

January 19, 1928.

*Manuscript
Project*

Memorandum I

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Professor Jernegan has been engaged for a good many years in a study of the Intellectual History of the American Colonies, and now wishes to bring to a completion as rapidly as possible one section of it; viz., A History of Education in the American Colonies. Most of the material for this study was collected years ago and most of the first volume written. The work was delayed because of time taken to prepare other studies, two of which however, have a direct bearing on the main problem; viz., (a) A study of the religious congregations in the American Colonies in 1775-76, with maps and text, prepared for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This study is a part of their Historical Atlas which is now ready for the press. Professor Jernegan has just completed a general book on the American Colonies which will go to press (Longmans, Green Company) next week.

Professor Jernegan is now ready to put the major part of his time on the completion of the work mentioned, but he finds it necessary to have money for clerical and secretarial assistance. It will cost at least \$500.00 to put the first volume of this work in shape for printing. As he has already expended at least two thousand dollars (\$2000.00) upon it (six months in London, and several summers in travel and gathering material in this country), he would like to be relieved of further heavy expenses.

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More specific information follows with reference to this project:

1. The work will be directed by Marcus Wilson Jernegan, A. M., Ph.D., Professor of American History (since 1920) University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
2. Field of Research. American Colonial History.
3. Description of Project. This project provides for a study of the History of Education in the American Colonies to 1783. In scope it includes a study in two volumes of the origin and development of Colonial Educational Institutions and Thought - elementary, secondary, and collegiate, including also professional education, divinity, law, and medicine, both in the colonies and of American students abroad. The subject is conceived of rather broadly, as a phase of the social and intellectual development of the colonies, rather than in its purely pedagogical significance.
4. The present state of the project. Nearly all of the data for this work was collected years ago. Professor Jernegan spent six months in London in 1906 and 1907, and two summers in 1910 and 1912, when he visited each of the thirteen original colonies and examined the manuscript archives, public and private, bearing on the subject. He wrote about two thirds of the first volume and made a beginning on the second, which will be concerned with higher education. He hopes to complete the two volumes in two years.

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5. The amount requested is \$500.00. It would be used principally for secretarial assistance, copying, etc.
6. Professor Jernegan has published seven studies on phases of the subject (in the School Review 1915, 1918-20). He has also read two papers before the American Historical Association, which will constitute chapters or portions of chapters of this study; viz., The Influence of English and Foreign Universities on Colonial Life; and Education and National Leadership in the American Revolution.
7. References: Dr. J. F. Jameson, under whose direction this study was originally started at the University of Chicago; Professor Charles M. Andrews, Yale University; Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University; Professors William E. Dodd, A. C. McLaughlin, and Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.
8. Several publishers have requested the opportunity of publishing this study, including MacMillan and Company, and Longmans, Green and Company.

M. W. Jernegan

Department of History

January 19th, 1928.

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M. W. Jernegan

Department of History

January 13th, 1928.

A NEW AREA OF HUMANISTIC RESEARCH

AND A PLAN FOR BEGINNING

ITS INVESTIGATION

The fact that man possessed the capacity to rise from bestial savagery to civilization at a time when it had never before been done is the greatest fact in the history of the universe as known to us. This amazing new capability disclosed a kind of buoyancy of the human spirit never before displayed in the history of life on our planet. It demonstrated the ability of the creature man to rise.

These facts, fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the life of man, and the life of the individual, are new. The fact that man has issued from the geological ages is a very recent discovery. The fact that he began before the Ice Age to leave a trail of evidence behind him - evidence consisting chiefly of his tools and weapons - is a result of the last half dozen years. The continuity of the human career thus revealed for several hundred thousand years from the stone ^{fist} hatchet to the internal combustion engine and radio broadcasting, is a further tremendous fact revealed within the last decade.

Our new knowledge of the real place of man in the history of life on the earth, has thus revealed a new area of research unequalled in importance and unparalleled in promise and extent throughout the whole range of humanistic investigation. In a presidential address before the American Oriental Society, a copy of which accompanies this brief, I have endeavored to suggest the wide range and variety of the problem awaiting us in this field, where the tasks of the historian and the natural scientist overlap. A glance at that address will obviate the necessity of repeating its main conclusions here, but I would like to urge the pressing need of support for work in this new field, to which neither science nor education have as yet adjusted themselves.

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In the first place, this work seriously needs recruits and these cannot be had without a group of liberally paid fellowships, and research assistant-^aships, each to be held by competent investigator for not less than five years.

In the second place, the research tasks awaiting attention in this field where the materials are fast perishing demand larger staffs, more projects, and organized cooperation between natural scientists and Orientalists.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is the only research laboratory organized for the occupation of this new area of investigation. We have organized a number of groups of investigators to attack the outstanding research problems in the field above defined. Thus far, these research projects are:

1. The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the first such dictionary to include all the known cuneiform documents. The work is in charge of Professor D.D. Luckenbill and its collaborators are the leading cuneiform scholars of America. Its filing cabinets now contain over 500,000 examples of words alphabetically arranged on 5" x8" cards.

2. The collection, study and publication of the Coffin Texts, the forerunners of the Book of the Dead - religious documents written on the insides of wooden coffins from the 24th to the 18th Century, B.C. The Work is in charge of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, the leading British Egyptologist, and a large body of the hitherto uncopied coffins in Cairo and Europe have been copied by a combination of the camera with hand copying. All the museums of the world containing such materials have promised to permit their inclusion in this edition of the earliest known documents disclosing a religion of ethical content.

3. The Epigraphic Expedition for copying and rescuing from destruction the temple inscriptions of Egypt. Professor H.H. Nelson, until recently head of the History Department in the American University at Beirut, and formerly one of our own students, is Field Director. The expedition occupies its own house at Luxor, and has already recorded a large part of the vast body of inscriptions of the Medinet

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Habu temple which reveal to us the earliest Europeans in collision with the Orient.

4. The Megiddo (Armageddon) Expedition for the excavation and publication of the buried records of the most famous fortress city of the early Oriental world. Dr. Clarence S. Fisher is Field Director, aided by Mr. D.F. Higgins, one of our own former students, as Assistant Field Director.

5. The Archives, an encyclopedic organization of the available sources and materials in an extensive card catalogue by a trained librarian. It is simply a properly organized subject index, indispensable to a full command of the materials.

6. The Collection and Publication of the Animal Tales of Kalila and Dimna, the ancestors of Animal Fables and of our own Uncle Remus stories.

Much other work has been done by the Oriental Institute and two volumes of its researches are already out. This brief is accompanied by three copies of a printed report on the first three years' work. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: A Beginning and a Program.)

These research projects now actively in operation - three in America and three in the Near East - are the substance of an organization administered by a director, an executive secretary, and a group of assistants. Together with the staffs attached to the various projects, the personnel of the Oriental Institute now comprises some twenty-six people, excluding native helpers in the Orient, and its annual budget amounts to \$95,000.00. This already existent machine offers far-reaching possibilities and an unprecedented opportunity in humanistic research.

With the exception of No.6, all of the above projects seriously need additional help, especially No. 3, and there are additional projects which are pressingly necessary.

I.

THE EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

With regard to the Epigraphic Expedition (no.3), we are saving the

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1. THE EPICURIC EXPEDITION

With regard to the Epicuric Expedition (no. 3), we are saving the

perishing records on the walls of the Egyptian temples faster than it has ever been done before, by a combination of the camera with the draughtsman.

The modern photographic enlarging apparatus enables us to dispense with the slow and awkward large-sized cameras of the past. We can photograph an entire temple very rapidly on small 5" x 7" negatives. Our elaborate field darkroom is now equipped to furnish very rapidly large prints from such negatives, even 30" x 40", if necessary. These enlarged prints are then pinned to a drawing board and carried to the original temple wall, and in the presence of the original inscription, the epigrapher is able to enter upon the photograph all broken, weathered, or otherwise doubtful, signs or words in ink, directly on the enlarged print or on transparent paper laid over it. All perfectly clear passages are inked in by a draughtsman not knowing Egyptian, with waterproof India ink. The draughtsman also enters the epigrapher's readings of the doubtful signs, etc., above mentioned, in the same way. The enlarged print thus traced in ink is then passed back to the darkness where the photograph is entirely bleached out in a chemical bath, leaving only the pure black India ink facsimile of the inscription on heavy white paper. This facsimile India ink drawing can then be handed to the photo-engraver for making the engraved plate, which is to go into the printing press when the published volumes of the entire temple are issued.

This method, which is based upon many years' experience in such epigraphic field work, has worked admirably during the first year's practical application at Luxor. We have, however, learned that a good photographer rapidly outstrips the epigrapher and the draughtsman. In the course of the first season's work, the photographer has completed his work on over threequarters of the Medinet Habu Temple, and accumulated a body of photographs which the epigrapher and the draughtsman will require several seasons to finish with the complete India ink tracings ready for the photo-engraver. We therefore very pressingly need two additional epigraphers and two additional draughtsman. Even with the staff so

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increased, the photographer will keep far in advance of the epigraphic and draughting work.

Besides these four men, we very much need an architect to prepare full architectural drawings of the temple so that our publication of the entire monument as a human document, both as regards the annals which cover its walls and the architecture from which our own has drawn so much, shall be entirely complete. I enclose a budget covering the addition of these five men to the Luxor staff. The two men whom I have in view as epigraphers are the following:

(1) Professor William F. Edgerton, now Assistant Professor in Vassar College. Professor Edgerton is a brother of Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit of the University of Pennsylvania. He is one of our own fellows and a well trained orientalist. Teaching sixteen hours a week in an under-graduate college means, of course, that he is lost to science. We need him as Assistant Field Director of the Luxor Expedition at a salary of \$3500 a year, and \$1000 for traveling expenses.

(2) Mr. John A. Wilson, a graduate of Princeton and for three years an instructor in the American University of Beirut - an experience which has familiarized him with the Orient. He is just completing his work for a doctor's degree with us, is very anxious to go on and devote his life to research work in this field, and has no position in view. He is a man of a high grade of ability and is securing an excellent equipment. We need him as research fellow on the Luxor Expedition, at a salary of \$3000, with \$500 a year as traveling expenses.

Both of these men should be promoted at the end of two years, and their salaries increased at least \$500 each.

The two draughtsmen can be recruited from the ranks of the Italian map-draughtsmen now being discharged from the Egyptian Survey Office by the nationalists; and this opportunity of their dismissal from Egyptian service is an unusually good one for securing their services.

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unusually good one for securing their services.

There are several candidates available for the architectural post, but I have in mind especially a young Englishman named Alistair Campbell.

II. THE ARCHIVES: SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION
AND NEW RECRUITS

The Archives (Project No. 5 above) interlock with all our projects. they are an effort to index all our available sources, old and new, and thus to create an encyclopedic card index both of our own new materials and results, and also of all other existant documents and monuments, published or otherwise. Properly developed, the Archives are an indispensable stage leading to our crowning result.

The work of the Oriental Institute falls into three stages:

A. The collection of original materials, whether in copies, facsimiles, or original monuments. (Armageddon Project, Luxor Project, Coffin Text Project.)

B. Study and Analysis: (1) of original materials, their indexing and publication; (2) of all published documents, monuments, and materials, their indexing and incorporation into the whole body of available fact. (The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the Archives, etc.)

C. Final reconstruction of all such organized and indexed results in a consecutive presentation of man's career from the emergence of physical man in the geological ages to the rise of the earliest civilized societies and the development of a civilized world - in short, the first HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION, based on all the available sources and facts.

All this scientific work, especially A, has now outrun the capacity of our administrative staff to handle the materials and results assembled. In the administrative work of the Oriental Institute, there is excellent opportunity for scientific training and experience. This fact makes it possible at one stroke both to meet the necessity of training new recruits for the future maintenance of our science and also to furnish our work with the additional administrative help so

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seriously needed.

The Archives are in great need of two additional indexers (at \$1500 each). The collections of original monuments are in dire need of an executive secretary, who may thus serve as secretary of the Museum (at \$2400); all this group requires a clerk (\$1500), a stenographer (\$1200), and an office boy (\$900), involving a total annual budget of \$9000.00 which ought to be increased to \$10,800 at the end of the first two years in order to increase the salaries of the first five appointees. All of these new appointees excepting the office boy, will be people already possessing or gaining a growing scientific equipment. These posts would therefore serve as a group of fellowships enabling a succession of young men and women to carry on scientific training and research in preparation for a life work in this new field.

For the post of Secretary of the Museum, we already have an able candidate in sight, who will be lost to us unless we can make an ^{offer} ~~effort~~ at an early date.

III. GEOLOGICAL: PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
CAVERNS AND THE RIVER TERRACES OF THE
NILE VALLEY FOR THE RECOVERY OF
EVIDENCES OF HUMAN OCCUPATION
IN GEOLOGICAL AGES.

A related project which we regard as of the highest importance, but which we have thus far not been able to begin for lack of funds, is an exploration of the caverns and the surface geological deposits in the Nile Valley for evidences of pre-historic human occupation. No such sympathetic survey of the Nile Valley river-terraces and caverns has ever been undertaken. It would link up the Nile Valley development of civilized man with the preceding geological ages and with pre-historic Europe, as we have thus far been unable to do. For this purpose, we would need a well trained young surface geologist and a paleontologist, whom we would furnish with the necessary contact with local and native conditions and with the archeological facts for undertaking their investigations.

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would need a well trained young surface geologist and a paleontologist, whom we would
furnish with the necessary contact with local and native conditions and with the
archeological facts for undertaking their investigations.

A year ago last winter, I found two large caverns a day's journey above Luxor, the floors of which are covered with geological rubbish. I found that the natives were already digging into these floor accumulations and undoubtedly finding flint implements which they were selling to tourists. The recent discovery of a Neanderthal man in a cavern overlooking the Sea of Galilee illustrates what the caverns of Egypt ought to reveal. This third enterprise would require \$10,000 a year as illustrated in the accompanying budget.

I am appending a budget covering the proposed new expenditures for the above three purposes for five years:- \$36,500 yearly for the first two years; and \$39,300 yearly for the remaining three years.

An examination of our projected plans and our work for the last six years, especially as set forth in the accompanying brochures, will I hope, make it clear that the desired support of the Oriental Institute offers a unique opportunity for the first effective occupation of a new area of investigation, from which we are assembling for the first time all the recoverable facts regarding human origins, and out of which is growing a new conception of man, based upon this newly available knowledge of the hitherto lost chapters of the human career.

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I am appending a budget covering the proposed new expenditures for the above three purposes for five years: - \$38,500 yearly for the first two years; and \$32,300 yearly for the remaining three years.

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B U D G E T

I.	<u>EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION</u>	<u>Each Year For 2 Yrs.</u>	<u>Each Year For 3 Yrs.</u>
<u>Epigraphers:</u>			
Prof. Wm. F. Edgerton, of Vassar College,			
	Salary	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00
	Traveling Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago,			
	Salary	3,000.00	3,500.00
	Traveling Expenses	500.00	500.00
<u>Draughtsmen:</u>			
Two Italian map draughtsmen from the Egyptian Government Survey Office at \$2,500 each, per yr.			
		5,000.00	5,000.00
<u>Architect:</u>			
	Salary	3,500.00	3,500.00
	Traveling Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
		<hr/> \$17,500.00	<hr/> \$18,500.00
II.	<u>THE ARCHIVES, SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS</u>		
	Secretary of the Museum	2,400.00	3,000.00
	Two Indexers for the Archives \$1500 each	3,000.00	3,600.00
	Clerk	1,500.00	1,800.00
	Stenographer	1,200.00	1,500.00
	Office Boy and incidental help	900.00	900.00
		<hr/> 9,000.00	<hr/> 10,800.00
<u>GEOLOGICAL-PALEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION</u>			
III.			
	Surface-Geologist Salary	3,000.00	3,000.00
	Paleontologist and archaeologist Salary	3,000.00	3,000.00
	Traveling Expenses and Winter Maintenance in Egypt	4,000.00	4,000.00
		<hr/> 10,000.00	<hr/> 10,000.00
	Annual Totals	36,500.00	39,300.00

B U D G E T

<u>EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION</u>		<u>THE ARCHIVES, SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS</u>		<u>GEOLOGICAL-PALAEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION</u>	
<u>Each Year</u>	<u>For 3 Yrs.</u>	<u>Each Year</u>	<u>For 3 Yrs.</u>	<u>Each Year</u>	<u>For 3 Yrs.</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>					
		Prof. Wm. F. Edgerton, of Vassar College,		Secretary of the Museum	
\$4,000.00	\$3,500.00	Salary	\$2,400.00	Two Indexers for the Archives	\$2,800.00
1,000.00	1,666.00	Traveling Expenses	\$2,000.00	Clerk	\$2,800.00
		John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago,	1,500.00	Stenographer	1,800.00
2,500.00	2,000.00	Salary	1,200.00	Office Boy and incidental help	1,500.00
500.00	500.00	Traveling Expenses	900.00		900.00
<u>Draftsmen:</u>					
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5,000.00	5,000.00				
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		Salary	2,500.00		
2,500.00	1,000.00	Traveling Expenses	1,000.00		
1,000.00					
<hr/>	<hr/>				
\$18,500.00	\$17,500.00				
<u>Annual Totals</u>					
10,000.00	10,000.00				
38,300.00	38,500.00				

A NEW AREA OF HUMANISTIC RESEARCH
AND A PLAN FOR BEGINNING
ITS INVESTIGATION

The fact that man possessed the capacity to rise from bestial savagery to civilization at a time when it had never before been done is the greatest fact in the history of the universe as known to us. This amazing new capability disclosed a kind of buoyancy of the human spirit never before displayed in the history of life on our planet. It demonstrated the ability of the creature man to rise.

These facts, fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the life of man, and the life of the individual, are new. The fact that man has issued from the geological ages is a very recent discovery. The fact that he began before the Ice Age to leave a trail of evidence behind him - evidence consisting chiefly of his tools and weapons - is a result of the last half dozen years. The continuity of the human career thus revealed for several hundred thousand years from the stone fist hatchet to the internal combustion engine and radio broadcasting, is a further tremendous fact revealed within the last decade.

Our new knowledge of the real place of man in the history of life on the earth, has thus revealed a new area of research unequalled in importance and unparalleled in promise and extent throughout the whole range of humanistic investigation. In a presidential address before the American Oriental Society, a copy of which accompanies this brief, I have endeavored to suggest the wide range and variety of the problems awaiting us in this field, where the tasks of the historian and the natural scientist overlap. A glance at that address will obviate the necessity of repeating its main conclusions here, but I would like to urge the pressing need of support for work in this new field, to which neither science nor education

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AND A CALL FOR RESEARCH

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 support for work in this new field, to which neither science nor education

have as yet adjusted themselves.

In the first place, this work seriously needs recruits and these cannot be had without a group of liberally paid fellowships, and research assistantships, each to be held by a competent investigator for not less than five years.

In the second place, the research tasks awaiting attention in this field where the materials are fast perishing demand larger staffs, more projects, and organized cooperation between the natural scientists and the Orientalists.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is the only research laboratory organized for the occupation of this new area of investigation. We have organized a number of groups of investigators to attack the outstanding research problems in the field above defined. Thus far, these research projects are:-

1. The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the first such dictionary to include all the known cuneiform documents. The work is in charge of Professor D. D. Luckenbill and its collaborators are the leading cuneiform scholars of America. Its filing cabinets now contain over 500,000 examples of words alphabetically arranged on 5" x 8" cards.

2. The collection, study and publication of the Coffin Texts, the forerunners of the Book of the Dead - religious documents written on the insides of wooden coffins from the 24th to the 18th Century, B. C. The work is in charge of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, the leading British Egyptologist, and a large body of the hitherto uncopied coffins in Cairo and Europe have been copied by a combination of the camera with hand copying. All the museums of the world containing such materials have promised to permit their inclusion in this edition of the earliest known documents disclosing a religion of ethical content.

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3. The Epigraphic Expedition for copying and rescuing from destruction the temple inscriptions of Egypt. Professor H. H. Nelson, until recently head of the History Department in the American University at Beirut, and formerly one of our own students, is Field Director. The expedition occupies its own house at Luxor, and has already recorded a large part of the vast body of inscriptions of the Medinet Habu temple which reveal to us the earliest Europeans in collision with the Orient.

4. The Megiddo (Armageddon) Expedition for the excavation and publication of the buried records of the most famous fortress city of the early Oriental world. Dr. Clarence S. Fisher is Field Director, aided by Mr. D. F. Higgins, one of our own former students, as Assistant Field Director.

5. The Archives, an encyclopedic organization of the available sources and materials in an extensive card catalogue by a trained librarian. It is simply a properly organized subject index, indispensable to a full command of the materials.

6. The Collection and Publication of the Animal Tales of Kalila and Dimna, the ancestors of Animal Fables and of our own Uncle Remus stories.

Much other work has been done by the Oriental Institute and two volumes of its researches are already out. This brief is accompanied by three copies of a printed report on the first three years' work. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: A Beginning and a Program.)

These research projects now actively in operation - three in America and three in the Near East - are the substance of an organization administered by a director, an executive secretary, and a group of assistants. Together with the staffs attached to the various projects, the personnel of the Oriental Institute now comprises some twenty-six people, excluding native helpers in the Orient, and its annual budget amounts to

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\$93,000.00. This already existent machine offers far-reaching possibilities and an unprecedented opportunity in humanistic research.

With the exception of No. 6, all of the above projects seriously need additional help, especially No. 3, and there are additional projects which are pressingly necessary.

I. THE EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

With regard to the Epigraphic Expedition (no. 3), we are saving the perishing records on the walls of the Egyptian temples faster than it has ever been done before, by a combination of the camera with the draughtsman.

The modern photographic enlarging apparatus enables us to dispense with the slow and awkward large-sized field cameras of the past. We can photograph an entire temple very rapidly on small 5" x 7" negatives. Our elaborate field darkroom is now equipped to furnish very rapidly large prints from such negatives, even 30" x 40", if necessary. These enlarged prints are then pinned to a drawing-board and carried to the original temple wall, and in the presence of the original inscription, the epigrapher is able to enter upon the photograph all broken, weathered, or otherwise doubtful, signs or words in ink, directly on the enlarged print or on transparent paper laid over it. All perfectly clear passages are inked in by a draughtsman not knowing Egyptian, with waterproof India ink. The draughtsman also enters the epigrapher's readings of the doubtful signs, etc., above mentioned, in the same way. The enlarged print thus traced in ink is then passed back to the darkroom where the photograph is entirely bleached out in a chemical bath, leaving only the pure black India ink facsimile of the inscription on heavy white paper. This facsimile India ink drawing can then be handed to the photo-engraver for making the engraved plate, which is to go into the printing press when the published volumes of the entire temple are issued.

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This method, which is based upon many years' experience in such epigraphic field work, has worked admirably during the first year's practical application at Luxor. We have, however, learned that a good photographer rapidly outstrips the epigrapher and the draughtsman. In the course of the first season's work, the photographer has completed his work on over three-quarters of the Medinet Habu Temple, and accumulated a body of photographs which the epigrapher and the draughtsman will require several seasons to finish with the complete India ink tracings ready for the photo-engraver. We therefore very pressingly need two additional epigraphers and two additional draughtsmen. Even with the staff so increased, the photographer will keep far in advance of the epigraphic and draughting work.

Besides these four men, we very much need an architect to prepare full architectural drawings of the temple so that our publication of the entire monument as a human document, both as regards the annals which cover its walls and the architecture from which our own has drawn so much, shall be entirely complete. I enclose a budget covering the addition of these five men to the Luxor staff. The two men whom I have in view as epigraphers are the following:

(1) Professor William F. Edgerton, now Assistant Professor in Vassar College. Professor Edgerton is a brother of Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit of the University of Pennsylvania. He is one of our own fellows and a well trained orientalist. Teaching sixteen hours a week in an under-graduate college means, of course, that he is lost to science. We need him as Assistant Field Director of the Luxor Expedition at a salary of \$3500 a year, and \$1000 for traveling expenses.

(2) Mr. John A. Wilson, a graduate of Princeton and for three years an instructor in the American University of Beirut - an experience which has

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- (2) Mr. John A. Wilson, a Graduate of Princeton and for three years
 an instructor in the American University of Beirut - an experience which has

familiarized him with the Orient. He is just completing his work for a doctor's degree with us, is very anxious to go on and devote his life to research work in this field, and has no position in view. He is a man of a high grade of ability and is securing an excellent equipment. We need him as research fellow on the Luxor Expedition, at a salary of \$3000, with \$500 a year as traveling expenses.

Both of these men should be promoted at the end of two years, and their salaries increased at least \$500 each.

The two draughtsmen can be recruited from the ranks of the Italian map-draughtsmen now being discharged from the Egyptian Survey Office by the nationalists; and this opportunity of their dismissal from Egyptian service is an unusually good one for securing their services.

There are several candidates available for the architectural post, but I have in mind especially a young Englishman named Alistair Campbell.

II. THE ARCHIVES: SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION
AND NEW RECRUITS

The Archives (Project No. 5 above) interlock with all our projects. They are an effort to index all our available sources, old and new, and thus to create an encyclopedic card index both of our own new materials and results, and also of all other existent documents and monuments, published or otherwise. Properly developed, the Archives are an indispensable stage leading to our crowning result.

The work of the Oriental Institute falls into three stages:

A. The collection of original materials, whether in copies, facsimiles, or original monuments. (Armageddon Project, Luxor Project, Coffin Text Project.)

B. Study and Analysis: (1) of original materials, their indexing and publication; (2) of all published documents, monuments, and materials.

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Both of these men should be promoted at the end of two years, and their salaries increased at least \$500 each.

The two draftsmen can be recruited from the ranks of the Indian map-draftsmen now being discharged from the Egyptian Survey Office by the Nationalists; and this opportunity of their dismissal from Egyptian service is an unusually good one for securing their services.

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II. THE ARCHIVES: SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE RECORDS

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their indexing and incorporation into the whole body of available fact. (The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the Archives, Etc.)

C. Final reconstruction of all such organized and indexed results in a consecutive presentation of man's career from the emergence of physical man in the geological ages to the rise of the earliest civilized societies and the development of a civilized world - in short, the first HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION, based on all the available sources and facts.

All this scientific work, especially A, has now outrun the capacity of our administrative staff to handle the materials and results assembled. In the administrative work of the Oriental Institute, there is excellent opportunity for scientific training and experience. This fact makes it possible at one stroke both to meet the necessity of training new recruits for the future maintenance of our science and also to furnish our work with the additional administrative help so seriously needed.

The Archives are in great need of two additional indexers (at \$1500 each). The collections of original monuments are in dire need of an executive secretary, who may thus serve as secretary of the Museum (at \$2400); all this group requires a clerk (\$1500), a stenographer (\$1200), and an office boy (\$900), involving a total annual budget of \$9000.00 which ought to be increased to \$10,800 at the end of the first two years in order to increase the salaries of the first five appointees. All of these new appointees excepting the office boy, will be people already possessing or gaining a growing scientific equipment. These posts would therefore serve as a group of fellowships enabling a succession of young men and women to carry on scientific training and research in preparation for a life work in this new field.

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III. GEOLOGICAL: PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
CAVERNS AND THE RIVER TERRACES OF THE
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A related project which we regard as of the highest importance, but which we have thus far not been able to begin for lack of funds, is an exploration of the caverns and the surface geological deposits in the Nile Valley for evidences of pre-historic human occupation. No such systematic survey of the Nile Valley river-terraces and caverns has ever been undertaken. It would link up the Nile Valley development of civilized man with the preceding geological ages and with pre-historic Europe, as we have thus far been unable to do. For this purpose, we would need a well trained young surface geologist and a paleontologist, whom we would furnish with the necessary contact with local and native conditions and with the archeological facts for undertaking their investigations.

A year ago last winter, I found two large caverns a day's journey above Luxor, the floors of which are covered with geological rubbish. I found that the natives were already digging into these floor accumulations and undoubtedly finding flint implements which they are selling to tourists. The recent discovery of a Neanderthal man in a cavern overlooking the Sea of Galilee illustrates what the caverns of Egypt ought to reveal. This third enterprise would require \$10,000 a year as indicated in the accompanying budget.

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 unique opportunity for the first effective occupation of a new area of in-
 vestigation, from which we are assembling for the first time all the recover-
 able facts regarding human origins, and out of which is growing a new conception
 of man, based upon this newly available knowledge of the hitherto lost chapters
 of the human career.

B U D G E T

I.	<u>EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION</u>	<u>Each Year for 2 Yrs.</u>	<u>Each Year For 3 Yrs.</u>
<u>Epigraphers:</u>			
Prof. Wm. F. Edgerton, of Vassar College,			
Salary	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00	
Traveling Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	
John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago,			
Salary	3,000.00	3,500.00	
Traveling Expenses	500.00	500.00	
 <u>Draughtsmen:</u>			
Two Italian map draughtsmen from the Egyptian Government Survey Office at \$2,500 each, per yr.	5,000.00	5,000.00	
 <u>Architect:</u>			
Salary	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Traveling Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	\$17,500.00	\$18,500.00	
 II. <u>THE ARCHIVES. SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS</u>			
Secretary of the Museum	2,400.00	3,000.00	
Two Indexers for the Archives \$1500 each	3,000.00	3,600.00	
Clerk	1,500.00	1,800.00	
Stenographer	1,200.00	1,500.00	
Office Boy and incidental help	900.00	900.00	
	9,000.00	10,800.00	
 III. <u>GEOLOGICAL-PALEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION</u>			
Surface-Geologist Salary	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Paleontologist & archaeologist "	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Traveling Expenses & Winter Maintenance in Egypt	4,000.00	4,000.00	
	10,000.00	10,000.00	
 Annual Totals	 36,500.00	 39,300.00	

BUDGET

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

<u>Each Year</u>	<u>Each Year</u>	
<u>For 3 Yrs.</u>	<u>For 3 Yrs.</u>	
		<u>Professors:</u>
		Prof. Dr. R. H. Wharton, of Vassar College,
2,000.00	2,000.00	Salary
1,000.00	1,000.00	Traveling Expenses
		John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago,
2,000.00	2,000.00	Salary
500.00	500.00	Traveling Expenses
		<u>Practitioner:</u>
		Two Italian map draftsmen from the Egyptian
		Government Survey Office at 2,500 each,
5,000.00	5,000.00	Per yr.
		<u>Architect:</u>
		Salary
2,500.00	2,500.00	Traveling Expenses
1,000.00	1,000.00	
<u>18,500.00</u>	<u>17,500.00</u>	

THE ARCHIVES, SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE HERBARIUM

		<u>Secretary of the Herbarium</u>
2,000.00	2,000.00	Two Indexers for the Archives 1800 each
2,500.00	2,000.00	Chief
1,500.00	1,500.00	Steno-grapher
1,500.00	1,500.00	Office boy and incidental help
900.00	900.00	
<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>9,000.00</u>	

GEOLOGICAL-PALAEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

		<u>Palaeontologist & Geologist</u>
2,000.00	2,000.00	Salary
2,000.00	2,000.00	Traveling Expenses & other maintenance
4,000.00	4,000.00	in Egypt
<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	
<u>28,500.00</u>	<u>26,500.00</u>	<u>Annual Totals</u>

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MEMORANDUM

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

From J. H. Breasted

General Grant was the first of the great leaders of the Civil war to discern that East and West together formed one great front. We need some such sweeping and penetrating glimpses in university development at the present day. It is the lack of such breadth on the humanistic side, and of historical mindedness among the natural scientists, which have produced the modern cleavage between the natural sciences and the so-called humanities. Insofar as the natural sciences deal with historical sequences, as do astronomy, geology or paleontology, they are simply investigating earlier stages of the same process with which the historian of man is concerned. Similarly, and with equally unfortunate results, the exigencies of teaching have resulted in cutting up, sometimes into three or even four segments, an ancient or even a modern culture, which should be studied as a whole. The Greek language is taught by one department, Greek history and political development by another, Greek art by a third, and Greek thought perhaps by a fourth. The inevitable result is isolation of effort and mutilation of that symmetrical development of Greek civilization, a vision of which as a whole should be in the mind of every investigator working in the field of Greek culture. It is obvious that the students who hear such courses on these various subjects never piece together the fragments which they carry away.

From no merit of its own, but solely as a result of financial considerations in a university budget, the oriental civilizations as represented by the Department of Oriental Languages have escaped this

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kind of dissection and mutilation. If any courses on ancient oriental history were to be given they had to be given by members of the Department. The same was true of art, literature and thought. The result has been striking and doubtless important. While it still continues to teach oriental languages, the Department has been essentially transformed into an agency for the study of a whole group of ancient civilizations, and every one of these civilizations has been studied as a whole. It has been the effort of the Department, furthermore, to correlate this group of civilizations into a great oriental culture complex, or, to alter the figure, into a unified stream of onflowing human development which later passed over into Europe. We have gained conceptions of man advancing, not only nationally, but as a whole, a kind of progress of humanity, and this coalescence of a whole group of ancient cultures has been a process which has taken place, not only in our own minds, but has been discernible as a historical process actually going on in the ancient world, which, having passed through one oriental empire after another, culminated in the vast organization of the Roman Empire.

A gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1919, enabled the Trustees to approve the organization of the Oriental Institute. A new stage of our departmental development then began. The members of the Department were mobilized and transformed into a research staff. They were augmented by a considerable group of editors, field directors, and research assistants, not members of the Department, nor having any teaching duties. The various staffs now number forty-three people and are carrying on a series of ten or twelve leading research project, six of which are operating in the ancient Near East, although the Oriental Institute has its administrative center on the campus of the University of Chicago.

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Method and purpose are inseparably bound together in this organization. Our method involves a series of stages: first, by actual excavation, exploration, or other operations on the spot, to find and recover ancient and hitherto unknown original sources; second, to preserve such sources in adequate copies and fac-similes; third, to study these sources individually and then in their relations with each other. These three stages lead directly to the realization of our purpose, which is to touch man at the earliest discernible point in his career as he emerges from the geological ages, and to follow him through successive stages of advancement, like the appearance of written documents, the emergence of the earliest civilized societies, and the creation of a whole series of great civilizations upon which the later civilized development of Europe was built up. It is intended that these researches shall contribute to the understanding of human life by furnishing a fuller knowledge of the stages and processes of the long development by which we have become what we are. Eventually the work of the Oriental Institute will culminate in a history of civilization which shall reach backward to the earliest stages of human development and forward to the better known epochs of European history.

One of the most inspiring and instructive things in the short history of the Oriental Institute has been the influence which it has exerted upon the younger members of the staff who have been attached often in a merely clerical capacity. These young people, associating from day to day with the scientific assistants, have gradually gained an interest in the subject matter of the researches going on, and they have undertaken, on their own desire, to equip themselves professionally for the continuance of such studies. The funds and research projects of the Institute have furnished posts for such young people and our researches are manned to no small extent with young doctors and other students of our own department.

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This experience of the last few years is in very marked contrast with the earlier history of the Department of Oriental Languages. The older men in this department are now surrounded with an eager group of young investigators, whereas we used to work with very scanty numbers and with no hope that we could ever supply such young students as we had, with posts which would furnish them living salaries.

In preparing plans for the general development of humanistic studies at the University of Chicago, the experience of the Department of Oriental Languages and the Oriental Institute may be instructive. A number of obvious conclusions stand forth at once. We cannot develop the work of the humanistic departments in any university by setting up a random list of research projects, as might be done, for example, in Greek civilization, if the Department of Greek were to begin researches in language, the Department of History investigations in the Greek wars, and the Department of Art, a study of the architecture of the Parthenon. Obvious as these remarks may be they serve to disengage more clearly the fundamental question which must be answered before successful plans for the development of humanistic studies in a great university can be draughted. This fundamental question is as follows: What, in general terms, or in a single comprehensive term, is the subject matter of humanistic research? And if this question cannot be answered in terms that may be reflected in an effective and practical organization, are we then condemned to such a series of disconnected researches as those just suggested in the field of Greek culture?

It seems to the writer that the backbone of humanistic studies in a great university must necessarily be the history of man, and a program of research in the humanistic field must be based upon a recognition of this fact.

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It seems to the writer that the backbone of humanistic studies in a great university must necessarily be the history of man, and a program of research in the humanistic field must be based upon a recognition of this fact.

Granting that the historical development of man is the backbone of any organization of humanistic studies, we are thereupon confronted with the further question: What are the outstanding elements of progress and development in the human career which demand investigation? This question was long ago decided by the traditional historians in their acceptance of constitutional and political development as the real substance of human history, and every one recalls Freeman's definition of history as "past politics." It is obvious that this absurdly insufficient point of view has long been abandoned.

If we look about us today and glance back across the last three centuries, there is one outstanding development which has transformed human life, and has done so more fundamentally than any other force that has ever operated in human history. This transforming power has been man's growing command of natural forces, gained by advances in natural sciences. This revolution, which has given mankind a power such as even the present generation could never have foreseen, is the greatest subject in the study of history. The development of the mind of man as evidenced in this growing control of natural forces is the transcendent thing in the human career. In view of the fact, however, that the subject matter of natural science is so far removed from the field of the traditional historian, he has failed to discern that the history of science, nevertheless falls within the domain of the historian. No good history of science, whether ancient or modern, exists; for the simple reason that this field has been almost entirely ignored by the historians and has excited little interest on the part of the natural scientists themselves.

The history of science, furthermore, involves us in a study and consideration of the resulting fundamental changes in human life,-- intellectual, social, industrial, commercial, economic, hygienic, medical,--

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changes which penetrate deep into the whole structure of man's life, and have grown directly out of man's new knowledge of nature.

It will be seen, then, that in organizing humanistic research in any great university the core of the organization must inevitably be the study of history, and the chief substance of that study must eventually be made the investigation of the history of science. As a matter of practical organization, a Historical Institute at the University of Chicago under the right kind of a director might undertake a carefully organized series of researches in the history of science from the time of Aristotle to the present day. A long line of researches devoted to special periods and peoples might be articulated with the general plan. The later stages of these investigations would unavoidably be involved in the important changes in human society to which we have referred above, as having resulted from advances in science; such things as the Industrial Revolution, rapid transit and the rapid transmission of information.

It is obvious that the plans and announcements of such an institute must be, not only scientifically sound, but also of a character which will effectively appeal to modern practical men as worthy of financial support. The Historical Institute might expect wide spread public interest in response to an announcement of its purpose to produce a great History of Science, while the fact that its plans included full consideration of all the modern social implications of the advance of science would appeal strongly to practical men.

Parallel with this series of researches in the History of Science there should be placed another such series concerned with the investigation of the development of the human mind, the unfolding spirit of man. This series of researches would employ the philosophers and psychologists on the one hand, and the students of art, architecture, and

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literature on the other. While the researches of the Historical Institute might well be devoted chiefly to the History of Science, the other institute would include all manifestations of the human spirit, the expanding life of man as a whole.

Here again we might expect increased educational power, and a warm popular response to an announcement that an institute would be organized at the University of Chicago for a study of the history of the mind of man. Not least among the consequences of such a plan would be the resurrection of our almost defunct Art Department, which might become the leading Department of the History of Art in the country.

It will be seen that this memorandum is suggesting the organization of at least two humanistic institutes, both of which are to do their work in the historical spirit. One might be termed the Historical Institute, it being understood that it would be chiefly occupied with researches contributory to a history of science; the other might be called the "Humanistic Institute," its researches to be concerned especially with the spiritual development of man as suggested above.

Both of these institutes would include in their organization some of the members of the language departments, and the later phases of the history of science, as already noted above, would involve the services of students in the other social sciences, economics, sociology, political science, etc. The organizations could easily be so planned and so announced that other departments need not feel that they were being ignored or sacrificed for the development of the History Department. It might be useful to organize a third institute which could be called the Social Institute, the work of which would be the investigation of man's present day behavior, his attempts at social control, his governmental and social problems, and all those organized efforts of humanity for social understanding or betterment.

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Some of the practical implications involved in the above suggestions should be noted in conclusion. In the first place the personell requirements would involve a large increase in budget expenses. Each institute would obviously be under a director, while under him a ripe and experienced investigator with some administrative ability should be given charge of each major research project. It would be necessary to leave these leaders entirely free from all teaching duties. Each of these men should be able to select a group of junior investigators and should have the disposition of a sufficient budget to enable them from time to time to draw in promising graduate students as neophytes in the institute staffs, or even to employ in semi-clerical tasks more mature undergraduates who may eventually be interested to adopt a research career.

In planning a new history building, there should be included rooms and offices and practical arrangements for historical research, with dark rooms and a photostat equipment for the duplication of manuscripts. Sub-staffs and extensive filing rooms for the encyclopedic organization of card catalogues covering whole areas of research would necessarily be available; involving modern filing furniture for photographs of manuscripts, and the filing of large bodies of documents. Eventually each institute would need its own building.

The budget should include liberal sums for travelling expenses so that members of the institutes might go to Europe whenever necessary for study in European libraries and other institutes, or even for temporary residence in Europe for the purpose of studying social or scientific developments at first hand.

The work of all these institutes should be given a voice; at frequest intervals it should issue attractively illustrated bulletins, announcing plans, progress or results. These bulletins should be made interesting reading for the average man, and they should gradually con-

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These publishing activities of the institutes would require a special editorial office and the entire time of an editor with a secretary of two, and a group of stenographers. A liberal budget for this work, and especially to furnish subventions for publications not commercially feasible, should be provided. These arrangements, together with the publications of the Oriental Institute, already provided for, would doubtless involve some expansion of our present University Press.

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12/22/06

MEMORANDUM

from JAB ^{revised}
GU

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

General Grant was the first of the great leaders of the Civil war to discern that East and West together formed one great front. We need some such sweeping and penetrating glimpses in university development at the present day. It is the lack of such breadth on the humanistic side, and of historical mindedness among the natural scientists, which have produced the modern cleavage between the natural sciences and the so-called humanities. Insofar as the natural sciences deal with historical sequences, as do astronomy, geology or paleontology, they are simply investigating earlier stages of the same process with which the historian of man is concerned. Similarly, and with equally unfortunate results, the exigencies of teaching have resulted in cutting up, sometimes into three or even four segments, an ancient or even a modern culture, which should be studied as a whole. The Greek language is taught by one department, Greek history and political development by another, Greek art by a third, and Greek thought perhaps by a fourth. The inevitable result is isolation of effort and mutilation of that symmetrical development of Greek civilization, a vision of which as a whole should be in the mind of every investigator working in the field of Greek culture. It is obvious that the students who hear such courses on these various subjects never piece together the fragments which they carry away.

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have escaped this kind of dissection and mutilation. If any courses on ancient oriental history were to be given they had to be given by members of the Department. The same was true of art, literature and thought. The result has been striking and doubtless important. While it still continues to teach oriental languages, the Department has been essentially transformed into an agency for the study of a whole group of ancient civilizations, and every one of these civilizations has been studied as a whole. It has been the effort of the Department, furthermore, to correlate this group of civilizations into a great oriental culture complex, or, to alter the figure, into a unified stream of onflowing human development which later passed over into Europe. We have gained conceptions of man advancing, not only nationally but as a whole, a kind of progress of humanity, and this coalescence of a whole group of ancient cultures has been a process which has taken place, not only in our own minds, but has been discernible as a historical process actually going on in the ancient world, which, having passed through one oriental empire after another, culminated in the vast organization of the Roman Empire.

*forming
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A gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1919, enabled the Trustees to approve the organization of the Oriental Institute. A new stage of our departmental development then began. The members of the Department were mobilized and transformed into a research staff. They were augmented by a considerable group of editors, field directors, and research assistants, not members of the Department, nor having any teaching duties. The various staffs now number forty-three people and are carrying on a series of ten or twelve leading research projects, six of which are operating in the ancient Near East, although the

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Oriental Institute has its administrative center on the campus of the University of Chicago.

Method and purpose are inseparably bound together in this organization. Our method involves a series of stages: first, by actual excavation, exploration, or other operations on the spot, to find and recover ancient and hitherto unknown original sources; second, to preserve such sources in adequate copies and fac-similes; third, to study these sources individually and then in their relations with each other. These three stages lead directly to the realization of our purpose, which is to touch man at the earliest discernible point in his career as he emerges from the geological ages, and to follow him through successive stages of advancement, like the appearance of written documents, the emergence of the earliest civilized societies, and the creation of a whole series of great civilizations upon which the later civilized development of Europe was built up. It is intended that these researches shall contribute to the understanding of human life by furnishing a fuller knowledge of the stages and processes of the long development by which we have become what we are. Eventually the work of the Oriental Institute will culminate in a history of civilization which shall reach backward to the earliest stages of human development and forward to the better known epochs of European history.

One of the most inspiring and instructive things in the short history of the Oriental Institute has been the influence which it has exerted upon the younger members of the staff who have been attached often in a merely clerical capacity. These young people, associating from day to day with the scientific assistants, have gradually gained an interest in the subject matter of the researches going on, and they have undertaken, on their own desire, to equip themselves professionally

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for the continuance of such studies. The funds and research projects of the Institute have furnished posts for such young people and our researches are manned to no small extent with young doctors and other students of our own department. This experience of the last few years is in very marked contrast with the earlier history of the Department of Oriental Languages. The older men in this department are now surrounded with an eager group of young investigators, whereas we used to work with very scanty numbers and with no hope that we could ever supply such young students as we had, with posts which would furnish them living salaries.

In preparing plans for the general development of humanistic studies at the University of Chicago, the experience of the Department of Oriental Languages and the Oriental Institute may be instructive. A number of obvious conclusions stand forth at once. We cannot develop the work of the humanistic departments in any university by setting up a random list of research projects, as might be done, for example, in Greek civilization, if the Department of Greek were to begin researches in language, the Department of History investigations in the Greek wars, and the Department of Art, a study of the architecture of the Parthenon. Obvious as these remarks may be they serve to disengage more clearly the fundamental question which must be answered before successful plans for the development of humanistic studies in a great university can be draughted. This fundamental question is as follows: What, in general terms, or in a single comprehensive term, is the subject matter of humanistic research? And if this question cannot be answered in terms that may be reflected in an effective and practical organization, are we then condemned to such a series of disconnected researches as those just suggested in the field of Greek culture?

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It seems to the writer that the backbone of humanistic studies in a great university must necessarily be the history of man, and a program of research in the humanistic field must be based upon a recognition of this fact.

Granting that the historical development of man is the backbone of any organization of humanistic studies, we are thereupon confronted with the further question: What are the outstanding elements of progress and development in the human career which demand investigation? This question was long ago decided by the traditional historians in their acceptance of constitutional and political development as the real substance of human history, and every one recalls Freeman's definition of history as "past politics". It is obvious that this absurdly insufficient point of view has long been abandoned.

If we look about us today and glance back across the last three centuries, there is one outstanding development which has transformed human life, and has done so more fundamentally than any other force that has ever operated in human history. This transforming power has been man's growing command of natural forces, gained by advances in natural science. This revolution, which has given mankind a power such as even the present generation could never have foreseen, is the greatest subject in the study of history. The development of the mind of man as evidenced in this growing control of natural forces is the transcendent thing in the human career. In view of the fact, however, that the subject matter of natural science is so far removed from the field of the traditional historian, he has failed to discern that the history of science, nevertheless falls within the domain of the historian. No good history of science, whether ancient or modern,

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exists; for the simple reason that this field has been almost entirely ignored by the historians and has excited little interest on the part of the natural scientists themselves.

The history of science, furthermore, involves us in a study and consideration of the resulting fundamental changes in human life,-- intellectual, social, industrial, commercial, economic, hygienic, medical,-- changes which penetrate deep into the whole structure of man's life, and have grown directly out of man's new knowledge of nature.

It will be seen, then, that in organizing humanistic research in any great university the core of the organization must inevitably be the study of history, and the chief substance of that study must eventually be made the investigation of the history of science. As a matter of practical organization, a Historical Institute at the University of Chicago under the right kind of a director might undertake a carefully organized series of researches in the history of science from the time of Aristotle to the present day. A long line of researches devoted to special periods and peoples might be articulated with the general plan. The later stages of these investigations would unavoidably be involved in the important changes in human society to which we have referred above, as having resulted from advances in science; such things as the Industrial Revolution, rapid transit and the rapid transmission of information.

It is obvious that the plans and announcements of such an institute must be, not only scientifically sound, but also of a character which will effectively appeal to modern practical men as worthy of financial support. The Historical Institute might expect wide spread public interest in response to an announcement of its purpose to produce a great History of Science, while the fact that its plans included

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full consideration of all the modern social implications of the advance of science would appeal strongly to practical men.

Parallel with this series of researches in the History of Science there should be placed another such series concerned with the investigation of the development of the human mind, the unfolding spirit of man. This series of researches would employ the philosophers and psychologists on the one hand, and the students of art, architecture, and literature on the other. While the researches of the Historical Institute might well be devoted chiefly to the History of Science, the other institute would include all manifestations of the human spirit, the expanding life of man as a whole.

Here again we might expect increased educational power, and a warm popular response to an announcement that an institute would be organized at the University of Chicago for a study of the history of the mind of man. Not least among the consequences of such a plan would be the resurrection of our almost defunct Art Department, which might become the leading Department of the History of Art in the country.

It will be seen that this memorandum is suggesting the organization of at least two humanistic institutes, both of which are to do their work in the historical spirit. One might be termed the Historical Institute, it being understood that it would be chiefly occupied with researches contributory to a history of science; the other might be called the "Humanistic Institute", its researches to be concerned especially with the spiritual development of man as suggested above.

Both of these institutes would include in their organization some of the members of the language departments, and the later phases of the history of science, as already noted above, would involve the

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services of students in the other social sciences, economics, sociology, political science, etc. The organizations could easily be so planned and so announced that other departments need not feel that they were being ignored or sacrificed for the development of the History Department. It might be useful to organize a third institute which could be called the Social Institute, the work of which would be the investigation of man's present day behavior, his attempts at social control, his governmental and social problems, and all those organized efforts of humanity for social understanding or betterment.

Some of the practical implications involved in the above suggestions should be noted in conclusion. In the first place the personell requirements would involve a large increase in budget expenses. Each institute would obviously be under a director, while under him a ripe and experienced investigator with some administrative ability should be given charge of each major research project. It would be necessary to leave these leaders entirely free from all teaching duties. Each of these men should be able to select a group of junior investigators and should have the disposition of a sufficient budget to enable them from time to time to draw in promising graduate students as neophytes in the institute staffs, or even to employ in semi-clerical tasks more mature undergraduates who may eventually be interested to adopt a research career.

In planning a new history building, there should be included rooms and offices and practical arrangements for historical research, with dark rooms and a photostat equipment for the duplication of manuscripts. Sub-staffs and extensive filing rooms for the encyclopedic organization of card catalogues covering whole areas of research

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would necessarily be available; involving modern filing furniture for photographs of manuscripts, and the filing of large bodies of documents. Eventually each institute would need its own building.

The budget should include liberal sums for travelling expenses so that members of the institutes might go to Europe whenever necessary for study in European libraries and other institutes, or even for temporary residence in Europe for the purpose of studying social or scientific developments at first hand.

The work of all these institutes should be given a voice; at frequent intervals it should issue attractively illustrated bulletins, announcing plans, progress or results. These bulletins should be made interesting reading for the average man, and they should gradually contribute to build up a real and permanent bond of interest and sympathy between the public and the University. The sources, documents, investigations and results, in technical form, should of course also be published in full.

These publishing activities of the institutes would require a special editorial office and the entire time of an editor with a secretary or two, and a group of stenographers. A liberal budget for this work, and especially to furnish subventions for publications not commercially feasible, should be provided. These arrangements, together with the publications of the Oriental Institute, already provided for, would doubtless involve some expansion of our present University Press.

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