dear Sir:

I go not know of any period to the history
of Palestine when there was no Latin for seventeen
hundred years. There is no precedent record of
the event.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Hare
Dept. of History
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir,- you will no doubt pardon my intrusion. I wish to know whether it is true that there was a period in the History of Palestine that had no rain. How long did this period last? The modern claim that it was 1700 yrs. in duration. Is it true? Your reply by earliest mail will be speedily appreciated. Dear Sir,

Very truly,

H. Witzgall
Pastor M.E. Church.
PREFACE.

These verses recall so many friends and so many hopes allied with the brightest period of my brother’s life that I hesitate to launch them on a Critical Public, knowing that in the Author’s own estimation they were only fit to fill a space in magazine or daily paper. To myself personally each poem is an idyll fragrant with the perfume of the wild thyme or bonnie blooming heather, the melody of the cascades roar or the *whish* of the ocean waves in our highland home, *when we were boys together*.

Some day it may be my privilege to tell in my own way the story of “Cui Bono” or “Love and the Lily;” meantime, at the request of my Brother’s Chicago friends and students, I select these few verses from his portfolio—and with his own dedication to her who left friends and country for his sake—wish them God speed.

DONALD FRASER.
Norwalk Nov. 25th

Sir:

An apology should accompany these sheets; but as they emanated as the inspiration of the moment, and as the resolve to mail them you for personal has been equally spontaneous I shall let the contents be my excuse.

Please draw Dr. Goodspeeds attention to them and to me the author. Very Respectfully.

Signed Erastus A. Right

P.S. In justice to myself I must state these sheets have not been altered or amended in the least.

President Starpest C.U.

Norwalk, L. O.
July 28, 1902

My dear Dr. Harper,

I have heard that there is a verse in the Old Testament that contains all the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. I cannot put my eye up to such a verse and write it down if you can direct me. If an early reply will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Charles Rufus Brown.
Gentlemen:

I am an applicant for the Head Janitorship of the University. I am married, have no children, and in my 24th year. I am familiar with the duties of the position and feel assured that my service would be very satisfactory. I attach a letter from the Board of Deacons of Emmanuel Baptist church of which I am a member, also a letter from Mr. E. F. Broughton of the C. E. I a former employer.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. Soule.

To the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.

LOCAL FREIGHT OFFICE, COR. 12TH. AND CLARK STS.

E. P. BROUGHTON,
GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE No. 323.

Chicago, June 7, 1891

To Whom it May Concern,

The bearer, Mr. J. T. Scott, has been employed in the
Local Freight Office of this Company. During his stay
here I have found him to be a faithful, consistent man,
and has at all times used his best endeavors to perform
the duties assigned to him.

I shall always be pleased to have him of my pleasure,
and to render him any assistance in my power, knowing
him to be all that I have stated.

I am or will be pleased to recommend him to any
one needing his services.

E. P. BROUGHTON

[Signature]
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.

Local Freight Office, 615, 6th and Clark Sts.

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to hear from you and to have the opportunity to discuss the proposed project. I believe that this collaboration holds great potential for mutual benefit.

Please find attached the detailed plans and specifications for the proposed project. I look forward to your review and to continuing our discussions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Chicago, August 15, 1892

The Board of Deacons of Immanuel Baptist Church to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

Greeting,

This is to certify that Mr. John L. Luke is a member of this church in good standing. He is a young man whom we are pleased to commend to you, hoping that you may see fit to appoint him to be Head Janitor of the University as he requests.

Very Truly,

O. L. Lyford
H. J. Gross
L. W. Dierzen

Sup. Church

M. T. Roberts
19 Shirley St.,
Worcester, Mass.,
Jan. 29, 1894.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Sir,—

I send to you
the February number of
"The Forum," which con-
tains an article written
by me upon a line
of work which I am
convinced is to be one
of the future most im-
portant departments in
our colleges and uni-
versities. This is
not a hasty conclusion
but one made from
a rather careful study.
of the matter as it ex-
lists in this country
and in Europe, added
to this is a retrospect
of several years actual
contact with the child
in the school-room.

The necessity of this
work's being given to
the future fathers and
mothers has been very
deeply impressed upon
me by the study that
I have made during
the past year upon
my own little two and
a half years old as the
woeful ignorance of
myself concerning
children is taught to me by this little girl every day of our lives.

As stated in the article in "The Forum" I feel that I have found my life's work and that this exactly fits into my powers and capabilities as no other ever has or can. Also I will feel more weakness and the grand need of thorough preparation in order to do this work.

The biography in "The Forum" will give you some idea of what
work I have done in the past years, I send you a reprint from the "Pedagogical Seminary" for December, 1893, a copy of "Science" containing an article of mine, and "The Worcester Daily Spy" for Jan. 11, 1894; these will show my present work. In order to arrange for the future is the reason of this letter.

What is to come now is that which I have told no one except my wife, because these ideas are my only
store and I do not
care to give them to
others until I have tried
them and have proved
them to be good as I
know they will be. I
have had not one
single item of aid on
this idea of Paidology
from anyone, indeed I
have had to fight for
what I have obtained
and thus the lesson
has been taught to
me to keep my ideas
to myself until such
time as I can
prove that they are
true as in past I
have done in getting the Editor of so valuable a paper as "The Forum" to accept them. This is one great step. Now if I can get a man of so keen insight as you to acknowledge that I am right then I shall have gained the second great step. The third and last step—the most important of all—will be to carry out my plans in so successful and practical a way as to leave no doubts in any
serious thinking mind
but that I have truth
and goodness in my
work. These are the
three vantage points for
which I am striving:
1. To get some good paper
to spread my nerve abroad
to intelligent, business,
thinking people; 2. To get
some first-class insti-
tution to give me the
opportunity to try this
with its students; 3. To
work and to build so
as to make Paeidology
one of the most neces-
sary departments in
college. As I have
stated, the first step is gained. This letter is to ask of you to permit to me the second step.

I should like to enter the University of Chicago next fall (1874) for the purpose of opening up a Department of Paedology.

A good part of my life has been spent among children in the school. The past two years I have spent here in collecting the material extant upon the child; a part of this
time was devoted to
laboratory work upon the
child; during the whole
time, on every day, I
have observed and noted
down points about my
own child; the remain-
der of this year I shall
devote at least two days
each week to the forma-
tion of matter which can
be used for laboratory
tests upon the child,
actually testing every
experiment that I may
mark out—this will be
made up from a study
of Breyer, Binet, and others
and it will include
At the end of the room, a small poster of flowers. The words are
written in pencil, the text is not clear. However, it appears to say:

'Post your own thoughts. A small poster of flowers. The words are
written in pencil, the text is not clear. However, it appears to say:

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written in pencil, the text is not clear. However, it appears to say:

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'Post your own thoughts. A small poster of flowers. The words are
written in pencil, the text is not clear. However, it appears to say:

'Post your own thoughts. A small poster of flowers. The words are
written in pencil, the text is not clear. However, it appears to say:
experiments in psychology and anthropometric (plaidometric) measurements, I shall hear
one hall in lectures
and seminary upon
child-study. I shall fur-
ther acquaint myself
with the child-study
of the Worcester Normal.
This is upon the
normal child. The
present year I am en-
gaged in the study
of Defective Children, so
that not only am I
becoming acquainted
with normal children
but also with abnormal
children. Also Dr. lcham-
derlain is lecturing upon
the child in anthropology
along with which I do
some reading. It is
my intention to spend
the coming summer in
the Summer course of
the Medical School of
Harvard University in
order to study the child
in sickness.
I feel that with
this preparation I shall
be fairly able to do
the work which I
should like to try at
Chicago University.

After considerable
thought and careful analysis of my abilities I am convinced that it is best to try this work actually with students and thus learn what is wanted rather than to prepare the whole matter on paper. So I offer the following for your consideration:
Plan of Work.

I. Year 1894-95.

1. Open up the Department of Paedology in Sept. 1894.
2. During this year I am to lecture once a day, or less as you may think best, to members of the Freshman Class and others who may wish to come in, upon the physiological side of the child.
3. Organize a Paedological Seminar which shall have weekly meetings.
4. I am to be permitted to attend, as much as I can, some good
Graham of Fintry

19-1921

1934

I don't know why the Conservative Party should have changed since

1934. I think it's very strange. I don't understand it at all. I'm afraid I'm not

too familiar with it. I understand that you're a good journalist, but I'm not sure

what I can do for you. If you want information, I can help you a little bit,

although I'm not very good at it.
Medical college in Chicago in order to take lectures and clinics upon children and to collect material for my lectures and seminars.

5. In the summer of 1895 to spend some time at Clark University in gathering matter for lecture and seminars for year 1895-96.

II. Year 1895-96

1. Lectures to the Freshman Class on Physiology of the Child as in the previous year.
2. Lectures to the Sophomore Class on Psychology.
speaking. I shall call in Oxford and ascertain what it was we were aiming for. I have been in London and was in the Coliseum, where I have seen one "The Cotillion." It was very

for some time. I am not sure.

1920

De

De...
of the Child.
3. General Pedagogical Seminary as in previous year.
4. In summer of 1896 go to Germany to study with Prof. Preyer of Berlin.

III. **Year 1896-97.**
1. Lectures to Freshman and Sophomore classes as in previous year.
2. Laboratory work and lectures upon the same with Junior classes.
3. Pedagogical Seminary as before.
4. In summer of 1897 visit England, France, and Italy to gather material.
IV. **Year 1897-98**

1. Work in Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior classes as the past year.

2. Senior class. Each one doing some special work in connection with my self. - Specialization.

3. Semester as before.

V. **Year 1898-99**

1. The Department of Pathology firmly established and doing good, faithful work. A laboratory and a library that will compare favorably with those of other departments.

2. Post-graduate work
can be introduced this year.

VI. Year 1899–1900.

1. I trust that 1900 will show a Department of Paedology doing all the work necessary for a full department, its head a full professor, with assistants enough to carry on such work as is required by a University.

2. University Extension work can be added this year.
...
From this hasty out-
line you can see that
I have mapped out
such work as I can
do and will be of best
benefit to the students.
I think I should be
fitted to do the physio-
logical work next year
aided by my studies
during the year in med-
ical school. Then the
next summer I
should put in upon the
psychology of the child
and laboratory work in
Clark University, so that
I could be able to in-
troduce the psychology
of the child in the second year. The following summer I should go to
Germany to work in embryology of the child, and in laboratory work, and
I could gather during these two summers of 95 and 96 the apparatus
needed, thus in the third year I should be ready to introduce laboratory
work. In the next summer I should con-
tinue my European work by visits to Compe-
rie, Binez, and others in France, London, Sergi, and others in
Italy, Warner, Galton, and
hver en anden behandlet

men vi kendte den 

en anden behandlet 

uden at være 

en anden behandlet

men kendte 

men kendte
others in England. Then the fourth year I should hope to be able to have all four years of college represented, and in the fifth year to do full university work—both under-graduate and graduate.

I am well convinced that this is very hard work and a great burden to take up yet I feel that I can do it and by carrying it along be marked out if I am sure that the work can be made substantial.
I have arranged the work so that next year I can spend some time in a good medical school. I do this because I want to be able to give to young men and young women matter which will help them in the future to care for children. I put down work of summers at Clark University and in Europe because I must keep up in this work and I can do it only by making myself well acquainted with the
I trust you will have a very pleasant visit as shown

that was I

them both as soon

was I

went to my room and

wrote as I desired also,
it at which I reached

punishment when one mere

those amusing retorts

not with us until pleased

like not used at least

would that I were

to accompany to show

in some pleasurable mood.

though I learned a great

more with me the best

less is at most I have

more pleasure with him.
world's work upon the child as far as I am able. I can read French and German fairly well, at least I have passed my examination in them at Clark University. I am putting in some little time each day on Italian, and I hope to be able to read it after awhile. Before going to Europe I should want to learn to speak French and German, and at Chicago University is the finest teacher in these that I have ever met in
any subject — I refer to Dr. [illegible] von Klenze, under whom I did some work one summer at Cornell University.

There are several reasons why I think that I should desire to open up this work in the University of Chicago:

1. Your institution is new and hence has no old established ideas which a new department would encounter in older institutions.
2. Chicago's being so
large will furnish a vast amount of material to work upon. For a Paedological Seminar there will be so much for students to visit and talk about as to make entertaining work all the time.

3. Good medical schools will give me opportunity to keep fresh on the diseases condition of children; children's hospitals will furnish chances for the study of the care of children; and charitable organizations and the many phases
of the care and protection of children will keep open paths of study.
4. Large libraries will serve at all times the best literature upon the child, gathered from the world's collections.
5. The body of advanced thinkers in your institution and in the various colleges about Chicago will keep alive the great interest in scientific affairs and serve as an impulse for one to keep abreast of the times in his own work.
6. Perhaps the greatest encouragement offered for this work by the University of Chicago is that if one starts his work there and succeeds in carrying it forward in a fair, honest way, he has the encouragement to know that the institution is permanent enough and progressive enough to offer a position for life; and what steps he takes the first year will be beneficial and lasting for the years to come.
start out in an institution which has a future before it and which will afford the opportunity of building up a line of work in a slow, substantial way and yet be permanent. I wish to begin in an institution in which I can assure myself that there is promise for the future.

There are other reasons not necessary to give.

My progress in life has been very slow but it has been steady and upward at all times and I still desire the same.
If you should wish to correspond with parties concerning me, I refer you to Pres. A. L. Jordan of Stanford University, Pres. R. G. Boone of Michigan State Normal, Hon. H. J. Fry of the Supreme Court of Texas, San Antonio, Texas; Hon. J. M. Calhoun, Supt. Public Instruction, Austin, Texas; and Pres. G. E. Hall of Clark University.

I do sincerely trust that I may have the great pleasure of getting to open up this work under you and the opportunity of building up
work to be in a department to itself, to be called The Department of Paleontology.

2. In arranging and carrying on the work, I am to report to no one but you, because I know that for me to do my work best I must be let alone to do it in my own way.

3. The first year I shall expect no expenditures whatever, the second year I shall want to begin the foundations for a library and the third year a beginning
for a laboratory, both library and laboratory in time to be such as will rank with other departments.

4. As to salary, I shall have to leave that to you, trusting to receive such an amount as will give me the chance of living in Chicago and saving some for future education. Within five years I hope to have done such work as will cause your Board of Trustees to feel like placing me and my department on an
Good morning! I hope you're doing well.

I was wondering if you could provide more details about the project we discussed earlier. Specifically, I'm interested in understanding the technical aspects and any potential challenges we might encounter. Your input would be greatly appreciated.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,
[Your Name]
equal footing with the others and play the sal-
ary such would command.

5. Within the five years I hope to be ready to
start a paper called "Paidology" which will
be the medium for the department under
my charge.

Please excuse me for writing so lengthy a
letter and for marking it private. I have
prepared it in a rather careful manner
so as to show you fully my plans and from
these you could decide
If you need my services or not, I have shown this to no one, except my wife, as I thought it best to act upon my own responsibility in the matter.

If you think there is need of a department of paidology in your institution I shall be pleased to correspond further with you. If not, you will do me a very great favor to return to me this letter (for which I enclose stamps) and that to mention it beyond ourselves,
as it will be better for me and my work that no one beyond ourselves know of it.

I trust that you may have time to give me an early reply.

Yours truly,

Oscar Chisum.
President Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 20, 1895

Dear Sir:

Are you thinking of opening up work in Child-Study? I am searching for the opportunity to do such work and wish to know what is the outlook in your university.

For the past three years I have been studying in this direction both in this country and in Europe. I am just returned from Berlin. I passed the examination and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Jena last July (1895). My thesis there is entitled "Paisiologie," the name which I have given to this work. Prof. Rein has taken great interest in this
movement as is shown in his permit-
mitting me to write my thesis upon
this subject and also from the fact
that he intends to begin lecture
and work upon Child-Study next year.

I enclose you a copy of a letter
from Prof. Preyer, written in reply
to a letter I wrote him notify-
ing him of my having passed
the examination for doctor's degree.

If you are thinking of
beginning work in Child-Study
either this spring or next fall,
I shall be pleased to go to Chi-
cago at any time you may
suggest, to talk with you con-
cerning such, hoping I should be
the one you would want for
this work.

Be kind enough to give
me an early reply if you please.

Yours truly,

Oscar Chrisman.
CLARK UNIVERSITY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Mar. 12, 1894.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for your kindness in going over the material that I sent you, and I trust I have not wearied you with it. I must confess that I feel disappointed to learn that the University of Chicago is not ready to take hold of the work, but I am not discouraged.
for your considering, its very great value coupled with the kind letter I have received from others show me that this idea is well worthy of my closest application and careful preparation.

Will you be kind enough to return me the letters I sent you, both my own, and other, and the clippings. The other matter please retain. I send you stamps as you will need, and I send you more so that there may be sufficient postage.

Yours truly,

Oscar Chisum
CLARK UNIVERSITY,

19 Shirley St.
Jan. 29, 1894.

Dr. R. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I send you per express a package containing matter which I trust you may have the opportunity of an early examination.

Yours truly,

Oscar Christian
Dr. R. P. Porter

May 19, 1936

Dear Dr. Porter,

I must begin by thanking you for your kind words and encouragement in my work. I am delighted to be associated with such a distinguished institution.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

From

[Name]
Dr. H. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

On Jan. 29th, I sent you a package which you acknowledged on Feb. 7th. Since then, I have learned somewhat how the idea of Pseudology is received which I wish to speak of in this letter.

Mr. E. H. Russell, Principal of the Mass. State Normal School at Worcester, as you may know has
been gathering up facts about children for the past eight years by having his students observe and note what children do and at present he is having these observations put in form for publication. Mr. Russell states that the idea which I advance in my Forum article of having a department in college whose sole work is the study of the child is exactly what ought to be done in order to
know about this child. He says that he does not see why he and others should not have thought of this idea long since, for now that I have brought it out he can see well that this is the most advanced step yet taken in Child Study and it is in perfect accord with his study of children. He encouraged me to go on in the endeavor to form this department.
Mr. H. W. Brown of this Normal School, who, as you are aware, is the translator of Preyer’s works, tells me that now that I have opened the way everybody can see, what strange they did not see before, that this is the right course to pursue in the study of this child and that paedology is a fitting word to designate this work.

I have said nothing to Mr. Russell or Mr. Brown about my having written
you, their talks came from having read my article in the Forum.

I sent you clippings which will show for themselves how I obtained them. I have not as yet tried to see how my idea has been received by the magazines and papers, nor how I written to prominent people to get their views. I think I have something better than reviews and opinions.

I hope received several
VI.

letters from parents — from Kentucky, New York, Florida, Michigan, Kansas — making inquiries in regard to this work. It shows that parents are wanting this kind of work.

I send one of them, which the kind enough to write at your leisure.

I know it is quite an advance step to take to open up an entirely new department in college and one which exists nowhere in the world, but I do trust
that you see the importance and necessity of this, and that by a gradual development as I write in my other letters there can be made a good, strong department of geology.

I do sincerely hope that you will be able to give me this opportunity.

Will you be kind enough to give me an early reply if at all possible, as I wish to begin
to arrange my plans for next year. If I shall be so fortunate as to get into the University of Chicago, I shall want to begin at once to mop out and to gather up work for next year.

If in your judgment my outline of work that I sent you is not the best, most certainly I should be perfectly willing to make such changes as will better it. Perhaps I can able
to open up such a department in full, but I prefer to open it up gradually.

Yours truly,

Oscar Chrisman
Indianapolis, May 11, 1896.

Pre. N. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I have just received a letter from Prof. N. H. MacC. of Syracuse University, dated York, Germany, April 25, in which he advises me to write you in reference to my doing some work in pedology at Chautauqua this summer. If you will have time to glance over my doctor's dissertation which I sent to Prof. Dewey, it will furnish you some idea of what I propose to do in that subject.

Yours truly,

Oscar Christian.
In reply to yours of D. Harpe.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you before leaving Georgia. I hope to have the privilege of a moment of your time. Let me call to-morrow.

I enclose you a little poem written by Mrs. Whither, D. Bumstead, of Atlanta University, of which I am a trustee, have had it printed.

Very respectfully,

H. H. Wright.
HOWARD AT ATLANTA.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Richard R. Wright was the little boy mentioned in the following poem. He was graduated from the college course in Atlanta University in 1876, and has since devoted himself to the teaching and uplifting of his people in Georgia. He is now President of the State College of Industry for Colored Youth, at Savannah, and is one of the graduate Trustees of Atlanta University.

Right in the track where Sherman Ploughed his red furrow, Out of the narrow cabin, Up from the cellar's burrow, Gathered the little black people, With freedom newly dower'd, Where, beside their Northern teacher, Stood the soldier, Howard.

He listen'd and heard the children Of the poor and long-enslaved Reading the words of Jesus, Singing the songs of David. Behold!—the dumb lips speaking, The blind eyes seeing! Bones of the Prophet's vision Warmed into being!

Transformed he saw them passing Their new life's portal! Almost it seem'd the mortal Put on the immortal. No more with the beasts of burden, No more with stone and clod, But crowned with glory and honor In the image of God!

There was the human chattel Its manhood taking; There, in each dark brown statue, A soul was waking! The man of many battles, With tears his eyelids pressing, Stretched over those dusky foreheads His one-armed blessing.

And he said: "Who hears can never Fear for or doubt you; What shall I tell the children Up North about you?" Then ran round a whisper, a murmur, Some answer devising; And a little boy stood up: "Massa, Tell 'em we're rising!"

O black boy of Atlanta! But half was spoken: The slave's chain and the master's Alike are broken. The one curse of the races Held both in tether: They are rising—all are rising, The black and white together!

O brave men and fair women! Ill comes of hate and scorning; Shall the dark faces only Be turned to morning?— Make Time your sole avenger, All-healing, all-redressing; Meet Fate half-way, and make it A joy and a blessing!
HOWARD AT ATLANTA

By John G. Whittier

Through the fiery furnace
The burning flames leaped
The task of shaping the heart
With eager expression
To bear the burden, and
With grace, to bear the strain

The tune that echoed, "Thou" could mean
The song of joy and hope.

If I were to sing a song
It would be filled with grace.

That man who sings the strains
Of love and joy and hope.

If I were to sing a song
It would be filled with grace.
Chicago, July 5th, 1893

Dr. W. R. Harbit, Prov.

University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Receiving your letter
for a slight misprint of your
valued letter, I would ask you
to kindly settle the following difficulty:

Respecting proper use of the
English Language. "A" says
Wine grows in France. "B" says
it does not, meaning that "A" has not used correct
language. Please answer on
this sheet. Is "A" right or wrong?

and oblige with kindly 
Yours faithfully,

Wm. Fuchs.
Rev. W. H. Harper, D.D.,
President Chicago University;

Dear Bro. I have with enclosure to you a query upon which I should be much pleased to have your judgement as a linguist and Bible scholar; if it is not asking too much of you.

No doubt many others would be interested equally with myself in the matter, hence an answer through columns of the "Standard" might be preferable.

Your bro. in X

A. Coffey
Pastor Bapt. Ch.
Warrego Kan
In the 11th chapter of the book of Judges we have the story of Jothah's Daughter. In the 39th verse we are told he did with her according to his vow which he had vowed. Going back to the 31st verse we find that his vow stipulated that whatever met him out of his house on his return from victory "shall surely be the Lords, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering." Is this a fair translation of the Hebrew? Or would we be justified in omitting the word "it" from the last phrase, giving the meaning "shall surely be the Lords, and I will offer up a burnt offering."

The fact of her bewailing her virginity would seem to favor the latter meaning; viz. that the "burnt offering" was an animal sacrifice used in the ceremony of consecration to the Lord, which involved perpetual virginity.

A. Coffey

Wamogo, Kan.
President of Chicago University

I have been looking for evidence on the way the twelve disciples that Christ called were received, by baptism or circumcision. Mr. Pratt the evangelist says they were not baptized. I am aware that Christ came to his own, the Jews and that those that he called were his own nation and had been received into the Jewish church by circumcision. I am aware that Christ was closing up the old dispensation. He sent these disciples to the lost sheep of the house of Israel and his first work was with them. Please tell me were they baptized or not.

Prof. Burton's father was my pastor in Davenport, Iowa and Dr. Northrop was my pastor in Rochester, N.Y. one year and he was a good one. I love the man for his goodness. If convenient Please remember me to Prof. E. Burton & Northrop. May the University prosper under your care.

Yours sincerely

E. W. Mack Sr.

524 W. 10

Friday Oct 4, 1900
Exhibit of Photographs

May 9, 1943

Dear Mr. Harper,

I am pleased to inform you that I have completed the necessary work on the photographs for the exhibit of the photographs. I have been working on this project for the past few weeks and have made great progress. The photographs are ready for display and I believe they will be a great addition to the exhibit.

I have included a copy of the photographs attached to this letter. Please let me know if you need any additional information or if there is anything else I can do to assist you.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
June 29th 95

Dear sir President:

it would be great favor if you sent that recommendation for half fare permit to Narragansett. If you please write the limit of permit till November for if I can be prosperous I won't return to the University six weeks latter.

I dare to remind you for same notes as you once told me your's very respectfully.

Moosie Georges
Fungi of the P. a.

-Introduce the need

Presentation of

-Information on the structure and function of the fungus

-Examples of the role of fungi in various ecosystems

-Case studies of fungal diseases and their impact

Thank you for your interest and dedication.

Yours sincerely,

[Signatures]
Chicago June 28, 1895.

To General Passenger & Ticket Agents:—

This is to certify that the bearer, Mooshie Georges, is a theological student in the University of Chicago and an ordained minister and preacher. For any courtesies which you may show him in the matter of trip transportation, I shall be very much obliged.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

William Harper.
CHICAGO

June 23, 1892.

To General Manager & Ticket Agent:

This is to certify that the person named hereunder
is a student at the University of Chicago and
is entitled to the privileges and benefits.

You may therefore allow him to the matter of your consideration.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
M. R. Harper, D.D.
President of U. of Chicago
June 29th, 1875

Dear sir:-

as the railroad agents explain it "trip transportation" would be of no assistance to me in traveling from place to place to give lectures. What I need is "a half fare permit." Can you so kindly change your letter, so that I can secure a half fare permit. If you change only this no objection. I can secure very easy. Excuse me for trouble you very much.

Yours very Respectfully

Mo. J. Grappel.
March 16th, 95

Mr. R. Harper, Ph.D.

Dear President, I will be very glad to hear what have you done concerning the manuscript which you have sent it to Dr. Isaac Hall. I have told you know what to do with it. If he don't want it, please write to the President of Bishop's Seminary, because they want one for their library. If not due time, we need to same clothes. 

Yours very respectfully,

Mastie Grapper

Room 110.
March 28th, 1875

Rev. Pres. William B. Harper,

My dear sir,

I have both letters of Chester and of Dr. Hall. He wrote you let me know the owner’s limit. I have told you everything. You once told me Dr. Hall wants to pay for it $300. If you think he will pay more than this price, I will satisfy at this price, but of course I should glad if he will pay $400 or 500. Finally you know all about it, because I know myself cannot sale it even $50. I am very sorry I have been a burden on you.

Yours very respectfully,

Moosio Geoges.

[Signature]
Rev. W. P. Harper, D.D.

My dear Sir,

According your request, I am sending the letter of Dr. Hall. He wrote you "let me know the ten owner's limit." My limit is not less than $200. Please write to him once more. I myself have bought it $100 in Persia. I do not see how I can sell it for $50. I know because he knows I am needy and a foreigner wants it for $50. Commons are closed. My clothes worn out in great trouble. I do not know what to do.

Yours very respectfully,

Maoshie Georges
Reread the chapters of

I would recommend reading

The most important point to

Yours sincerely,

John Doe
Chicago, Ills.

17 Walton Place, Oct 13.
Sept. 15. 1892


Dear Sir:

Promptly following the encouraging suggestion of your kind letter, I have secured a room in a cottage between 36th and 37th streets, nearly opposite and in close proximity to the New University.

The prices in said house are from $1, $0, 2 to $3 a week, without board.

But, I dare not presume to take any of the above mentioned rooms, because...
you kindly help me out of
the following dilemma.
I have still a considerable
Sanskrit library, and am unable
to work in a very small room,
and on the other hand I still
absolutely ignore what special
work you wish me to perform,
on whether in the University
or outside, or when that
work will actually begin to
supply my daily needs.

During the entire month of
August I have been out of
work, and until at present
I have been generously assisted
by my kind friend Mr.
The B. Bryan of The World's Fair
for whom I previously had
translated a certain World's Fair
pamphlet into the Italian
tongue.

By the present I must
therefore leave this entire
matter to your own in-
dulgent and kind decision.

If I receive a favorable
reply from you, I shall
at once move to 57th
street. In the mean time,
in a letter in my possession,
Mr. Bryan kindly assures
me that he will continue
to assist me as long as
necessary.
I know full well, dear Sir, that you are overwhelmed with business at the present time, and I once again sincerely beg to apologize for all the trouble that I am repeatedly causing you.

I have the honor of remaining, dear Dr. Harper,

Yours most respectfully,

Alva H. Gunlogson
Yekon, Wm. Feb. 26, 1917

Dr. H. P. Judson—
Pres. Univ. of Chicago—
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

The male brain is slightly larger than the female brain. So authorities hold that it is superior in power. Does not the power difference depend
7.0 Flown.

Pedestrian's advice for you: suppose we understand our author, Chaucer, you.

I am cler.'m a i. By the fait, Bo.

Finally, tell me what you think.

Are you making maximum use of what we have?

Can we argue to the other

Do not argue that all

Is not that what we mean?

As individuals, we are

range of variation related

women
Mr. I. A. Watson,
Tokoa, Wn.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 26th of February, addressed to President Judson, has been referred by him to me for reply, for he says that he thinks that this falls in my line rather than in his.

There is no evidence that the male brain is more highly efficient than the female brain. The range of variation in size and pattern is, as you suggest, so great that no final conclusions can be drawn from such comparisons. The differences in internal structure are probably far more important than differences in size and surface pattern; but as yet we have no adequate technique for the proper comparison of these differences in structure. Between male and female brains, the differences in size are probably not very significant. It is probably true that there are significant structural differences between the brains of men and women; but it would be impossible for me to define these precisely. And even these differences would not imply that one is superior to the other. They are efficient in different ways.

I quite agree that the real problem is the practical one of making the maximum use of what is given us to work with, and my observation in teaching both men and women is that neither can claim any original superiority over the other, though their native endowments in general are somewhat different.

Very sincerely yours,

Judson Horwich

March 5, 1917
March 6, 1917

Mr. I. A. Watson
Taxes, Ww

Dear Mr.

Your letter of the 30th of December, addressed to
President Jackson, has been delivered by him to me for reply.
I do not wish you to think that the fate of my line labor

There is no evidence that the male brain is more highly
attentive than the female brain. The range of attention in
size and pattern is as you suggest, e.g., green grass on that
field.

The differences can be drawn from such comparisons. The differences
seen in intellectual ability are probably the more important
than differences in size and surface patterns, but as yet we
have no adequate technique for the proper comparison of these
Differences in structures between male and female brains.
The differences in size of the brain are not merely articulated
It is proper to take one and not the other articulated articulation.
Differences between the brains of men and women, but if more
important for us to define these brain areas. And we should
class differences would not imply that one is superior to the
other. They are different in different ways.

I doubt these facts are best brought to the attention of
at making the maximum use of what I am to gain us to work with,
and my opposition to reducing both men and women is tank

to that, even so abstractly, more the main effort of the
shouldTheir failure is the common experience in general, and somewhat different.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]
March 5, 1917

My dear President Judson:

I return herewith the letter which you referred to me on Saturday, for as "the head of Ann Arbor" you may wish to keep the document as a memento. For your information, I enclose also a copy of my reply.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

C. Judson Herrick
PROFESSOR OF NEUROLOGY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ANATOMICAL LABORATORY
May 5, 1917

Mr. George Peabody Graduate

I return herewith the letter which you referred to my government for reply. I have heard of your proposal in your letter, and I am anxious to have a copy of the report.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]