

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject *Burton, Ernest De Witt*

File No.

Regarding

Date

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Name or Subject *Harper Letters*

File No.

"Tuesday" 1892
June 3 1894
" 12 "
July 6 "
August 19 "
June 28 "

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



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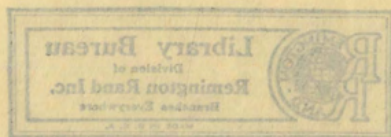
Name or Subject *Bunker, Ernest R. Pitt* File No.

Regarding Date

SEE

Name or Subject *Harper letter* File No.

"Sunday" 1892
June 3 1894
" 12
" 6
August 19
June 28



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The cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE".

Burton

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

Fw 6

To the Parents and Guardians
of Undergraduate Students in
The University of Chicago

Dear Friends

I am writing this as a personal letter to each of you with the desire to promote cordial relations and effective co-operation between the University and the homes from which its students come. The home and the school are among the most important of the factors that enter into the process of education.

Parents give to their children the opportunity of studying at the University in order to enable them to fill positions of greater usefulness and honor in life. The University in receiving them is actively and profoundly concerned not only for the scholarly attainments of students, but also for their moral character. It maintains several agencies expressly for the purpose of developing high ideals. It desires its students to know that it expects from them temperance, honesty, cleanness of life, honorable dealings in athletics, and public spirit in university and civic affairs. These moral achievements are as indispensable to the approval of the University as are scholarly attainments.

In a small college practically the whole life of the student during term time is spent in the atmosphere of the college. The case is quite different with the students of a university in a city. In such an institution many students spend only a portion of each day or week at the university. They bring to the university the standards and convictions which have been established at home, and they carry to the home the ideals of which they become conscious at the university. The University recognizes its responsibility in this constant interchange and invites the co-operation of the home in making it beneficial in both directions. It is eager to help to make the student's contribution to the home life the best possible. It welcomes all the aid which the home can give to the maintenance of high ideals in the college.

The University desires that religion shall be an ennobling influence in the life of every student. It cannot and does not insist on

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

To the Parents and Guardians
of Undergraduate Students in
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In a small college practically the whole life of the student during term time is spent in the atmosphere of the college. The case is quite different with the students of a university in a city. In such an institution many students spend only a portion of each day at work at the university. They bring to the university the interests and ambitions which have been established at home, and they carry to the home the ideals of which they become conscious at the university. The University recognizes these responsibilities in its constant intercourse and desires the cooperation of the home in making its best contribution to the education of the student. It is eager to help to make the student's contribution to the home as the best possible. It welcomes all the ideas and suggestions to the main framework of high standards in the college.

The University desires that relations shall be as cordial as possible in the life of every student. It cannot and does not desire to

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

-2-

any one creed to the exclusion of others, recognizing that each student must discover and follow the type of religious devotion which will be most honestly fruitful in his life. But it earnestly covets the reinforcement by the home of its conviction that sincere religion is a vital element of life.

Encouraging thoughtfulness, and recognizing the personal responsibility of the student for his convictions and conduct, the University recognizes also the necessity of law, of respect for it, and of obedience to it. It believes that this attitude is essential to good citizenship and to sound character. It pledges itself not to break down by its influence the respect for law which the home inculcates and earnestly invites the co-operation of the home in developing it.

It is our ambition to make the University a place of happiness, and college days a time of joy. Physical exercise, sports, entertainments, companionship, all have their place in college life. But its purpose is nevertheless a serious one. If a boy or girl goes to college with no higher aim than to spend four years in an agreeable social atmosphere, aimlessness and frivolity are almost inevitable. The true end of a college education is to equip men and women with the knowledge and the good judgment and the social habits which make them capable of leadership and good citizenship. In the task of cultivating a recognition of this fact, the University needs again the co-operation of the home and seeks to give such co-operation to the home.

In short, we are partners in a common enterprise, that of the training of young men and women in openness of mind and love of truth, the inculcation of right ideals, the development of them into personalities capable of the largest participation in the real good of life, and the largest service to society. To the achievement of these results in the largest possible measure, the University pledges its efforts, and invites the hearty co-operation of the parents of all its students.

Very truly yours,

Ernest S. Burton
President.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

-2-

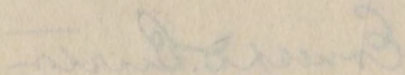
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Very truly yours,


President

having taught the Elements of Greek in any regular way myself I should much prefer to let the book lie in salt longer than I could do in this case. Finally it would somewhat seriously interfere with work which just at this time I ought to do in order to make the year abroad profitable to myself. I mean that having lost the summer this illness it is very important that I bear hard on German for the next three months in order that the value of the whole year may not be seriously marred. Perhaps I ought not to let this weigh with me. And if it stood quite alone, and especially if you were entirely unable to turn to anyone else to take my place, it ought perhaps to be set aside. As it is, however, I am decided in the opinion that if you are willing to release me, it is by all means best for the interests of both that I accept the release.

Pardon this long recital of personal history. It has seemed necessary as an explanation of my course in the matter. Once more let me express my sincere regret that your kindness in offering me the opportunity of writing the

Härtelstrasse 6. I. l.

Leipzig, Germany Oct 8. 1887.

Professor William R. Harper, Ph.D.

My Dear Sir,

I regret greatly the necessity of writing the answer that I must write in reply to your favor of Sept 26th. I cannot write the book within the time you mention. I very greatly dislike to write this not only because I should have been glad on my own account to write the book, but also and more especially because I dislike to give up doing what I have promised to do, and yet more because I fear that the course I have seemed compelled to pursue has been the cause of serious inconvenience to you.

I assure you that while I have been so long silent, it has not been because I have forgotten that I was to write the book.

Though bearing it constantly in mind, I found it quite impossible to do anything before I left home in June. I had all I could do to get through the year. On shipboard I was too sick to read, to say nothing of writing. About a week after I reached England I was taken ill with pneumonia. Tho' the attack was not severe at the outset I was very slow in recovering from it. Indeed it was nearly the end of August before I was able to leave England for the Continent, and up to that time I had been unable to do any serious work. Though much better when I left England, yet the journey to Leipzig taken by easy stages so reduced my strength that for a little time after I arrived here ^{about the} ~~early~~ ^{1st} September I feared that I should have to give up all hope of study for some time and go farther South as my English physician had told me I might have to do. For a month, however, I have been improving in

health and fully expect to be able to do some work this Winter, tho' not my usual amount. Two different questions need answer here. Why have I not informed you before that I could not write the book? Because I did not understand - had forgotten if you told me that the book must be ready as early as January or February; and because I had a very strong reluctance to throw up any task that I had once undertaken, or promised to undertake. Several times I have been on the point of writing you but the hope of soon being ⁱⁿ better health has deterred me. Why can I not at once take hold and push the book through by January or February? This might possibly be done. But I am quite sure it is not best to undertake it. While I confidently expect to be well this Autumn, it is not best for you to trust a man who has already disappointed you so often. Then not

As I will be coming will enough to work again, I had made a plan in which I hoped to finish the book by April & then carrying it along with other work.

book has resulted in nothing but delay and disappointment. I earnestly hope that you may be more fortunate in your next selection.

Mr. Burton joins me in kind regards to yourself and Mr. Harper.

Yours most truly

Ernest D. Burton

took place in the morning and
the appointment. I have not yet
received your letter.

Mr. Weston has been in
the city.

Yours truly,
Charles B. Weston

Newton Centre Mass. Jan 3. 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

I am greatly obliged to you for the privilege of examining your "Partial Report". I am sorry that the unusual pressure of examination and "vacation" work has delayed my answer till this answer can be only a matter of curiosity.

The plan has greatly interested me and seems to me in its main features admirable.

I should have questioned a little the propriety of making the conditions of entrance in any degree dependent on what they are or may be made in any other College - (p. 7 - point 8).

Is it altogether certain that no man will be worth having as Professor who is unable to teach 10 or 12 hours a week to best advantage?

Comparing 11 on page 6 and 3 on page 7 you seem to say that even tutor fellows and scholars must teach 10-12 hours a week.

do you intend this? But there are men
trifles in a plan marvellous for its
completeness and admirable in all
essential particulars, so far as
am able to judge.

Thanking you again for a sight
of this document, I return the same
to you -

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

March 6. 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

I have given considerable thought to the question which you proposed in our conversation last Monday evening. I do not see daylight yet, but I see enough to perceive that the question may turn on a balance of many considerations, some of them small in themselves. I am disposed at least to consider the matter carefully, and for that reason desire to know somewhat definitely what the position is which is to be filled. I want to write down here for you to answer if you will a number of questions, some of them touched upon in our conversation last Monday, others not. I include the promise that I may correct or confirm the impression which I received.

1. Is it your thought that the instructor whom you are now seeking — if I should prove

March 6, 1891

My dear brother Joseph

Thank you very much for the
draft to the question which you enclosed in
our communication last Monday evening. It
is very helpful yet, but I see enough to
perceive that the question itself is in a
balance of many considerations among
them small in themselves. I am obliged
to read & consider the matter carefully,
and for that reason have taken some time
definitely about the position in which it is
filled. I want to state some things
which I think are somewhat of a question,
among them touching upon the communication
last Monday, other not. I think the point
that they covered is sufficient to inform the
subject entirely.

1. Is it your thought that the institution will
be an increasing one to it of itself?

to be the man — should be the head of the New Testament department, and as such have the "rights and duties" assigned to heads of departments in Official Bulletin No. 1. p. 11."

2. How largely will the head of the department assume responsibility in the fixing of the policy of the department, selecting the associate instructors, etc. and how largely will these functions devolve upon the Dean of the Faculty or the President of the University?

3. I understand that it is your intention and expectation to build up a strong New Testament department, something worthy to be called a "school", giving instruction in all lines of N. T. study, having eventually three or four instructors (of various ranks) and doing work in the University as well as in the Divinity School, and that the head of the N. T. department will have your cooperation

to be the same - whether the hand of the
New Testament department and a small
from the "light and dark" assigned to each
department in Official Bulletin No. 4, 11.
2. This largely with the work of the department
as a whole, represented in the following letter
dated from department, selecting the various
instructors etc. and how largely with these
functions should upon the board of the board
a the President of the University?
3. I understand that it is your intention
and expectation to build up a strong New
Testament department, consisting mostly
of called a "school", giving instruction in
all kind of N. T. study, having especially
those a few instructors (perhaps several)
and doing work in the University as well
as in the Divinity School and that the hands
the N. T. department will have upon the University

NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

in realizing this ideal as rapidly as is consistent with the other interests of the University. Am I right in this understanding?

4. Can there be assistant-professor, instructor or tutor from the beginning in addition to the head-professor?

5. If I come, will it be necessary for me to do any work outside of my own department (I have in mind not chiefly teaching but such miscellaneous duties in library management etc. etc. as I have been compelled to carry here), or can I give my undivided attention to studying and teaching the N.T.

6. Am I correct in my impression that eight hours a week is to be reckoned full class-room work for a teacher in the Divinity School?

7. Is regular work in the Divinity School to be fixed at first at thirty weeks a year, and will all excess above that approved

in studying this ideal as rapidly as to can.
contact with the other interest of the University.
Am I right in this understanding?
I have then be assistant professor, instructor
of the from the beginning in addition to the
class professor?
I. If I can, will it be necessary for me to
do any more outside of my department
(than in mind not chiefly teaching but look
miscellaneous duties in library management
etc. etc. as I have been compelled to do
here) or can I give my undivided attention
to studying and teaching the N.T.
I have to court in my experience that
right down answer is the answer and full
classroom work for a teacher in the training
School?
I believe work in the training school
the first at least at that work is a year
and will all labor with the students

NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

by the Dean and President be credited toward extra vacation?

8. Is Dr. Hulbert to be the Dean of the Divinity School; if so, what sort of a man will he be to work with?

9. When will it be necessary & desirable for the Board to elect the proposed professor?

10. From what date will such professor be reckoned as in the service of the University and when will his actual duties begin on the ground begin?

11. Will you kindly state what your expectation about ^{the} salary is, both as respects the amount to start with and any possible future change in such amount?

This is a long list of questions, but they all bear on the one inquiry in my mind, what opportunity the proposed position would give me to become a thoroughly successful and useful teacher of the New Testament. Cordially yours, Ernest S. Burton

of the home and I am sure to be
toward the center!

3. To Dr. Wallace for the strong
claim; if so, what sort of man will be
it with?

4. When will it be necessary
for the Board to select the
10. from what date and such person
be reckoned as in the center of the University
and not as in the center of the
the ground being?

11. Will you kindly state what you
expect about the center of the
the amount to state will be
possible further change in such
this is a very big question but I
with the University in my mind which
with the University of the center
be a very big question but I
with the University in my mind which
with the University of the center

THE
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

April 11. 1891

Professor W. R. Harper, Ph. D.

My dear Professor,

I have given
careful consideration to your letter of March 27,
and must answer that I do not believe I
could accept a proposition ^{from} The Board of
the Seminary at Chicago made in accord-
ance with the intimations of your letter.

I do not feel that I ought to change my
place of service except with the hope and
expectation of becoming by such change
more useful. I am moreover persuaded
that what I need for the next ten or fifteen
years in order to increase my usefulness
is not so much a larger opportunity
to tell what I know as a better op-
portunity to know something to tell. I

April 11 1891

Professor H. R. Harper, D. D.

My dear Professor

Dear friend

Careful consideration to your letter of March 7
and several answers that do not require to
be sent except a few lines. The Board of
the Seminary at Chicago made in accord
ance with the instructions of your letter
do not feel that enough to change my
place of service except with the wife and
expectation of becoming of such things
are careful, from various persons
that what to ask for the best the institution
year in order to increase my usefulness
is not so much a thing of opportunity
to tell what to change as to better
portunity to know something to tell.

conceive that my greatest need is broader
 and deeper scholarship. Now it does not
 seem to me that the probability of my ac-
 quiring this in case I go to Chicago is enough
 greater than in case I remain here to
 justify me in making the change, in
 which I necessarily exchange a
 comparative certainty for a comparative
 uncertainty. I recognize certain ad-
 vantages in the situation at Chicago;
 chief among them the six weeks' more
 study, by reason of the six weeks less
 teaching each year, and the opportuni-
 ty to accumulate vacations for a
 year's study abroad now and then.
 But on the other hand there are dis-
 advantages. It is not quite certain
 that I should have even a tutor to
 help me in 1892 if I should go to
 Chicago. I count it as well nigh
 certain that by that time I can have

concern that my greatest work is done
and keeps advancing. Now it has not
seem to me that the probability of my ac-
quitting this in case the Chicago is kept
greater than in case it remains here to
justify me in making the change, in
which it necessarily involves a
compensatory certainty for a compensatory
uncertainty. To keep the certainty at-
tached to the situation at Chicago;
chief among them the six weeks' work
study, by reason of the six weeks' work
teaching each year, and the opportunity
to accumulate vacation for a
year study abroad over and over.
Below the other level there is a dis-
advantage. It is not quite certain
that I should have even a better
help me in 1892 if I had stayed
Chicago. I count on an odd night
certain that by that time to number

that amount ³ of assistance in my department here, and it looks to me as if a professor, coordinator or assistant is likely to be had at Newton as soon as at Chicago.

In the second place, the salary is uncertain at Chicago. It may be less than \$3000 to begin with; no definite period is named after which it will be \$3000, and there is no intimation, as I understand, that it will ever be more than that.

I sympathize most heartily with your ambition to build up at Chicago the best seminary in the land, and to make a New Testament department such as is not now in existence. If I could have a part in that work — and were competent for it — I could ask for no better opportunity in this country. But I do not believe that your object

that universal franchise in any the
particular here, and to look to the
of a sufficient combination resistance
is likely to have at least an equal
at Chicago.

As the board have the salary in an-
certain at Chicago. It may be that
2000 to begin with; no definite period is
named after which it will be 3000.
and there is no intention, as I under-
stand, that it will ever be more than
that. I sympathize most heartily
with your ambition to build up at
Chicago, the best laboratory in the
land, and to make a first treatment
dissemination such as is not now in
existence. If I could have a part
in that work - and was competent
for it - I could ask for no better
opportunity in this country. But
I do not believe that your object

can be attained ⁴ either as respects the
Seminary as a whole or the New Testa-
ment department in particular
with salaries fixed at \$3000 or less.
I have tried living on \$3000., and have
some idea of what can be done with
it. A man of small family can, with
the drafts that are made upon him by
reason of his position, buy the necessa-
ries of life, take a little Summer vacation
and carry a moderate life insurance.
He can spare but little for books, but
little for travel and study abroad,
can spend nothing or next to nothing
for clerk hire with which to relieve
himself of drudgery and save him-
self for his best work. Men who
work under those conditions may do
valuable work, but they cannot
make the most of themselves, cannot
build up the departments and the

Can be attained either by respect to the
bearing as a whole or the then later
great statement in particular
with balance first at 3000 a day.
I have tried living at 3000 and have
some idea of what can be done with
it. A man of small family can, with
the draft that the bank pays him by
reason of his position, buy the necessary
the office take a little business recreation
and carry a moderate life insurance.
He can spare but little for books, but
little for travel and study abroad.
Can spend nothing a week working
for about five with which to live
himself of knowledge and can live
selfish and without. Then the
work over the condition may be
tolerable with, but they cannot
have the sort of education that
builds up the character and the

Luminary which will surpass all others. Professors in Union Seminary receive \$5000 salary; those at Princeton \$4000, and in neither case, if I remember correctly, is the term longer than you propose.

Possibly I am mistaken, but I think I should be willing to go to Chicago at a financial sacrifice if I could thereby increase my usefulness. But the conditions as I understand them do not seem to me to give assurance of such increase.

While therefore I appreciate most highly the honor conferred by your most kind suggestion of willingness to present my name to your Board, and while I sympathize sincerely with broad and generous plans, I do not see my way clear to give any encouragement that I could consider favorably as

Chicago which will be very
pleasant. Professor in their
main 5000 salary; there is
5000 and in other cases, of course
concerned in the same way
person.

Heard them yesterday but I think I
should be willing to go to Chicago, also
financial assistance of travel through
the most of usefulness. But the
time as I understand them to be
the same as before. I am
with the same confidence and hope
the same confidence in your
superior position to be
the same as before and with
the same confidence with
person. The old way
clear and management
I could not find any

offer of a professorship at Chicago
on the conditions intimated in your
letter. There are other considerations
which would have had to be considered
if I had got beyond those I named,
and which might have weighed one
way or the other. But inasmuch as
these enabled me to give you an
answer to your question I did not
think that I ought to delay my
answer to consider them.

Most sincerely and cordially,
Ernest D. Burton

After a conference with Mr. [unclear]
on the [unclear] [unclear] in [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
if I had not [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
and [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

With [unclear] and [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear]

41 Meigs St. Rochester, N.Y.

June 11, 1891.

My dear Doctor Harper,

I am in receipt of another letter from Blakeslee, urging me that I should take the editorship of the lessons, and asking for telegraphic reply that he may go to press with the July lessons. Your telegram led me to look for a letter from you, which however has not yet come to hand. I dislike to give him any answer without something from you since my contract was with you, and I have had from you at least no information that it is terminated. I suppose however that there is no reason to question the correctness of Mr. Blakeslee's statement that you and he have dissolved partnership. ~~xxxxxx~~ I have already edited the July lessons, and in view of this fact and of Blakeslee's desire for an immediate answer, it seems best to telegraph him that he can use my name for July, leaving the further question for later decision. I wrote him yesterday suggesting this as a possible solution if he was compelled to print before I heard from you. I hope this will be satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest O. Burton

41 Maize St. Rochester, N.Y.

June 11, 1891.

My dear Doctor Hanger,

I am in receipt of another letter from Blackie, urging me that I should take the editorship of the lessons, and asking for telegraphic reply that he may go to press with the July lessons. Your telegram had me to look for a letter from you, which however has not yet come to hand. I dislike to give him any answer without something from you since my contract was with you, and I have had from you at least no information that it is terminated. I suppose however that there is no reason to question the correctness of Mr. Blackie's statement that you and he have dissolved partnership. In fact I have already edited the July lessons, and in view of this fact and of Blackie's desire for an immediate answer, it seems best to telegraph him that he can use my name for July, leaving the further question for later decision. I wrote him yesterday suggesting this as a possible solution if he was compelled to print before I heard from you. I hope this will be satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick A. Hanger

Fairfield
Needham, Mass. June 26 1891

Burton
My dear Doctor Harper,

Is there room in that waste-basket for one more? I have a burden on my -- well, that part of the conscience that takes care of matters of mere courtesy, and as I have been carrying it for some months, and as your shoulders are rather broader than mine I have concluded to unload it on to you. I do this the less reluctantly because in this case you can at once unload into the aforesaid basket. But now to come to the dreadful facts in the case. I have an uncle many years himself a College President, now an American Consul in Lyons France. He has a son, the vice-consul, who, the father thinks, could teach French and Spanish in the coming University. Graduate of Oberlin; 25 years or so old; good scholar--his father says; good boy too--according to the same unimpeachable authority; an ordained Congregational minister, though I think he has never been a pastor; once studied Hebrew with you, i.e., I presume, with some one of the lieutenants who personate you in the Correspondence school. His name is George Day Fairfield, his address, American Consulate Lyons France.

Do I recommend him for a tutorship? Nothing of the sort. I know next to nothing of the boy. I merely at the request

Needham, Mass. June 28 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

Is there room in that waste-basket

for one more? I have a burden on my -- well, that sort of

the conscience that takes care of matters of mere courtes-

ty, and as I have been carrying it for some months, and

as your shoulders are rather broader than mine I have con-

cluded to unload it on to you. I do this the less reluc-

antly because in this case you can at once unload into the

storeroom basket. But now to come to the dreadful facts

in the case. I have an uncle many years himself a College

President, now an American Consul in Lyons France. He has

a son, the vice-consul, who, the father thinks, could

teach French and Spanish in the coming University.

Graduate of Oberlin; 25 years or so old; good scholar--

his father says; good boy too--according to the same

unimpeachable authority; an ordained Congregational minis-

ter, though I think he has never been a pastor since gradu-

ated Hebrew with you, i.e. I presume, with some one of the

liberalists who patronize you in the Correspondence school.

His name is George Day Fairfield, his address American

Consulate Lyons France.

Do I recommend him for a tutorship? Nothing of the sort.

I know none to compare to the boy. I merely at the request

of the Father, made without the knowledge of the boy, mention to you his name. I admit at the outset that he is my own cousin, and have no mitigating facts to set against that damaging admission except that I have no interest in the fate of this letter. If you want a tutor in these languages--and I do not know but he could be ready in Italian also--perhaps this young man would serve your purpose. I am sorry that he is related to me--for his sake I mean--but that is a misfortune for which neither of us is responsible.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest D. Burton

Perhaps in my desire to make it clear that I do not in the least wish to push the name of this young man who has the misfortune to be my cousin, I really do him injustice. I think it very likely that he might do you excellent service, but I have no reason for thinking so except what appears above.

This letter calls for no answer.

EDB

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tion for you his name. I admit at the outset that he is my
own cousin, and have no mitigating facts to set against
that damaging admission except that I have no interest in
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excellent service, but I have no reason for thinking so
except what appears above.
This letter calls for no answer.

EBB

Needham, Mass. June 26 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

You perhaps know from Mr. Roberts that the Summer School at Cambridge found it expedient to dispense with my services. I shall be here with my father for some fifteen days.

I am flattered by your proposal that I write editorials for the STUDENT. Whether I can write anything that will do for that place I do not feel sure. I must take a day or two more to think of it. I will give you a definite answer very soon.

Cordially yours,

Ernest D Burton

Needham, Mass. June 28 1891

My dear Doctor Harper,

You perhaps know from Mr. Roberts

that the Summer School at Cambridge found it expedient to
discontinue with my services. I shall be here with my father
for some fifteen days.

I am flattered by your proposal

that I write editorials for the STUDENT. Whether I can
write anything that will do for that place I do not feel
sure. I must take a day or two more to think of it. I will
give you a definite answer very soon.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Rowland

Dec. 30, 1891

President Wm L. Harper, Ph. D., D.D.

My dear Friend,

I have your favor
of the 28th - I expect to be at home
next week, and shall be, as I always am,
glad to see you. Will you honor me
by coming to my house, or would the shock
of descent from Murray Hill be too great?
You will be welcome about tenement.

I am not quite given up getting
the "Moods and Tenues" published by
the Scribners.

If you can do so with entire con-
venience let me know a few hours
before your arrival, that I may plan
to be at liberty when you come.

Yours truly
Ernest S. Burton

THE
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
NEWTON CENTRE MASS.
NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

Jan. 7. 1892

My dear Doctor Harper,

When you asked me if I were to be at home this week, it did not occur to me to mention that I expected to leave for Poughkeepsie 10.30 Saturday morning, since I judged from your letter that your visit would be in the early part of the week.

I write now only to say that I hope it may suit your convenience to honor me with your proposed call before 9.45 Saturday morning or after my return next Monday morning.

If it will be a convenience to you I can delay my departure for Poughkeepsie till some later train, 3 P.M. being about as late as is practicable.

Cordially yours, Ernest D. Burton

Perhaps we can both save time by having our conversation in Boston.

Jan. 7. 1892

My dear Brother Stephen

When you asked me

to give the address this week, I did
not seem to remember that I expected
to leave for Springfield in the
morning, and I forgot from
that that your visit would be
the last of the year.

I write now only to say that I like
it very much but your convenience is more
important than my proposed call before
the 25th of January in afternoon or afternoon
I have not thought of it.
If it will be a convenience to you
I am willing to defer my departure for Springfield
till some late time, 3 P.M. being about
as late as is practicable.
Cordially yours, Charles B. Lincoln

My dear Brother Stephen

"Tuesday" 1892

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The University Libraries

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 5, 1913.

See
Attached letter
1892

"Tuesday"

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I enclose herewith the letter of Dr. Harper which I mentioned in our conversation the other day. It is, I think, the only autograph letter I ever received from him. It is rather odd that the letter bears no date ^{other} than Tuesday, 1892. If it were of any consequence I could probably determine by reference to the letter to which it is an answer, of which I think I have a copy, what Tuesday it was.

I have no objection to sending this on to Mr. Stokes except that I wonder whether our own University ought not to preserve it purely as a memorial of President Harper, in view of the fact that so very few autograph letters of his are extant.

Very truly yours,

Ernest D. Burton
E.D.B.

Mr. David A. Robertson,

Faculty Exchange.

EDB-S

Dictated by Mr. Burton but
signed in his absence.

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
The University Libraries

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 5, 1913.

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I enclose herewith the letter of Dr. Harper which

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except that I wonder whether our own University ought not to
preserve it purely as a memorial of President Harper, in view
of the fact that so very few autograph letters of his are extant.

Very truly yours,

Mr. David A. Robertson,

Faculty Exchange.

EDS-2

Dictated by Mr. Benson and
signed in his absence.



HOTEL LAFAYETTE

L. U. Maltby

Philadelphia,

Tuesday

1892

My Dear Professor Burton.

Your letter has been
rec'd & read twice. I do
not believe that the matter
will stay settled as you
have decided it. You ought
to give me one more chance.
The situation at Newton has
been exaggerated by you & by
you. A great mistake
has been made. I believe

this from the bottom of
my heart.

You may have done
^{by this time} something to have committed
yourself; you refer to
bridges burned. I sincerely
hope that the thing is not
absolutely closed. Give
me at least a ray of
hope.

Yours truly

W R Harper

607 Temple Court
N.Y.

Dr. Harper
Newton Centre, Mass. July 13, 1891.

My dear Dr. Harper,

To answer the question asked some weeks ago, I can furnish you two short editorials for the Student at the time you name, if you care to have such as I should write. I have thought of putting the matter in successive paragraphs.

The first article that I have in mind would be on the question What is dogmatism? My thought is to give the various definitions which writers of today apparently give in their minds to this word and point out how very unlike these various things are, the object being of course to lead men to distinguish things that differ.

There might perhaps be a second one on, What is rationalism? on a similar plan and with similar aim.

The third, which indeed is a little more clearly worked out in my mind than this second, would be somewhat thus:-

1. Rationalism and dogmatism generically the same.
2. Rationalism and dogmatism, objectionable always,

Newton Centre, Mass. July 18, 1901.

My dear Dr. Barber,

I answer the question asked some

weeks ago, I can furnish you two short articles for the student at the time you want, if you care to have such as I should write. I have thought of sending the letter in successive paragraphs.

The first article that I have in mind would be on the question what is dynamism? My thought is to give the various definitions which writers of today apparently give in their minds to this word and point out how very unlike these various things are, the object being of course to lead men to distinguish things that differ.

There might perhaps be a second one on what is rationalism? on a similar plan and with similar aim. The third, which I thought of as a little more clearly worked out is my mind than this second would be somewhat clear.

1. Rationalism and dynamism generally considered.
2. Rationalism and dynamism in their historical development.

are especially so in interpretation.

3. Rationalism has tended more and more to leave the ground of pure exegesis and to distinguish between interpretation and criticism of the results of it.

4. This is a great gain.

5. Query: Have the non-rationalistic dogmatists been as forward in making this separation?

6. Closer definition of what is meant by this separation.

7. Great advantages that would accrue to Biblical science from the general adoption of this distinction.

Query: Do you care for this sort of stuff? If not, I will not just now waste any more ink on the matter.

I was sorry not to have had an interview with you before finally making an arrangement with Mr. Blakeslee, but it was a small matter anyhow. I have agreed to look over the lessons for the remainder of the year. That probably does not signify more than about 15 hours of work.

We looked over together my memorandum of work done, and Mr. Blakeslee judged that of the 19 1/2 hours

are especially so in interpretation.

2. Rationalism has tended more and more to leave the ground of pure concepts and to distinguish between interpretation and criticism of the results of it. This is a great gain.

3. Query: Have the non-rationalistic dogmatists been as forward in making this separation?
4. Closer definition of what is meant by this separation.

5. Great advantage that would accrue to Rationalism from the general adoption of this distinction.
6. Query: Do you care for this sort of result? If not, I will not just now waste any more ink on the matter.

I was sorry not to have had an interview with you before finally making an arrangement with Dr. Rickman, but it was a small matter anyhow. I have agreed to look over the lessons for the remainder of the year. That probably does not exactly correspond to your idea of work.

We looked over together my manuscript of 1871, and Dr. Rickman judged that at the 18 1/2 hours

which up to the time of the termination of the contract between you and him I had given to the matter, 9 1/2 belonged to him to pay as having been given either to the July lessons or to the outline of the work for next year. I judge that his estimate was at least large enough for the amount that fell to him, tho perhaps I should not call it an estimate, for I believe it was based on a comparison of my memoranda and his.

I enclose a memorandum of the matter between us not at all as a bill, but only that the matter may be understood if it is correct, or corrected if it is wrong.

You have my hearty congratulations on the Ogden matter. Are there any more millions in sight yet?

Cordially yours,

Ernest O. Ruston

Of all the College Boards whose action I have observed this year, none has shown as good taste, me judice, as the Colby people.

which up to the time of the termination of the contract
between you and him I had given to the matter, I had
belonged to him as he was an avowed member given either to
the daily lesson or to the office of the work for next
year. I judge that his estimate was at least large
enough for the amount that fell to him, that perhaps I
should not call it an estimate, for I believe it was
based on a comparison of my memoranda and his.

I enclose a memorandum of the matter between us not
at all as a bill, but only that the matter may be dis-
covered if it is correct, or corrected if it is wrong.
You have my hearty congratulations on the Odeon
matter. Are there any more millions in sight yet?

Cordially yours,

Frank B. Rowland

Of all the College Boards whose action I have
observed this year, none has shown as good sense, no
judice, as the Colby people.

Jan. 14. 1892

President William R. Harper, Ph.D.

My dear Friend,

Since my interview with you last Friday, I have given much thought to the problem then presented to me afresh. I cannot but be sorry to say, much a decision within the week which I named. Indeed I fear that I shall be unable either to accept or decline your suggestion without a visit to Chicago. Of that, however, later.

I write now to ask for further time for consideration and to get further light on one or two points. I appreciate your desire not to fix too many details in advance. But on some matters I must ask light to enable me to act intelligently.

Is it your desire and expectation that I shall give instruction both in the University and in the Seminary? Am I to be the head of the N.T. department in both?

What is to be my relation to the lecturers and teachers who give instruction in the New Testament to University classes? Shall I be consulted in their appointment and with respect to the courses which they give? I suppose that their courses will be open to Seminary students. If I am to be in any proper sense the head of the department even in the Seminary, I suppose it would be necessary for me to have some influence in the matters of their appointments of such lecturers and teachers, and in the determination of their courses. I perfectly understand that delicate questions might arise along this line, and that there must be much of mutual confidence. My inquiry is made with the desire to have a clear understanding of your thought in the matter. Perhaps you have already answered these

questions, but if so, I do not retain a definite impression of your answer.

The feeling expressed in my letter last Spring and in my conversation last week, that the plan proposed cannot be made to succeed unless the conditions can be in some particular modified, deepens rather than disappears on ^{further} thought. In the matter of salary, for example, I feel confident that the sum you named — \$3000. — is unfavorable to success. I feel certain that the professor who goes there on that salary will be hampered from the start, and that he cannot afford to be, and you cannot afford to have him ^{thus hampered}. This is perhaps one of the details which you would prefer to have left to the future. But it seems to me that it had better be fixed to begin with.

The new professor once there will be counted along with the rest. They will just have received an increase of salary and will not expect another increase immediately, nor will the Board be inclined to grant it. It will be forgotten that the new man came at a real sacrifice financially, and ^{an} increase will, I fear, be slow in coming. To raise his salary above that of the rest will then scarcely be thought of, and the raising of the salaries full will naturally be postponed some time.

While I cannot forecast what the final decision will be, or as yet commit myself at all, I confess that I am at present inclined to undertake the task to which, on behalf of the Committee and conditioned on the election of the Board, you invite me, provided I can have a reasonable assurance that the conditions will be favorable to success. But

The new program over there will be counted
along with the rest. They will just have received
an increase of salary and will not expect
another increase immediately, nor will the
Board be inclined to grant it. It will be
forgotten that the new man came and was
considered financially, and in some will expect
to show in coming. To raise his salary
now that after the rest will then be considered for
though if, and the raising of the salary will
will naturally be postponed some time.

While I cannot forecast what the final
decision will be, or what amount of salary
shall be, I suppose that some of the present
income is understood to be the task to which
a half of the Committee and considered
in the election of the Board. You must
be, provided I can have a reasonable amount
that the Committee will be favorable to receive.

I cannot afford, and you cannot afford to have me, make the change under conditions which make success improbable. If I leave here, I leave a compensation certainty, small perhaps but not insignificant. If I go there, I go to an uncertainty, large and brilliant perhaps, but still an uncertainty. I stake my usefulness for some years to come on the result. I am willing to take some of the risks, willing to cash in my lot with the school, (if on good grounds it seems best to go). But I do not feel that I can take all the risks that seem to me involved in your proposition as made last week. May I ask whether you have said your last word

THE
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
NEWTON CENTRE MASS.
NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

6

on that point?

With kindest regards personally,
and earnest wishes for the success of
your great undertaking,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

in that point?

With kindest regards personally,

and earnest wishes for the success of

your great undertaking,

Yours

Sincerely yours,

Charles B. Norton

THE
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
NEWTON CENTRE MASS.
NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

Jan 23. 1892

ANSWERED
JAN 25 1892
W. R. H.

President W. R. Harper, Ph. D.

My dear Friend,

I have your favor of
the 19th.

I appreciate the generosity of your answer
to my first inquiry respecting the relation
of the proposed professor to the New Testa-
ment work in the University.

I do not fail either to appreciate the
situation with reference to salary.

But I cannot see my way to telegraph
my acceptance of the position. The situa-
tion is now so evenly balanced, that I
shall have to weigh again to decide.

When I saw you in Boston you asked
me not to decide adversely without a visit
to Chicago.

May I ask then whether you

will be in Chicago Sunday Jan. 31? Will
you kindly telegraph me in reply as I
am planning to leave here Thursday
the 28th and must make arrangements
a day or two in advance. It may be
that I shall not be able to arrange to
come and I should not wish to alter
your plans, but should like to know
if you are to be at home. If not
Jan 31, it may be that we can
arrange it for Feb. 7th. Perhaps you
will make your telegram cover both
those days. I should expect to remain
about two days.

I am very sorry to give you so
much trouble, but this is too serious
a matter for me to decide hastily.
You must give me time. I shall not
have my answer ready till after my
return from Chicago.

Sincerely and cordially yours,
Ernest D. Burton

THE
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
NEWTON CENTRE MASS.
NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

Feb. 20, 1892

Professor W. R. Harper, Ph.D.

Principal of Schools of the
American Institute of Sa-
cred Literature.

My dear Sir,

May I ask your official
approval of the following programme
of the Summer School of the Boston
Board to be held at Martha's
Vineyard, in conjunction with
the Meeting of the Martha's Vineyard
Summer Institute, Aug 1 to 21, 1892.

To save time I send it to you
at the same time that I mail it
to the members of our local Com-
mittee for their approval. I have

no doubt of their approval, but of
course will submit to you a fresh
it & receive any modification
at their hands.

Yours truly,

Ernest S. Burton

Chairman Summer School Com.

Boston Board

Am. Inst. S. L.

Personal P.S. Expect to write you
again before night.

Feb. 10. 1892

My dear Doctor Harker,

I am sorry to write you another letter which is not final and decisive. But I am not yet in a position to give such an answer.

Things are moving here - perhaps as fast as can be expected - but it will take some days before definite results will appear.

If you can give me till March 1st or 2^d I feel quite certain that I can then give you a definite answer.

If you cannot delay so long an uncertainty, of course I have no right to ask you to keep the negotiations open.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

P.S. Of course I will give you an answer before March 1st if I can do so.

Feb 10 1892

My dear brother,

I am sorry to hear of your
illness which is a sad thing. But
I am not in a position to give you
an answer.

Things are moving here - perhaps so
fast as can be expected - but it will
take some time before definite results
will appear.

If you can give me the latest list of
I feel quite sure that I can give you
a definite answer.

I am sure that you will find me
interested in your work and will be
glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,
Frederick A. Johnson

Burton

41 Meigs St. Rochester N.Y.

July 16. 1892

My dear Doctor Harper,

Thank you, for
your kind services in the matter
of the Moods and Tenses. I should
be glad to have you write to Cushing.
They have a good reputation,
as you know, for first class
type-setting. Could Wilson
put it through in one month, begin-
ning Sept. 1st and issuing the
book Oct. 1st? But before
asking them that it would
probably be better to try
Cushing. Yours cordially
Ernest S. Burton

My dear Mr. Brewster

Jan 11/77

I have been thinking

much of you

and how much you have done

for the birds and the world

and how much you have done

for the birds and the world

and how much you have done

for the birds and the world

and how much you have done

for the birds and the world

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for the birds and the world

Burton

5519 MADISON AVENUE

Chicago, Ill.,
October 22nd, 1892.

My Dear Mr. President:-

The second supplementary list on Textual Criticism which I received through the University ^{P.O.} a day or two ago is one which I sent to you last August. You replied to me concerning it then that the funds would not justify its purchase at present. The books mentioned in it are books which it is extremely desirable that the library should possess as soon as possible. I have announced for next spring a course on textual criticism. It would be almost indispensable to have some of these books for the teaching of that course. The whole list would cost about \$600. Many of the volumes are very difficult to get and probably if we should place the order immediately would not be received for a year or two. Others, and among these some of the most expensive, could ~~not~~ be obtained immediately ^{but} ~~or~~ may be out of reach even within a few months. If the state of the funds will at all justify it, I should like to suggest that we order at once the New Testament volume of the Codex Alexandrinus, which can be had for about \$50. It is published by the British Museum and as the edition is nearly exhausted (I am almost afraid it may be altogether exhausted), it may soon be impossible to obtain it at all; also Belsheim Codex Aureus, Gebhardt und Harnack Codex Rossanensis. These last would

5512 MADISON AVENUE

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President Harper - page 2 -

add only about \$5.00 making the total immediate expense about \$55. With these two fac similes and the books already in the library or on their way, I could manage to teach a course on textual criticism. Then if possible, I should be glad to have an order placed immediately for such of the books on this list as are likely to be difficult to obtain, the thought being that they are likely to be more and more difficult to obtain, and every delay would increase the probability of our not getting them at all, while if the order is placed at once the bill will not be likely to be payable for a year or more.

Finally I should like to suggest that the remainder of the list be set down for an early special appropriation. Let me call your special attention to the photographic fac simile of the Codex Vaticanus, published within the last two years by the Vatican. It covers, you know, nearly the whole Bible, and would cost complete \$200. The New Testament volume \$80. It would be the greatest of pities if our library should fail of getting these volumes which are of capital importance not only for the New Testament, but for the Old. Is there not some way by which this and some other important volumes in this list can be obtained early before it becomes impossible to obtain them at all. The edition of this work of course is limited, 200 copies, I think, were photographed. The works on general Paleography might probably be left

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President Harper - page 3 -

to the Department of Classical Greek, and these I have thrown into parentheses.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

President Harper - page 3 -

to the Department of Classical Greek, and these I have thrown into

parentheses.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Butterfield

Confidential

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Burton

Oct 31, 1892

My dear Mr. President,

According to your request I have dipped into Mr. Thatcher's manuscript here and there, reading considerable portions continuously, and with special care the chap. on the "Dawning Question".

The work has some admirable qualities. It is evidently the work of one who has studied the New Testament and Early Church History independently and with discriminating insight. It is written in a very interesting style, and I at least found myself carried on from page to page by the sheer interest in the subject matter. I should have been glad simply for my own sake if I could have taken time to read it through continuously.

The following seem to me to be

blemishes.

1. There are occasional grammatical errors; "would" for "should" in the first person; "such" for "so"; non-agreement of pronouns with its antecedent.

2. There are occasional (almost frequent) infelicities of speech. Undignified words or phrases. "That" for "this fact" - unobjectionable in colloquial English, but scarcely good literary style; "Had to" for "was compelled to" (p. 64). See also p. 85. (two instances)

3. Moralizing comments and comparisons with modern conditions are somewhat too frequent. A few add interest or vividness, but they seem to me to be in this book so numerous as somewhat to interrupt the course of the historical narrative. P. 55 E.g.

4. There are occasional unqualified statements which may not represent a false conception in the mind of the

writer; but would certainly tend to create such conception in the mind of the reader. Exx. occur on pp. 57, 85, 103.

Akin to this, but more serious is the fact that in several cases, the author draws (in my judgment) too large an inference from his premises.

P. 100, bottom & p. 101 give an example. See also p. 64, the reasoning by which he proves that Paul had evidently studied the Targums.

5. The references to original sources in paraphrastic statements are too infrequent, and to the writings of others - in notation too general (E.g. p. 85) and I am inclined to think also too infrequent.

This is of course a matter easily remedied.

My judgment, with reference to the advisability of publishing the book is given with diffidence, but such as it is, is this: If addressed to Mr. Thatcher it would be that he has come as near

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

to making a very good book, that he ought not print from this manuscript until he has given it a thorough revision. This revision should be both from the point of view of literary style, and of subject matter. In the second respect the points to be most carefully considered concern the question of the justice of the conclusion derived from his premises. I should suggest that he procure if possible ten criticisms of a literary critic and of a New Testament scholar. But quite possibly he can himself be his own critic.

As to the use of the Chapter on the "Browning Question" in the Bibl. World, — the central idea of the Chapter is very suggestive and is a real contribution, I think, to the subject, the more in the way of clearness of statement than of actually

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

new point of view. Yet here again
I feel that he has not fully justified
his conclusions by his premises. I
think the brilliancy of his original
conception of the matter has carried
him a little aside from the real
facts.

I think the Biblical World could
afford to publish the article if it
came from any one but me & its
own staff; ^{perhaps it can anyhow} I think Mr. Thatcher
can scarcely afford to publish
without re-examination and
perhaps modification.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Benton

To President Wm R. Barker.

Univ. of Chicago.

I have been again
 glad that we have not fully justified
 our conviction by the premises. I
 think the boldness of this step is
 consistent of the matter has caused
 him a little aside from the real
 facts.

I think the technical work will
 afford a further article if it
 can form any substantial
 part of the work. I think Mr. Wheeler
 can successfully afford to publish
 with me or to have it published
 independently.

Yours very truly

James H. Thompson

W. Vincent Thompson

Chicago, Ill.

*File
Sargent
Burton*

5519 MADISON AVENUE,

Burton

Chicago, Ill.,
November 26th, 1892.

My Dear Mr. President:-

The result of my meditations on the subject of the B.D. and Ph.D. degrees may be formulated somewhat as follows:

First: The course of study which is adapted to the actual and practical needs of the average man preparing for the average work of the Christian ministry must include instruction in the various departments of biblical interpretation, homiletics, church history, dogmatics, elocution, etc.

Second: The student who pursues studies in these various lines, taking ⁱⁿ each department an average minimum of about five minors, cannot at the same time within the space of three years so specialize in any single department as to become in any proper sense master of that department.

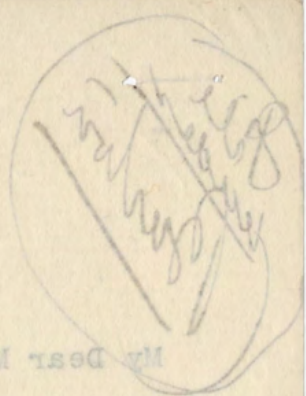
Third: Therefore it is impracticable to make the degree of B.D. conferred at the end of three years study in the Divinity School equal to the degree of Ph.D. in the sense that the Bachelor of Divinity is, as the Doctor of Philosophy is required to be, in some real sense a master of a single department of knowledge.

Fourth: Moreover, not only is it true that by the very conditions prescribed for the two courses are they so different that the two degrees cannot signify the same thing, but there is, if

Chicago

5519 MADISON AVENUE,

Chicago, Ill.,
November 28th, 1892.



My Dear Mr. President:-

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First: The course of study which is adapted to the actual and practical needs of the average man preparing for the average work of the Christian ministry must include instruction in the various departments of biblical interpretation, homiletics, church history, dogmatics, eloquence, etc.

Second: The student who pursues studies in these various lines, taking each department an average minimum of about five in minors, cannot at the same time within the space of three years so specialize in any single department as to become in any proper sense master of that department.

Third: Therefore it is impracticable to make the degree of B.D. conferred at the end of three years study in the Divinity School equal to the degree of Ph.D. in the sense that the Bachelor of Divinity is, as the Doctor of Philosophy is required to be, in some real sense a master of a single department of knowledge.

Fourth: Moreover, not only is it true that by the very conditions prescribed for the two courses are they so different that the two degrees cannot signify the same thing, but there is, if

possible an even more important difference in the fact that by tradition and almost by necessity the B.D.degree, if regarded as the normal sign of graduation in Theology (as for example the A.B. degree is the sign of graduation from college), must be conferred on every student who for three years takes the prescribed number of courses and passes the examinations in those several courses, meeting of course other incidental requirements; while on the other hand the Ph.D.degree is given only to picked men who are somewhat conspicuously successful in work in a single department. In other words, I suppose that the candidates for the degree of B. D. represent about the average A.B. graduate. So long as we have a prescribed or semi-prescribed course in Divinity, and as I have intimated above, I believe we must always continue to have such a course for the average candidate for the ministry, this average A.B.graduate will in the nature of the case receive the B.D.degree on the accomplishment of this prescribed or semiprescribed three year course in Divinity. Thus the B.D.graduate is simply the average A.B.man with three years of divinity studies added to him; but the Ph.D.man, on the other hand, is, to begin with, a picked A.B. man, and the sifting process is still further applied in the course of his preparation for the Ph.D.degree.

Fifth: I believe therefore, that our whole present plan is in contradiction with itself in laying down a course in Divinity

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With: I believe therefore, that our whole present plan is in contradiction with itself in laying down a course in Divinity

which requires a man to pursue five different lines of study for a period of three years and holds out before him the hope that successful accomplishment of three years study in those various lines will be rewarded with a B.D.degree; and on the other hand undertakes to make the B.D.degree in any exact sense the equivalent of the Ph.D.degree.

Sixth: There are at least two ways in which we may escape from this contradiction. We may graduate students in theology at the end of three years without degree, as is done now at Rochester and at Newton, and perhaps also at other divinity schools, - at the same time encouraging them to attempt to secure the B.D.degree by further study either in the divinity school or privately, granting this degree when the student is prepared to pass a general examination upon two subjects chosen from among the departments of the Divinity course, and to present a thesis, fulfilling the same conditions which are now prescribed for a Ph.D.thesis. This, so far as I see, is the only way in which the B.D.degree can be made equal to the Ph.D.degree. For my own part, I have never believed in conferring the B.D.degree at the end of a prescribed course in Divinity, ^{I think} ~~and that it would~~ be far better to send out students who are going into the ordinary work of the ministry simply as graduates in theology, without title or degree. The passion for degrees is already sufficiently strong among our ministers and

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needs to be checked, rather than encouraged. Nor have I ever seen that the B.D. degree was of any value whatever to a minister. The Rochester Seminary does not even give a diploma. Newton gives a diploma, but no degree, and I have yet to learn that graduation at Rochester is any less esteemed by the public or the churches because it is unaccompanied by the bestowment of a diploma or a degree.

There is, however, another possible plan, namely to confer the degree of B.D. at the end of the three years course in theology and let it stand simply as the mark of graduation in Theology. In this case I think it ought to be conferred upon every man who completes the course in Theology creditably. I mean by this that we should apply the same standard in the Divinity School with reference to the B.D. that would be applied mutatis mutandis to the degree of A.B. in College. A thesis might properly be required, but it ought not to be a condition of its acceptance that it should make a contribution to the sum of human knowledge. Perhaps not even that it should exhibit powers of original research. The degree in this case ought simply to signify that the young man has pursued the course creditably and is recommended to the churches as a scholarly young minister. If we adopt this plan, I am inclined to think that some provision ought to be made by which

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students who have completed the B.D. course might obtain the degree of Ph.D. in somewhat less than three years from the time at which they received the B.D. degree, provided they proposed to take as major any one of the studies included in the Divinity course. This, however, is a minor matter.

A third plan would be to abolish the B.D. degree altogether, *and* graduate students in Theology when they have completed 45 minors and have presented a creditable thesis. The student in this case should be encouraged to make his thesis a work of original investigation, but it is doubtful whether this ought to be made an invariable condition of its acceptance. According to this plan, no degree having been conferred for work done in the Divinity School, any work thus done could of course be credited towards a Ph.D. degree, and I should think that it would be practicable for a man who wished to receive a Ph.D. taking Semitic languages or Biblical Literature or Biblical and Patristic Greek as his major, to obtain a Ph.D. degree in perhaps two years after his graduation in theology. *This would give graduation in theology the same value toward a Ph.D. as studies in* At present I am inclined to favor this third plan, chiefly because it abolishes altogether the B.D. degree.

Perhaps, however, there are objections to it that I do not see at this moment, which overbalance any advantages to be secured by it. I am, however, clear that our present plan attempts to secure more than can in the nature of the case be secured in the

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space of three years of thirty weeks each.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Burton

P.S. In dictating the above it escaped my mind to say anything about the D.D. degree. On this, indeed, I have no so decided opinion as ^{on some} ~~is true~~ of the points mentioned above. My impression however, is that the Ph.D. degree should be conferred say two years after the B.D., if this is given at the end of three years in divinity studies, or after graduation in theology if this signifies the same thing, and that it should signify here as elsewhere a specialist's knowledge of a single department added to a general education covering a much larger realm. Then the D.D. might be conferred perhaps two years later on those who have not only made themselves specialists in some single department of the divinity studies, but have also made respectable attainments (beyond, of course, those required in the divinity course itself) in all the divinity departments. If the first of the plans mentioned under sixth above be adopted, we should then of course confer the D.D. after the B.D. without the intervention of the Ph.D., the B.D. being on this plan equal to the Ph.D.

Of course still another plan is possible. We can confer the

space of three years of thirty weeks each.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Rowland

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W.R.H.-7-

B.D. as suggested in Plan 2, under Sixth above and then offer the D.D. to B.D. men who carry on special studies in two lines of divinity studies for a space of two or three years, pass a satisfactory examination and present a thesis of genuine originality, contributing to the world's knowledge. There are some things to be said for this certainly. The objections that occur to me are that the D.D. is so easily and commonly conferred as an honorary degree that few men would feel ~~like~~ that it was an attractive goal to work for; and that inasmuch as Ph.D. now marks its possessor as qualified as an original investigator in some single department, without specifying the department, this rather than D.D. is the appropriate degree to confer in this case.

My general thought is, if we use the B.D. at all, to let it stand, like L.B. or M.D. simply for graduate in Law or Medicine, as marking a man as educated for a certain occupation, and to take the Ph.D. in divinity as in other departments to mark the qualified investigator. I doubt if we can so change existing facts ~~so~~ that either B.D. or D.D. can signify much as a mark of special scholarship.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

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either B.D. or Ph.D. can signify much as a mark of special scholar-
ship.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick A. Johnson

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Burton

Friday Evening Nov. 3/92

President Harper,
My dear Friend,

I have made a serious attempt to frame such a statement as your brief note asked for. I was ~~not~~ a little puzzled to determine precisely what you desired. Of course, however, you did not mean to ask me what you personally ought to believe, and ^{so} I concluded that what you desired was a sort of plank for an official platform, i.e. a statement of the opinion which the President of this University should hold as President. This of course could not be more, but might be less, than his personal belief. I have sent you therefore a sort of minimum of evangelical belief on these two points as I understand the matter. I can hardly hope that even in so brief

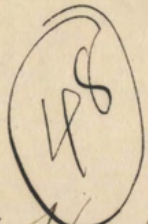
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

a statement I have escaped all subjectivity. But I have tried to do so. If anything is to be omitted it is probably in lines 6 and 7 "recipients of divine communications or other-wise". But I think the existence of the divine communications as one of the possible methods of divine revelation would be regarded as something that would be admitted by every evangelical theologian. To assent to this statement one needs only admit one case of divine communication received by a prophet.

If it suits your convenience I should sometime be interested to know why you applied to me to make such a statement for you. I am no theologian. But my standard of orthodoxy for myself is what I myself hold.

May God's blessing be on you and his strength sustain you, my dear friend
Most sincerely yours, Ernest D. Burton

Burlton



Newton Centm Mass. July 22, 1893

My dear Dr. Harper,

Mr. Nordell has been with me twenty four hours, and has left. Your letter came before his arrival and was delivered to him. I obeyed the instructions of your letter. I told him the whole case pretty fully, and advised him that in my judgment the work in Boston was more likely to be permanent than that in Chicago.

He saw Blakeslee last evening, and went back to Boston to see him again this afternoon. He is very reluctant to give up at Chicago, and is I think disposed to avail himself of the privilege of another year's trial which in your letter you said you would be glad to have him make. I told him that it was entirely open to him to do this. I did not, however, advise him to do it. I told him that he must decide that question, and that it would depend much on which task he could take up with most courage.

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Newman's Own, May 22, 1895

My dear Mr. Chapman,

Mr. Haskell has been with me tonight from having much on his left. How late came before he arrived and was the time when I stopped the instructions of your letter. I told him the whole case pretty fully, and advised him that in my judgment the work in Boston was more likely to be permanent than that in Chicago.

The new American last evening. I told him that I thought he would be in again this afternoon. He was reluctant to go up at Chicago, and I think he would have himself of the printing. I thought you would be glad to hear him. I told him that it was entirely open to him to do this. I told him that he must decide that to do it. I told him that it would be a great question, and that it would be a great question. I told him that it would be a great question.

I gave him frank warning of the fact that he started this next year worse off than last year with a prejudice against him both among students and officials; quoted to him your remark about Rook - that no ordinary success would do at Chicago. At the same time I told him that if he chose to make the trial again I would be of any service I could be to him.

My impression is that he will go back to Chicago, unless his subsequent talk with Blakeslee ~~and~~ his wife's advice or something from you dissuade him. He is not drawn to the work Blakeslee offers him.

I saw Chailes Matthews ^{yesterday}, whom we tried to get for the place Rhees has here. I think perhaps we could get him a year hence. Best man I know of it for it. Prof. of History at Colby.

Yours very truly

Ernest O. Benton

D. C. Heath & Co.,

Burton
D. C. HEATH.
C. H. AMES.
W. E. PULSIFER.

Publishers of Text-Books for Schools and Colleges,

No. 5 Somerset Street, Boston, *Nov 24* 1893

My dear Doctor Harper, *now*

I could get but two hours with Mather, he having a lecture engagement for this evening.

I set the situation before him as fully and as forcibly as I knew how to in that time. He recognizes the force of your plea from our end, and the largeness of the opportunity for himself. He says that if he were starting de novo, or had simply himself to consider, he would accept our proposition, but that (a) he believes he ought to have a professorship, (b) he cannot for family reasons, and from the nature of his relations to Colby come on our terms. He says, and I shall say the same, that the Trustees reserve the right to decide whether the opportunity offered him is such that he is justified in accepting it. He says he believes he

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cannot get release on our terms, unless he simply ~~kicks~~ raises a row, and gets things into generally comfortable shape.

He gave me some facts about his family relations that were confidential, but which show that his position is really a difficult one. If I were in his place I do not know how I could break away.

The only compromise that he thought could be considered at all was an Associate-Professorship with definite promise of Professorship at the end of two years, on condition that he fulfilled reasonable expectations. This conditional clause would not mean in his mind, that he should make a great strike, or make a brilliant record, but that he should do good work and give promise of progress. He would not say that he would accept on this compromise, but said he would consider this. He wants & feels that that it is almost indispensable as a condition of his coming that he have the full professorship. He ~~gives~~^{considers} up his preference

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for the Arts & Lit. faculty. He has talked with me or two officials at Water-ville, and thinks he can get release if we come to these terms. He takes a wholly reasonable & honorable attitude respecting his wife's relation to the matter — at least as I look at it. Mrs. Mathew is not standing out obstinately at all. She does not want to come from personal preference at all. She is willing for her husband's sake to come if he gets a professorship. She does not oppose his coming on any other terms, but is not I judge from what Mathew is using any more pressure ^{than} ~~that~~ is naturally & necessarily the case in any such case.

My own impression to day is that the exigencies of the case are such as make it necessary, if only it is not utterly impossible, to strain a point and come to his terms. We must have Mathew of the New Testament dept & to take the stand that it must take in the University. I know no other else to

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turn. He has done work in History which, as Small says, shows that he can and will do first class work. It is to be sure partly promise rather than achievement, but it is trustworthy promise, and it is in part achievement. By the standard of previous appointments in the Arts faculty itself, he is entitled to the rank & salary of professor. We should like to raise the standard. Where there is a chance to choose we ought to do it. But in this case we are really where in other cases we were when the first appointments were made. We are shut up to this one man. I am confident that Mathew will do such work as will vindicate the appointment. It is taking him in part on his promise rather than on his past fulfilment, but I am confident that promise will be realized, and Small says the same. If it is any easier to promise him a professorship two years hence than to give it now, we can

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try him on that. But I believe we must, if only it is not absolutely impossible, give him either the two year promise or the immediate professorship, and the latter if he will not take the former.

I should like very much to have this matter settled before I return to Chicago. I leave this afternoon for Rochester. I shall be at 259 Alexander St. probably until Monday afternoon. Is it not possible for you to telegraph me there something? Perhaps this is only sentiment. We can of course settle it after I return to Chicago, but every day is important. I told Matthews about the 300 Univ. Extension, but it made little impression. And he is right. He ought not to do any Univ. Extension for two years.

Mr Palmer whom I saw in N.Y. yesterday sent my kind regards to Pres. & Mrs. Harper.
Very truly yours Ernest D. Burton

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the purchase of a copy of the new edition of the "Principles of Geometry" for the use of the students of the High School of the City of New York. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been ordered and will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. C. Heath & Co.

JAMES ROBINSON BOISE

ERNEST DeWITT BURTON

PHILIP AUGUSTUS NORDELL

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON ROOT

CLYDE WEBER VOTAW

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Burton

CHICAGO Jan. 8. 1894

My dear President Harper,

I think the following statement of my suggestion to you Saturday will make it evident that it involves nothing exceptional, but comes wholly under already established rules and precedents.

Prop. 1. Let my salary for service in the Divinity School be the same as that of the other Head professors in that School, and let me share Equally with the other in any increase of salary at any time, ^{and} ~~on~~ the same terms with as the others.

Prop. 2. Let me continue to receive a salary of \$1000. from the University for editorial work, oversight and six weeks' teaching as a member of the faculty of Arts, Literature and Science.

Prop. 3. Let it be understood that I may omit six weeks' teaching in any year in surrender of \$500. salary.

The effect of this will be to make my term of service 42 weeks a year, and my salary for next year & following year, till the next change of salary, \$4500, with the privilege on my part of reducing the ~~42~~ weeks to 36 and the \$4500 to \$4000. All this is, I take it, entirely regular, though of course it involves a pretty large deduction from what was expected and understood when I came. No action of the Board is required; this is the course matters will take if no special action is had.

To the above it should be added that it is personally

1892

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE NEW TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM BROWN BOSE
ERNEST D. WITT BURTON
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOBBS
THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON BOB
CLYDE WEBER VOTAW
WILLIAM FRANCIS WOOD

1892

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1892

My dear President Harper,

I think the following statement of my suggestions
to you regarding my salary is correct. It is in the nature of a suggestion,
but I have already made several suggestions to you and President.
Prof. 1. I am not asking for a raise in the present salary in the same
as that of the other head professors in that school, and I am not
specially with the other in any measure of salary at any time, but
the same terms with the others.
Prof. 2. Let me continue to receive a salary of \$1000 from the Uni-
versity for editorial work, manuscript and his work, teaching in a
seminary of the faculty of the University and his salary.
Prof. 3. Let it be understood that I am not to receive any salary
teaching in any year or otherwise of \$1000 salary.
The effect of this will be to make my total income \$1000
a year, and my salary for teaching in the University from \$1000
less the salary of \$1000, with the privilege of my teaching
teaching in the University at \$1000 and the other \$1000. All this is
for the entire year, though I have it in mind to accept a part of
the salary for what was expected and understood when I
was a part of the board is required; this is the same matter with
the effect of the salary in hand.

JAMES ROBINSON BOISE

ERNEST DeWITT BURTON

PHILIP AUGUSTUS NORDELL

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON ROOT

CLYDE WEBER VOTAW

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO

to receive an addition of \$500 to my salary at the end of two years without increase of work, it has now been arranged that I shall receive such \$500 only for additional work, like the rest of the Head Professors in the Divinity School. If it be further asked whether I propose to teach 42 weeks, it may be answered that for two years at least I expect to receive the \$500 in preference to doing the extra teaching.

So much as respects the normal character of the arrangement - the fact that it comes under recognized rules & principles.

As concerns the equity of the case, I think that it must be admitted that the concession which is made in b. above, by which it is understood that the President will actually apply to my case certain principles which, tho' normal, are not of necessity applied to every case, is rather less than the concession which I make in prop. 1., by which I become responsible for six weeks work not contemplated in the original agreement, or else surrender \$500 a year which was contemplated.

As respects the payment of full salary this year despite my absence, may I mention that tho' one half this absence was agreed to in the original understanding (according to your recollection, the whole of it), yet in fact I have already

JAMES ROBINSON BOISE

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

PHILIP AUGUSTUS NORDELL

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON ROOT

CLYDE WEBER VOTAW

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD

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Earned the whole of this absence by extra teaching, ^{three fourths of} which the department required by reason of Dr. Nordell's absence & subsequent resignation. So that in fact I lost \$1000 outright by the combination of pros & 103.

Perhaps what I said three or four weeks ago gave you the impression that the promise of increased salary after two years was not in writing, and that in fact there was a difference of understanding about it at the time. I have intended several times to mention that my recollection is that the only question was as to the nature of the guarantee. I thought you proposed a personal guarantee, which you would make you responsible at law for the \$500 if not paid by the University. Naturally I did not feel like pressing such a matter when your memory differed from mine. But as to your presidential promise that the Board would raise the salary, I think there was no difference of opinion. The letters are packed up in the storeroom, but I will get them if you wish.

I extremely dislike to press this matter, or to seem to exact my pound of flesh. I do not wish you to adopt the plan here proposed unless it is agreeable to you. But the only alternative that I see is to fall back on the original

JAMES HOBBS

ERNEST C. WILSON

PHILIP HUBERT

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON

CLARE WEBB

JAMES FRANK

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO

For the whole of the summer of 1900 the
 the department was engaged in the study of the
 & the construction of the text of 10. 3.

Perhaps what I said then a few weeks ago was
 the impression that the promise of the summer of 1900
 was not in writing, but that we felt there was a differ-
 ence of opinion about it at the time. When in-
 formed of the result I thought that my impression was in
 fact the only question was as to the nature of the promise.
 I thought you had made a personal promise, which you would
 have your representative to do for the 100 if not for the
 University. I think I did not feel like discussing such a
 matter when you were away. I am sure that on
 your personal promise that the Board would give
 the salary I think there was no difference of opinion. The
 letter was passed up in the other house, but I did not
 of you with.

I thought that it was the matter of a sum to meet my
 personal needs. I do not think you to expect the same
 for the same in case it is agreeable to you. But the
 only objection that I see is to feel back on the paper.

JAMES ROBINSON BOISE

ERNEST DeWITT BURTON

PHILIP AUGUSTUS NORDELL

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON ROOT

CLYDE WEBER VOTAW

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD

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understanding, and submit to whatever odium may attach to me for my seeming exaction. An outright surrender of all claim based on the promise of two years ago, involving as it does a surrender of \$500 a year as long I remain in the service of the University is more than it seems just to expect of me.

Sincerely yours

Ernest D. Burton

JAMES ROBINSON SORE

ERNEST C. WHITE BURTON

PHILIP AUGUSTUS NORRIS

THEOPHILUS HUNTINGTON ROOT

CLYDE WEBER VOTAW

IRVING FRANKS WOOD

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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understanding, and without a written belief and
 asked to see for my own sake. On account of
 under full clear head on the basis of two years ago
 in writing as it has a number of 100 a year as long
 I remain in the service of the University is more than it
 seems just a report of me.

Respectfully,
 Ernest C. White