

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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November 16th, 1905.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carnegie:-

Your telegram came to hand this morning. It was very good of you to wire me. I appreciate more than I can tell you the great honor shown me in electing me vice president of the new institution. I shall await with great interest the further actions of the board.

Hoping that it may be my privilege in the near future to see you in New York, and thanking you for all your kindness and courtesy, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

M. K. Halber

Dear Mr. Halber:

Your kindness and courtesy, I know
wishes to see you in New York, and thanking you for all
hoping that it may be my privilege in the near
future to see you in the city.
I shall write with great interest the
work you are doing in the city of New
I shall be glad to see you in the city of New
this morning. It was very good of you to write me.
Your telephone call to me.

My dear Mr. Halber:-

New York City.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

November 1st, 1902.

RECEIVED
Nov 1 1902

1000 OFF
TRANSMITS
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is an
UNRECORDED

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at

Chicago 17 dh

New York N^Y Nov 16th

C. RY. DEPOT, 53rd St
Hyde Park, Chicago

Pres Harper ,

U of C .

All present except you they unanimously elected you vice
president eliot . president resolution passed wishing speedy recovery
Carnegie .

958 am

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Of course there is a possibility that I may
feel so well Tuesday that I shall go to New York, but
it is only a possibility.

Boston, Nov. 8, 1905.

With great appreciation of your kindness and
courtesy, I remain

November 11th, 1905.

Yours very truly,

President H. S. Pritchett.

Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

My dear President Pritchett:-

I am sending you
the requested proxy. If the meeting came four or
five days later I should certainly be able to be
present. You would be surprised to know how much
progress I have made the last few days. As a matter
of fact I had made some plans to go, but on the whole
the physicians think it wiser for me not to undertake
so long a journey at this time of year after being
confined to my room for so many weeks. I sincerely
hope that everything will go right in connection with
the proposed meeting. The plan of the Executive
Committee is exactly correct. It is absolutely
necessary to have the board a self-perpetuating board.
I hope also that you will get a new definition for the
term "sectarian".

Henry S. Pritchett

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W. R. Harper

My dear President Eliot:-

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necessary to have the Board a self-perpetuating body.

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term "self-perpetuating".



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Boston, Nov. 9, 1905.

My dear Harper: -

I wish I might see you and tell you in person the steps Vanderlip and I have been trying to take to guide the Carnegie Foundation into a good organization. I think we may assume that we have convinced Mr. Carnegie that his plan of having all the colleges vote for trustees must be given up, and that he will consent to, and will in fact advise, a self-perpetuating board; and we will bring in a set of by-laws to provide for this. These by-laws provide at the same time for an executive board of seven members, of whom the president or chief executive officer shall be ex officio chairman. In order to bring about these changes, however, it is necessary, or at any rate, the lawyers tell us, very desirable, to have every member of the present board of directors represented, either in person or by proxy. I hope, therefore, that if you cannot be present on the 15th you will execute the two papers which I enclose, authorizing Vanderlip to act as your proxy and giving also the necessary waiver of the notice of the first meeting of the members of the Carnegie Foundation. I hope above all things that you may be able to come; but if not I beg that you will have these papers executed and sent to me at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, so as to reach me if possible by Wednesday morning.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

President. W. R. Harper.

Henry S. Pritchett

March 16, 1905.

vidual institutions unless they are considered comparatively; that is, unless they are considered in connection with the necessities and possibilities Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of other institutions of a like character. Dungeness, Fernandina, Florida.

I am leaving home, to spend two or three weeks
My dear Mr. Carnegie:

in the east, hoping that I may be able to regain my strength which has suffered a good deal under the operation. I shall be at Lakewood, New Jersey, for the most kind and considerate letter which you were good enough to send me last week. I appreciate very cordially the expressions of pleasure which and I have thought that possibly I might have still another opportunity of talking with you upon this it contains, and I can assure you it has done much subject, in New York City, at your convenience. to encourage me to take up the fight which lies before me.

Again thanking you for all your kindness to me, I remain

me, I remain
As I have lain upon my bed in these last weeks many hours have been spent in thinking of the possibilities of the proposed college scheme. I have

Very truly yours,
W. R. Harper
I have sincerely hoped that you would see your way to the creation of a commission, and I had also hoped that possibly I might have some small share in carrying out your wishes. The more I think of the matter the more convinced I am that the time is ripe.

It seems to me that the whole field should be covered and that it is hardly possible to take up indi-

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I cannot sufficiently thank you

My dear Mr. Carnegie:

DuGenness, Hernandina, Florida.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie,

March 10, 1902.

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Again thanking you for all your kindness to me, I remain

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2 EAST 91ST ST.

New York.

April 24th, 1905

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your kind acceptance of the Trusteeship.

I have instructed my Financial Secretary, Mr. R. A. Franks, President of the Home Trust Company, Hoboken, N. J., to transfer Ten Millions of Dollars of Bonds to the Trustees when organized.

Messrs. Vanderlip and Pritchett will proceed to obtain data from all the institutions concerned for use at the meeting of the Trustees when it is convened early in November next (at my house, Wednesday, November 15th - two o'clock). The gift will be announced after I sail for Europe next Wednesday and the whole subject will be before the faculties of the various institutions and will no doubt be fully discussed during the coming summer months, especially by the Trustees as they may happen to meet each other or others interested. In the meantime a corporation will be organized.

It is thought that these few months will be profitably spent in this manner, so that when the Trustees meet in November they will have much valuable information to build upon.

Much will depend upon finding the right man for permanent Secretary to organize the office and working plans for disbursing the funds. It is hoped the Trustees will be on the lookout for the indispensable man.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie

Pres. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

2 EAST 91ST ST.

April 24th, 1905

Wm. R. Harper

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Very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie

Pres. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

purpose of Mr. Carnegie's gift will be defeated if institutions which represent the contributions of intelligent men and women in the past for the cause of education should be thrown out as sectarian because it happens that the trustees are made up of persons who are more or less closely connected with a particular denomination. This letter is written in response

November 13th, 1905.

to your telegram
President H. S. Pritchett,

Manhattan Hotel, New York City.

My dear President Pritchett:-

Your telegram received this morning. The definition for "sectarian" which I had in mind was that approved, I think? in a general way by the gentlemen who dined with Mr. Butler last summer. It was in brief to this effect: A sectarian institution is one which is controlled in whole or in part by an ecclesiastical body, just as a state institution would be an institution controlled in part or in whole by a state or municipality. There are a good many colleges in the list which Mr. Carnegie has had represented which are the contributions of men and women connected with a particular denomination but which are not controlled by that particular denomination as it is represented in any ecclesiastical body. It seems to me that all such colleges ought to be included. Furthermore, the very

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ecclesiastical body, that is a state institution would
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had in mind was that approved, I think, in a General As-
this morning. The definition for "ecclesiastical" which I
have suggested is

YIL TAYEB PLYEDEL PLYEDELIT

MANHATTAN HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

President H. S. Byrdett,

Универсальный язык

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President N. S. Pritchett,

Manhattan New York City.
Yours very truly,

My dear President Pritchett:-

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Yours very truly,
Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1901.

My dear President Eliot:-

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OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

(35)

Detroit, Mich
April 1, 1904.

April 7th, 1904.

My dear President Harper, -

Dr Bowen tells me

that Mr Carnegie has asked you
to suggest colleagues to him to whom
he can properly give a large sum.

President Henry Churchill King,

Oberlin, Ohio

That would be a reasonable course
for the Carnegie to pursue, that the
report seems to me quite credible.

My dear President King:-

If it is true, I hope your note of April 1st. The
report which has reached you has some truth in it, but it is not a very
accurate statement of the facts. I have been asked in the past by
Mr. Carnegie to give opinion concerning a number of things. He has
never given me carte blanche to make recommendations. I sincerely
wish that he would adopt this policy, but it has never occurred to
him, I suppose, that this would be wise. You may be sure that I
appreciate Oberlin, and if at any time I can say a word that will help
you in your work, it will be gladly said and it will be said strongly.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

W. B. Hays

Yours very truly,

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I have your note of April 1st.

My dear President King:-

Oregon, Ohio

President Henry Christopher King,

April 1st 1894

OBER
OBE
PRESIDE

My dear President

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

35

Detroit, Mich.
April 1, 1904.

My dear President Harper, -

Dr Bowen tells me that Mr Carnegie has asked you to suggest colleges to him to whom he can properly give a large sum. That would be so reasonable, ^a course for the Carnegie to pursue, that the report seems to me quite credible. If it is true, I hope you may be able conscientiously to include Oberlin in your list. I'm not going to trouble you with an argument; but I should certainly not be at Oberlin myself, if I didn't thoroughly believe that she had an individuality and a mission large enough to justify the best service of strong men, and the expenditure of large sums of money. The enclosed list shows some of the matters I've had in mind. I'm sending you also a marked copy of our last Annual Report. If the report is untrue, you will simply ignore

April 2nd, 1904.

The April 1st. The
, but it is not a very
ked in the past by
of things. He has
ons. I sincerely
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upper

April 29th, 1905.

am loafing around. If you have any leisure time to
spend I shall be glad to help you spend it.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip,

New York City.

Yours very truly,

National City Bank

My dear Mr. Vanderlip:-

I am glad to know that
you are to be one of the trustees of the new Carnegie
foundation, and I am pleased to learn that you and
Dr. Pritchett are to gather some data together for
the meeting.

The papers in the west have published the fact
that the University of Chicago and Northwestern
University are excluded in view of the requirements
of the Board of Trustees. I am wondering whether
this will not exclude Yale also, and still further,
whether these facts were known to Mr. Carnegie when he
wrote the letter in the form published.

I am going to New York in a day or two, in fact
expect to be at the Manhattan most of next week.
Perhaps I may have a chance to talk with you about
the whole matter. I am not doing very much work but

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perhaps I may have a chance to talk with you soon
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Dr. Blissard are to gather some data together for
Foundation and I am pleased to learn that you and
you are to be one of the trustees of the new Carnegie

I am glad to know that

My dear Mr. Vanderbilt:-

New York City.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt

Handwritten signature: Frank A. Vanderbilt

Yours truly, 1902.

April 29th, 1905.

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Yours very truly,

New York City.

W R Harper

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April 1905, 1905.

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W. Johnson & Co. Inc.
Carnegie Foundation

My dear President Harper:- OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT Boston, Nov. 27, 1905. ✓

Carnegie Foundation

I had meant to write to you sooner concerning the proceedings of the 15th, and am now taking the first chance. The day before the meeting Mr. Carnegie had a long talk with me, in which he expressed the hope that I would be willing to undertake the executive work of the Carnegie Foundation, and on Wednesday when we met the members of the Board expressed the same wish with so much friendliness and heartiness that I was touched by it. I have accordingly agreed to undertake the work, and an organization was effected giving the President large powers and providing a most congenial Executive Committee. I have taken quarters at the corner of 45th St. and 5th Ave., and am proceeding to get together the data for determining the educational standards, as well as for exhibiting the actual status of the various institutions. We count on having a general meeting of the Board again in March. Meantime, if you come east I shall hope to have some conference with you; and I shall in any case do my best to keep you informed of what goes on, and to get from you before any formal action is taken an expression of your views on the more important matters. You will receive from me in a few days a request for an expression of opinion on certain leading questions.

The fact of my resignation from the Institute has not been made known in Boston except to the members of my Committee, and I shall be glad, therefore, to have this kept quiet until it is announced in the papers.

We are simply overjoyed to know of your good progress and improvement.

President W. R. Harper.

Cordially yours,

Henry S. Pritchett



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



My dear Harper:-

Your letter of the 4th, December, is a great pleasure to me. I cannot tell you how many times I think of you in the course of the day or the week. I am most anxious to have some talk with you regarding this whole matter before any final plans are decided upon; and, should you find it inconvenient to come east before the middle of March, I shall try to run out and see you. Meantime you will be interested to know that, after consultation with Mr. Root, it has been decided that we shall try for a national charter. I have just had a conference with Speaker Cannon in Washington, and he has agreed, heartily, to second the effort to do this.

Cordially yours,

December 11, 1905.

President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST
NEW YORK

December 16th, 1905.

ack

Wm. R. Harper, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

December 21st, 1905.

Dear President Harper:-

President Henry S. Pritchett,
A great many opinions are being sent in at present,
The Carnegie Foundation, Fifth Ave. and
to the offices of the Carnegie Foundation, concerning the
Forty-fifth St., New York.
right use of the Fund; and for this reason, if for no other,
it is clearly wise for us to proceed a little slowly in com-
mitting it to fixed lines. Your letter of December sixteenth
of this month has been received
and placed in his hands.
views of a considerable number of teachers.

Yours very truly,

Henry S. Pritchett Secretary
Lue.

SECRETARY.

DEAR MR. HARPER:

and placed in his hands.

With enclosure to President Harper has been received

Your letter of December sixteenth

My dear Sir:-

100-1111 St. New York.

The Carnegie Foundation, 1111 St. and

President HARPER S. Blitchett.

December 17th 1908.

ack

Wm. R. Harper
University

ack

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

December 16th, 1905.

Wm. R. Harper, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Harper:-

A great many opinions are being sent in at present, to the offices of the Carnegie Foundation, concerning the right use of the Fund; and for this reason, if for no other, it is clearly wise for us to proceed a little slowly in committing it to fixed lines of policy. For the information of the Trustees, I forward a copy of a letter from a well known member of a State University, which represents the views of a considerable number of teachers.

Yours very truly,

Henry S. Pritchett.
Luc.

The University of Chicago

Chicago, December 30, 1901

Dear Mr. Harper:

In common with others, I was very greatly interested in what you told us at the Congregation dinner of the plans of Mr. Carnegie. It is certainly possible for him to give to American scholars opportunities which they have never had. But in thinking over the possible benefits to workers in the line of my own interests- languages, literatures, and history - I found some grave difficulties. Possibly they have already occurred to Mr. Carnegie and his ^{counsellors} ~~councillors~~, and have been adequately provided for. If so, I shall merely have wasted my time in writing, and yours in reading, this letter. If not, I should be glad to have you present my ideas, if you approve of them, to Mr. Carnegie in any form you think best, and with any modification suggested by your experience. ¶ I see clearly how the exploration work you mentioned can be carried out; I see also how men engaged upon an investigation in the natural sciences might with self-respect accept a piece of apparatus. Beyond this, it seems to me there are only two ways in which any expenditure of money can aid scholarship in America. In the first place, there is ^{the} ~~a~~ possibility of providing for the publication of treatises which would not pay their own expenses but are of considerable importance to science. In the second place Mr. Carnegie, it seems to me, has, if he is willing to spend forty millions more, such an opportunity as no man has ever had for the promotion of scholarship. In literary and historical subjects

Chicago, December 30, 1901

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In common with others, I was very greatly interested in what you told us at the Congregation dinner of the plans of Mr. Carnegie. It is certainly possible for him to give to American scholars opportunities which they have never had. But in thinking over the possible benefits to workers in the line of my own interests - languages, literature, and history - I found some grave difficulties. Possibly they have already occurred to Mr. Carnegie and his committee, and have been adequately provided for. If so, I shall merely have wasted my time in writing and yours in reading this letter. If not, I should be glad to have you present my ideas, if you approve of them, to Mr. Carnegie in any form you think best, and with any modification suggested by your experience. I see clearly how the exploration work you mentioned can be carried out; I see also how men engaged in an investigation in the natural sciences might with self-respect accept a piece of apparatus. Beyond this it seems to me there are only two ways in which any expenditure of money can aid scholarship in America. In the first place, there is a possibility of providing for the publication of treatises which would not pay their own expenses but are of considerable importance to science. In the second place, Mr. Carnegie, it seems to me, has, if he is willing to spend forty millions more, such an opportunity as no man has ever had for the promotion of scholarship. In literary and historical subjects

The University of Chicago

one of the principal reasons for lack of production in this country is the lack of materials. A partial remedy for this lack I proposed to you a couple of years ago, in the establishment of a circulating library of professional periodicals. You were, I believe, favorable to this suggestion. If it were possible to supplement such a library by another library containing books difficult to procure, I think American scholars would have a fair opportunity of competition with the scholars of England and Europe. *I* do not think that the library I propose should spend much money upon books that can easily be procured. It should devote itself to obtaining for the general use of American scholars ~~the~~ books of the utmost rarity - not because of their rarity, but because of their importance for scholarship. *I do not mean editions interesting only because a few copies were printed, or copies on vellum or any of that flummery.* Another ideal of such a library should be the acquisition of photographic fac-similes of the most important literary and historical documents in the world. In times past some of the most important of these have narrowly escaped entire destruction. *Occasionally they have not escaped.*

It is and will be a difficult matter for American scholars to compete with English and continental scholars, if they have to go abroad for the most important materials for their work. If a man has only ~~six weeks~~ twelve weeks of vacation, it hardly seems worth while to spend two of them in the journey to his materials and back; and the expense involved is often prohibitive for men who are paid at the present rate. English and European scholars not only have longer vacations for work but are also very much nearer the materials .

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The University of Chicago

If Mr. Carnegie intends to spend anything like fifty millions, ^{in this matter} it will be impossible for him to do so along the lines hitherto indicated, without undermining the character of scholars in America, and without failing to aid in the most effectiv~~e~~ way the scholars who deserve assistance. The income of the ten millions which he has already indicated his desire to give ought to be sufficient to aid all deserving scholars in the country, so far as they can be aided by supplying apparatus or aid in publication. In my own line of work I do not believe that the best scholars could, without loss of self-respect, obtain much assistance from Mr. Carnegie's plans as they have been outlined. But no one could feel any hesitancy in regard to accepting the aid afforded by the loan of books necessary for an investigation upon which he was engaged.

I think I have already told you that I am confident that success in scholarship in the next twenty-five years is within the grasp of America, if the materials for research can be provided. We have learned from Germany the lesson of thoroughness; we have learned from France the lesson of clear and attractive presentation. The American temperament is, I ^{believe} ~~sure~~, capable of combining these two lessons and exhibiting the best qualities of both methods, and of adding to the result the geniality of English scholarship.

Nothing, I am convinced, would aid scholarship in America so much as a loan library of books and manuscripts difficult of access to Americans. If Mr. Carnegie were willing to spend even

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John M. May 12 Dec 30, 1901

The University of Chicago

twenty millions for such a purpose, scholars of America would have no excuse for failing to equal in productive scholarship the scholars of the old world, for we should soon have a collection approximating the British Museum and should ultimately surpass it.

If you approve of this, I shall be glad, as I have already said, to have you bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Carnegie.

Yours very truly,

John M. Manly.

To President W. R. Harper,
The University,
Chicago.

The University of Chicago

twenty millions for such a purpose, scholars of America would have
no excuse for failing to equal in productive scholarship the schol-
ars of the old world. If you approve of this, I shall be glad, as I have already
said, to have you bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Carnegie.

Yours very truly,

James M. Marshall

President W. R. Harper

The University
Chicago

shall certainly be able to attend meetings of the trustees held at a later date. It is also probable that I shall be in New York City very frequently during the year, and for special service on committee work I shall be available.

November 11th, 1905.

I wish once more to express to you the feeling which I have heard uttered by so many men and women Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the appreciation and heart felt gratitude of the New York City teaching profession to you for this great gift and for its tremendous possibilities.
My dear Mr. Carnegie:-

It is a source of the greatest possible disappointment to me that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting of the trustees next Wednesday. I had hoped until the very last moment that I could go. As perhaps you have not learned I have been quite ill since September first, and another operation was performed September 17th. But I have recovered in a very marked way and the progress in these last two weeks has been quite rapid. My physicians promise me now a good season of relief from my old troubles and also an opportunity for work. I am expecting therefore to take an active part once more in educational affairs. It is for this especial reason that I regret my inability to be present upon an occasion which seems to me to be one of the most significant in the history of modern education. I

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My business promises me now a good season of relief
business in these last two weeks has been quite rapid.
But I have recovered in a very marked way and the
and another operation was performed September 14th.
returned I have been since the since September 14th,
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next Wednesday. I had hoped until the very last
not be able to be present at the meeting of the trustees
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It is a source of the

My dear Mr. Carnegie:-

New York City.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie,

November 17th, 1901.

shall certainly be able to attend meetings of the trustees held at a later date. It is also probable that I shall be in New York City very frequently during the year, and for special service on committee work I shall be available.

I wish once more to express to you the feeling which I have heard uttered by so many men and women during these past months, the appreciation and heart felt gratitude and the entire teaching profession to you for this great gift and for its tremendous possibilities.

Rejoicing in your return to this country, and hoping that you and the members of your family are in vigorous health, I remain

Very cordially yours

shall certainly be able to attend meetings of the
trustees held at a later date. It is also probable
that I shall be in New York City very frequently during
the year, and for special service on committee work
I shall be available.

November 11th, 1903.
I wish once more to express to you the feeling
which I have heard uttered by so many men and women
during these past months, the appreciation and heart
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you for this great gift and for its tremendous possi-
bilities.

Rejoicing in your return to this country, and
hoping that you and the members of your family are in
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I am expecting therefore to take an active part once
more in educational affairs. It is for this reason
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an occasion which seems to me to be one of the most
significant in the history of modern education.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

April 23, 1906.

the Faculty, which statement is doubtless in your hands at this time. Of April 26th, 1906, of the

Board will remember what action was taken even if

it should not have been on the minutes, although

President Henry S. Pritchett,

The Carnegie Foundation,

Fifth Ave. and Forty-fifth St.,
Hoping to hear from you further, I am,

New York, N. Y.

Very truly yours,

My dear President Pritchett:-

H. P. Judson

Professor Small

hands me your favor of the 23rd inst. in which you state your impression that the University of Chicago is technically excluded from the benefits of the Foundation on the ground of denominational connections. I am surprised to hear that. I understood distinctly from President Harper about a year ago that that matter had been considered and that the interpretation of the conditions of the Foundation made by the Board of Trustees of the same was such that the University would not be excluded. Further, in accordance with this understanding somewhat later the Secretary of our Board of Trustees was requested to furnish a statement with regard to members of

to submit a statement with regard to members of
the Secretary of our Board of Directors was requested
in accordance with the understanding between them
that the University would not be excluded. Further,
made by the Board of Directors of the same was such
interference of the conditions of the Foundation
that that matter had been considered and that the
University from President Hatcher about a year ago
stated. I am indebted to him that I understood
Foundation on the basis of denominational connec-
tion is technically excluded from the benefits of the
state land provision that the University of Chicago
under the land laws of the state that in other land

Professor Smith

My dear President Hatcher:-

New York N. Y.

Very truly and respectfully,
Yours,

The Carnegie Foundation

President Henry G. Hatcher

Very truly,
Yours,

+31

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

*This is not true
I have not yet
made a minute
entry in the minutes*

April 23, 1906

the Faculty, which statement is doubtless in your hands at this time. Of course the members of the Board will remember what action was taken even if it should not have been on the minutes, although it was my understanding that there was a minute to the effect in question. to your letter of the

Hoping to hear from you further, I am,
Professor Very truly yours,
tiring allowance, but my impression is that
H. P. Judson
the University of Chicago is technically ex-
cluded on the ground of denominational con-
nections, a matter which we all very greatly
regret.

Yours very truly,

Harry S. Pritchett
H

Professor Albion W. Small,
University of Chicago,
Illinois.

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Hoping to hear from you further, I am,
Very truly yours,

H. R. Judson

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

April 23, 1906.

*This is interesting.
I had supposed from a remark
made by Dr. Harper, that the rule
included Chicago. Small*

Dear Professor Small:-

In reply to your letter of the
10th April, I am not entirely clear as to
Professor Wilkinson's eligibility to a re-
tiring allowance, but my impression is that
the University of Chicago is technically ex-
cluded on the ground of denominational con-
nections, a matter which we all very greatly
regret.

Yours very truly,

Harry S. Pritchett
H.

Professor Albion W. Small,
University of Chicago,
Illinois.

24
✓

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE. AND FORTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

April 30, 1906.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I have your letter of the 26th, April.

The question of the possible exclusion of the University of Chicago from the benefits of The Carnegie Foundation is one concerning which I have frequently talked with our dear friend President Harper, but which never came before the trustees in any form, nor has it been considered by the Executive Committee.

I shall send you in a few days, a publication containing the act of incorporation and the rules framed by the trustees for the administration of The Foundation. Under the act of incorporation, institutions which require that the President and a majority of the trustees, shall belong to a specified denomination, are excluded. This condition seems in one sense a hard one for an institution administered as the University of Chicago is, without respect to denominational considerations. On the other hand, such a condition in the charter of a modern university is an anomaly most unusual and extraordinary, and difficult to justify on any other ground than the wish for denominational control or influence.

The Executive Committee will undoubtedly be glad to have any communication from you when it takes up the consideration of the matter, and I shall be glad to talk

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FIFTH AVE AND FORTY-FIFTH ST
NEW YORK

April 30, 1908.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

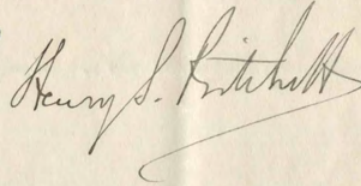
I have your letter of the 28th, April.
The question of the possible exclusion of the
University of Chicago from the benefits of The Carnegie
Foundation is one concerning which I have frequently
talked with our dear friend President Harper, but which
never came before the trustees in any form, nor has it
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tional control or influence.
The Executive Committee will undoubtedly be glad
to have any communication from you when it takes up the
consideration of the matter, and I shall be glad to talk

--2--

with you about it, if you come this way.

I have been much interested in the admirable way in which you have taken up, and carried, a most difficult load.

Yours sincerely,

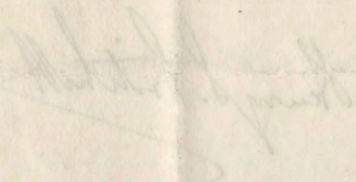
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry S. Fitch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

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

--2--

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I have been much interested in the admirable
way in which you have taken up, and carried, a most
difficult load.

Yours sincerely,



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

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
542 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

188
November 14, 1907.

November 21st, 1907.

My dear President Judson:

I am sending herewith a copy of the confidential proof
of my ~~forthcoming~~ ^{My dear President Pritchett,} you will consider a person-
al communication until you get the final copy. I should be glad
to have any suggestions and the proof of your annual
report has come since. I enjoyed greatly. I will have been very much interested
in examining it. It contains many matters of importance
to us all. I am very sure that the Carnegie Foundation
and the General Education Board working together will be
able to render a great service to education in this
country. The Foundation was a magnificent conception
and I am bound to say that it has been carried out in what
I regard as a most admirable spirit. I cordially reciprocate
your personal suggestion and hope that we may have
what to me will be the great pleasure of many meetings.

Very truly yours,

President Henry S. Pritchett,
542 Fifth Ave., New York.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

November 21st, 1907.

My dear President Pritchett:-
I have been very much interested
in examining it. It contains many matters of importance
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Very truly yours,

President Henry S. Pritchett,
542 Fifth Ave., New York.

188

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
542 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

November 14, 1907.

My dear President Judson:

I am sending herewith a copy of the confidential proof of my forthcoming report, which I beg you will consider a personal communication until you get the final copy. I should be glad to have any suggestions which may occur to you after reading it.

I enjoyed greatly my visit in Chicago and wish very much that my orbit might intersect yours more frequently.

Yours faithfully,

Henry S. Pritchett

President H. P. Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

188

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

November 14, 1907.

November 14, 1907.

My dear President Johnson:

I am sending herewith a copy of the confidential proof
of my forthcoming report, which I believe you will consider a person-
al communication until you get the final copy. I should be glad
to have any suggestions which may occur to you after reading it.
I enjoyed greatly my visit in Chicago and wish very much

that my work might interest you more frequently.
I am yours faithfully,
John D. Johnston

John D. Johnston

President H. B. Johnson, also was a distinguished contributor
to the University of Chicago. He has been active in what
I regard as Chicago's educational affairs. I especially re-
gard your personal suggestions and hope that we may have
what we will be the great pleasure of your presence.

Very truly yours,

President John D. Johnston

100 North Dearborn Street

4184

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THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
576 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

May 26, 1920.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:--

Several cases have occurred in the last few years of men who desire to transfer from the University of Chicago to other institutions and who desire to carry with them to eastern institutions associated with the Carnegie Foundation the privileges of a pension expectation which they enjoyed at the University of Chicago. Such a case has recently been brought to our attention through Dean Stone of Columbia University who desires to bring Professor Oliphant to Columbia and would like to have the Carnegie Foundation furnish him the equivalent of his present privileges in the matter of a pension at the University of Chicago.

In considering this request the executive committee of the Foundation wonders whether it is a wise thing to do on its own merits, and in the second place, whether the University of Chicago itself would not prefer some sort of reciprocity feature in the future if such requests are to be granted. For example, would it be wise for us jointly to consider whether in the case of a man transferring from the University of Chicago to

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
835 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

May 28, 1920.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:--

Several cases have occurred in the last

few years of men who desire to transfer from the University of
Chicago to other institutions and who desire to carry with them
to eastern institutions associated with the Carnegie Foundation
the privileges of a pension expectation which they enjoyed at
the University of Chicago. Such a case has recently been brought
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THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
576 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

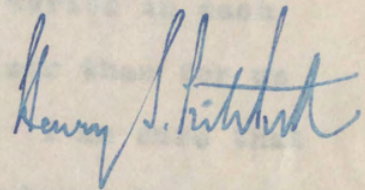
OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

-2-

one of the associated institutions, or in the case of a man transferring from one of the associated institutions to the University of Chicago, it would be desirable to institute some form of reciprocity?

I am not at all clear in this matter myself and would be glad to have your impressions.

Very sincerely yours,



THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
375 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

-2-

one of the associated institutions, or in the case of a man trans-
ferring from one of the associated institutions to the University
of Chicago, it would be desirable to institute some form of reci-
procity?

I am not at all clear in this matter myself and would be
glad to have your impressions.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry L. Abbott

President Henry S. Pritchett,
The Carnegie Foundation,
576 Fifth Avenue, New York City

June 1, 1920

HPJ:JN

My dear President Pritchett:

Your favor of the 26th I find on my return from an absence of some days. It seems to me that your suggestion as to a reciprocal arrangement is entirely reasonable and might be considered on its merits in each individual case. That perhaps would be wiser than for us to attempt to adopt a general arrangement. I am sure that the University of Chicago will be willing always to consider with you anything which might be brought to its attention.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

President Henry S. Pritchett,
The Carnegie Foundation,
576 Fifth Avenue, New York City

HPJ:JN

President Henry S. Pritchett,
The Carnegie Foundation,
376 Fifth Avenue, New York City

June 1, 1920

HP:JN

My dear President Pritchett:

Your favor of the 28th I find on my return from an absence of some days. It seems to me that your suggestion as to a reciprocal arrangement is entirely reasonable and might be considered on its merits in each individual case. That perhaps would be wiser than for us to attempt to adopt a general arrangement. I am sure that the University of Chicago will be willing always to consider with you anything which might be brought to its attention.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

President Henry S. Pritchett,
The Carnegie Foundation,
376 Fifth Avenue, New York City

HP:JN

March 8, 1924.

My dear Mr. Keppel:

I am very glad to learn from your letter of March sixth that you are to be in Chicago next week. I hope that you will be able to spend as much as possible of the time between three-thirty and five-thirty at the University. I assume that to reach the six-thirty train you would have to leave us at five-thirty.

If agreeable to you I should like to meet you at such point downtown as would be convenient and bring you out to the University, leaving the city at about three o'clock. I should be much obliged if you would telephone my office as soon as possible after you receive this letter.

Very truly yours,

President F. D. Keppel
Carnegie Corporation

c/o Mr. Milam
American Library Association
78 East Washington Avenue
Chicago

EDB:HP

For

Handwritten red text, possibly a signature or stamp, oriented vertically.

March 8, 1934.

My dear Mr. Keppel:

I am very glad to learn from your letter of March sixth that you are to be in Chicago next week. I hope that you will be able to spend as much as possible of the time between three-thirty and five-thirty at the University. I assume that to reach the six-thirty train you would have to leave us at five-thirty.

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Very truly yours,

President F. D. Keppel
Carnegie Corporation

c/o Mr. Milam
American Library Association
78 East Washington Avenue
Chicago

EGB:HP

F06

Harold K. Swift
Union Stock Bonds
Chicago

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
~~OF NEW YORK~~
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 26, 1924.

336290

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Re. Attached

Have understood that they have applied to the
Carnegie people in New York for help. Do you feel well enough
acquainted to ask your friend in charge there, in confidence,

two questions:

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. President:

I am to be in Chicago for a few
hours next Tuesday, March 11th, and before tak-
ing the 6:30 P.M. train for the Coast would like,
if possible, to get out to the University for a
little while. I don't know just where I myself
could be found, but a message to the A.L.A. Head-
quarters, care of Mr. Milam, would get me.

Sincerely yours,

Forkeppel

K/h

Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago

February 26, 1924.

F06
336290

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Re. Attached

Have understood that they have applied to the
Carnegie people in New York for help. Do you feel well enough
acquainted to ask your friend in charge there, in confidence,
two questions:

- (1) Whether they have applied for help, are to
secure it, and if so how much, and
- (2) Whether the amount would be increased with
some assurance for a few years at least in
case we were to take it over.

It occurs to me that they might think it a hardship
if the school were to drop out altogether and might be very glad
to help appreciably if they knew that we would stand sponsor for
the educational end of it.

Yours cordially,

Harold H. Swift

Handwritten text in the top right corner, possibly a date or reference number.

080380

Main body of the document containing several paragraphs of text, which is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The text appears to be organized into distinct sections or paragraphs.

F06

February 26, 1924.

336290

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Philip D. Armour,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Illinois.

Encl. Attached

Dear Mr. Armour:

Carnegie people in New York for help. Do you feel well enough

I am apologetic to have nothing further as yet acquainted to ask your friend in charge there, in confidence, to report to you in the matter we have under consideration.

A series of unfortunate circumstances has prevented the report of the second investigator. We are now promised, however, that he will come early in March and will be able to make his report in detail later in the month.

I shall be out of town a good part of the month, perhaps all of it, but will make it a point to assemble the information and to report to you promptly upon my return.

In the meantime, I hope you are seeing daylight in the financial implications of the matter.

Yours in all cordiality,

Harold H. Swift

HAROLD H. SWIFT

HHS*GB

cc E.D. Burton ✓

February 26, 1924.

Mr. Philip D. Armour,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Armour:

I am apologetic to have nothing further as yet
to report to you in the matter we have under consideration.
A series of unfortunate circumstances has prevented the report
of the second investigator. We are now promised, however, that
he will come early in March and will be able to make his report
in detail later in the month.

I shall be out of town a good part of the month,
perhaps all of it, but will make it a point to assemble the in-
formation and to report to you promptly upon my return.

In the meantime, I hope you are seeing daylight
in the financial implications of the matter.

Yours in all cordiality,

HAROLD H. SWIFT

HHS:GB

cc E.D. Burton

F06

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1924.

President Ernest D. Burton,
Care of The Commodore Hotel,
New York City.

Dear Mr. President:

I am very glad you are to be in New York. If you will call me up (Vanderbilt 9781), we can readily arrange a time for a talk. Unfortunately, I am tied up for lunch every day during your stay, but I can meet you at any other hour of the day or night you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Keppel

K/h

FOC

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
322 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Office of the President

February 19, 1934.

President Ernest D. Burton,
Care of The Commodore Hotel,
New York City.

Dear Mr. President:

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we can readily arrange a time for a talk. Un-
fortunately, I am tied up for lunch every day
during your stay, but I can meet you at any
other hour of the day or night you suggest.
Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

K/n

F06
XXX

JAN 21 1924

It is suggested:

1. That the University plan for a downtown center which shall house one or more of these -
 1. University offices
 2. University College (securing day and evening occupancy)
 - a) Evening classes
 - b) Day classes
 3. Library School
 4. American Library Association
2. That this be done in order -
 - a) To make and maintain contact with the city
3. That the location be near the Public Library
4. That the Business Manager's Office be instructed to be on watch for opportunity to buy suitable property.
5. That the President be authorized to continue negotiations with Carnegie Corporation with view to possible cooperation in this plan.

JAN 21 1924

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3. That the location be near the Public Library
4. That the Business Manager's office be instructed to be on watch for opportunity to buy suitable property.
5. That the President be authorized to continue negotiations with Carnegie Corporation with view to possible cooperation in this plan.

F06

335633

December tenth
1 9 2 3

My dear Mr. Merrill:

In response to inquiries addressed to the Carnegie Foundation, Mr. Furst, the secretary, reports that the only way the Foundation can rank a teacher is by the exact title he holds, adding that it is impossible for the Foundation to evaluate services rendered in any other way.

Apparently, therefore, the figures which I gave you in my former letter are those which are allowed by a strict interpretation of the agreement with you, interpreted by the statutes and practices of the Carnegie Foundation.

I am glad that there is so very little difference between the figures reached by our method of calculation and that which you have suggested to me.

Yours very sincerely,

Professor Elmer T. Merrill
The University of Chicago

EDB:S

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 1023 1/2 E. 63RD ST., CHICAGO, ILL. HYDE PARK 4321.
A21C LC 27 BLUE

HZ NEWYORK NY 945A NOV 25 1923

MRS CAROLINE BENDER

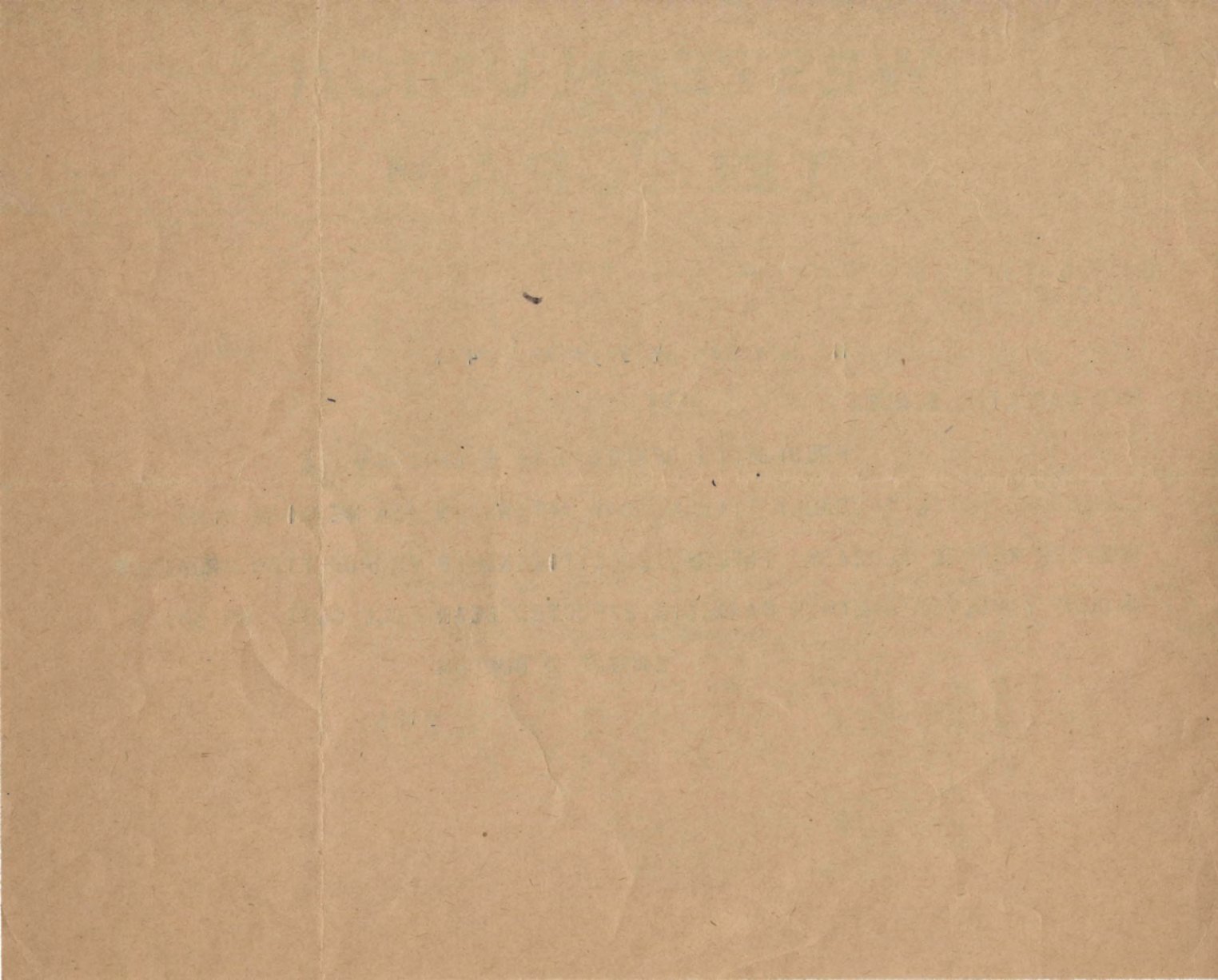
21

PRESIDENTS OFFICE U OF C CHICAGO ILL
COMMODORE HOTEL PROBABLY TILL MONDAY AFTERNOON ASK MERRIAM WIRE TODAY
WHETHER KEPPEL ALREADY INTERESTED CITIZENSHIP PROPOSITION PROBABLE
AMOUNT INVOLVED WHETHER CARNEGIE EXPECTED BEAR FULL COST OR SHARE

ERNEST D BURTON

910A

6041 Wm



Fo 6

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

November 24, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
Commodore Hotel,
New York City.

Keppel not informed regarding proposed
citizenship inquiry. Had planned to
present proposition to him first week
December. Approximate cost \$10,000
borne by Foundation.

Charles E. Merriam

706
The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

November 24, 1933.

President Ernest C. Burton,
Cromwell Hotel,
New York City.

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December. Approximate cost \$10,000
borne by Foundation.

Charles E. Karpman

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

00896

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 2, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Burton:

I have given considerable attention during the past year to the matter of collegiate organization in connection with certain proposals that we have made relating to a group of colleges in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. I am not at all sure that our experience there will have any bearing upon the problem to which you refer in your inquiry of May 19th, but I am very glad to send you a copy of the bulletin in which our conclusions are set down and it is possible that it may prove suggestive. The only part of the bulletin that would have special value for your purpose would be from Pages 29 to 50.

In preparing these suggestions for Canada, I had continually in mind their possible adaptation to our own problems and I feel that in many situations with us they could be applied with effect. For example, in a much be-colleged state like Ohio, it would be theoretically quite feasible for a number of denominational colleges now struggling for existence to unite in a favorable location, create a common central institution, and yet maintain their individual collegiate unity as suggested in the pamphlet. The great difficulty with such a scheme is the almost super-human task of moving any educational institution which has once developed local, vested interests in boarding houses and stores.

Although I believe that in the Canadian situation the denominational line of cleavage, as exhibited at Toronto, is by far the most natural and effective, I hardly think it would be possible to segregate such groups in a large, going concern like the University of Chicago. I should think, however, that it might be feasible to invite existing denominational colleges now operating elsewhere to move to the vicinity of the university campus and utilize the general university facilities while maintaining a residence and small faculty of their own. It is possible that they might even be assigned a residence on the campus and allowed to build up a small college entity within the university. With three or four such organizations you might find the under-graduate student body assuming little by little a more varied and wholesome organization than under our present system.

00836

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
525 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Office of the President

June 2, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Burton:

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The outstanding examples of successful development of this sort are, of course, Victoria College, Trinity College, and St. Michael's College at the University of Toronto. Their experience has been uniformly gratifying and suggestive, not only from an educational point of view but fully as much if not more so from a denominational point of view. This fact which is indubitable makes the action of MacMasters University, the Baptist college which has refused to affiliate with the university, quite unintelligible. Their objection, I believe, is a theoretical one against having any dealings with state supported education. Such an objection would not apply, of course, in the case of the University of Chicago.

Let me assure you of my great interest in this problem and of my desire to be of any possible service to you in formulating the basis for an experiment.

Yours very sincerely,

W. S. Learned

WSL:EL

Assistant to the President

the following purely tentative list.

- 1) A College of Arts and Literature
- 2) A College of Science
- 3) A College of Commerce and Administration
- 4) A College of Education

If now each of these colleges was divided into two divisions, one for men and one for women, it would for the present the question whether there would be really two colleges in each case, or one college with a separation of residence buildings? This would give us eight colleges.

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and St. Michael's College at the University of Toronto. Their
experience has been uniformly gratifying and suggestive, not
only from an educational point of view but also inasmuch as it
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course, in the case of the University of Chicago.

Let me assure you of my great interest in this
problem and of my desire to be of any possible service to you
in formulating the basis for an experiment.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Garrison
Assistant to the President

WSL:EL

A still further July 2, 1923.

My dear Mr. Learned: from the College of Arts and Literature.

But at Pardon my seeming discourtesy in delaying so long an acknowledgement of your letter of June 2nd. I am very much obliged to you for your informing letter.

It is evident that my letter to you did not make quite clear to you the plan which I had in mind. We do not propose to attempt to bring to the University colleges existing elsewhere, but to break up our own body of 3,000 or more students into colleges, each of which would be organized not upon a denominational basis, but probably upon a basis of the interest of the student. I have not yet gone so far as to make any list of such colleges, and should not be willing to do so as yet except on a purely tentative basis. Yet to illustrate my thought I may suggest the following purely tentative list.

- 1) A College of Arts and Literature
- 2) A College of Science
- 3) A College of Commerce and Administration
- 4) A College of Education

If now each of these colleges was divided into two divisions, one for men and one for women, (I waive for the present the question whether there would be really two colleges in each case, or one college with a separation of residence buildings.) this would give us eight colleges.

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- 1) a college of arts and literature
- 2) a college of commerce and administration
- 3) a college of science
- 4) a college of education

the following budgetary estimates for
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It is evident that my letter to you did not
 in any way originate to you for your informing letter.
 long an acknowledgment of your letter of June 2nd. I
 would my assuming disinterestedly in dealing so
 my dear Mr. President:

July 2, 1922.

of the pre-
 A st

standing examples of successful development of course, Victoria College, Trinity College, College at the University of Toronto. A still further modification might be a separation of the pre-medical group from the College of Science, and the pre-medical group from the College of Arts and Literature. But at present I should not lean with favor upon such a segregation. If at any time the University should enter the engineering field that would add an additional college, presumably for men.

I am stating these elements of our thought--it cannot yet be called a plan--only that if as you think over the matter new suggestions occur to you you may convey them to us.

WSL:EL

I have not yet had time in the rush of Convocation month to look over the Bulletin which you sent me, but shall hope to do so a little later.

Very truly yours,

Mr. W. S. Learned,
The Carnegie Corporation,
522 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

EDE:CB

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 sumably for men.
 I am stating these elements of our thought--it can-
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 matter new suggestions occur to you you may convey them to us.
 I have not yet had time in the rush of Convocation
 month to look over the Bulletin which you sent me, but shall
 hope to do so a little later.
 Very truly yours,
 Mr. W. B. Lawrence, Jr.
 The Carnegie Corporation,
 525 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 1) A College of Arts and Literature
 2) A College of Science
 3) A College of Commerce and Administration
 4) A College of Education
 5) A College of Law
 6) A College of Medicine
 7) A College of Pharmacy
 8) A College of Dentistry
 9) A College of Veterinary Medicine
 10) A College of Agriculture
 11) A College of Forestry
 12) A College of Fisheries
 13) A College of Mining
 14) A College of Engineering
 15) A College of Architecture
 16) A College of Fine Arts
 17) A College of Music
 18) A College of Drama
 19) A College of Dance
 20) A College of Theater Arts
 21) A College of Film Studies
 22) A College of Radio and Television
 23) A College of Mass Communication
 24) A College of Public Administration
 25) A College of Social Work
 26) A College of Human Services
 27) A College of Health Sciences
 28) A College of Environmental Studies
 29) A College of Global Studies
 30) A College of International Studies
 31) A College of Area Studies
 32) A College of Interdisciplinary Studies
 33) A College of Liberal Arts
 34) A College of Arts and Sciences
 35) A College of Letters and Sciences
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 100) A College of Arts and Sciences

Fo 6

335633

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
~~OF NEW YORK~~
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 22, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

Dear President Burton:

I could not answer myself the question raised in your letter of November the fifteenth, but I asked Mr. Furst, the Secretary of the Foundation, if he would.

Mr. Furst says that the only way the Foundation can rank a teacher is by the exact title he holds. He points out the impossibility, for the Foundation, of evaluating services rendered in any other way. Mr. Furst draws attention, however, to the fact that this matter may not be a serious one for the teacher about whom you write, since the Foundation requires, in the case of retirement on the basis of age, only fifteen years of professorial service.

I hope this is what you want. If it isn't, let me try again.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Keppel

F06

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

335553

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 16, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Burton:

I am delighted to know you are planning to come to New York, and I can see you at any time that is convenient to you between the 23rd and 26th. Could you lunch with me at the Century Club on either the 23rd, 24th or 26th? I will hold all these dates open until I hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Keppel

F06

November 14, 1923.

Mr. Frederick Keppel,
President of the Carnegie Foundation,
582 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Keppel:

I am expecting to be in New York from the morning of the 23rd to early afternoon of the 26th. I have several appointments within that period, but remembering your kind invitation to call on you the next time I was in the city, I am writing to inquire whether you will be at home and have any free time within this period. If so I should be glad for information as to an hour at which I might see you. I am leaving here on the 22nd, and while in New York shall be at the Commodore Hotel.

Very truly yours,

EDB:CB

706
November 14, 1923.

Mr. Frederick Kappeler,
President of the Carnegie Foundation,
888 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Kappeler:

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Very truly yours,

EDB:CH

MAISON FRANÇAISE

411 West 117th Street New York City

Committee on American Scholarships for French Women

In cooperation with the Division of Intercourse and Education of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, *Chairman*
Nicholas Murray Butler
F. Cunliffe-Owen
William C. Demorest
Albert Eugene Gallatin
Virginia C. Gildersleeve
William Rhineland Stuart
Blanche Prenez, *Secretary of the Maison Française*

August 26, 1918.

President H.P. Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor of notifying you that the two French scholars that the Carnegie Endowment is sending to the University of Chicago, and for one of which the same University has offered a scholarship, will arrive in due time. Their names are Melles Ruet and Grandjean. The former is provided with her licence d'anglais, the latter with the certificat d'anglais, both of them therefore are entitled to enter the graduate school.

I have writing to Professor Nitze and to Dean Talbot as well as to the cashier to engage rooms for these young women.

The Committee hopes that the students sent to Chicago will realize the advantages offered to them and make the most of their opportunities. It also hopes that their presence at the University may, in a small way, be beneficial to those students that have not as yet come in contact with French women of culture.

Yours truly,

Blanche Prenez

MAISON FRANÇAISE

411 West 11th Street, New York City

Committee on American Scholarships for French Women

In cooperation with the Division of International Education of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

August 26, 1918.

President H. P. Johnson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

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will realize the advantages offered to them and make the most
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students that have not as yet come in contact with French women
of culture.

Yours truly,

Blanche Brown

Carnegie
70 - -

4 Copies

Kuphal F 6
Muller's Emul.

PLANS FOR RESEARCH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN
AMERICA

The development of the English language in America and the specific contributions made in America to both the colloquial and literary language constitute a subject of the highest importance and interest. Questions of pronunciation, of meaning, of usage, and even of derivation are constantly arising and are eagerly discussed by persons of every occupation and every degree of culture. A number of books on American English have been produced by writers of varying degrees of competence, and the American Dialect Society has existed for many years. Notwithstanding all this, it is no exaggeration to say that the scientific study of the English language in America has never been undertaken in a serious and thorough-going way.

Scholars who have given attention to the matter know that the developments of the language in America, especially during the past hundred years, have been of not less importance than the developments in England. Not only in common life, where the great transformations of commerce and industry have produced a flood of new words and new meanings, but in the realms of literature, science, art, and abstract thinking America has gone her own way and developed the language in accordance with her own needs. No adequate or even serious attempt to collect and organize the evidence of these developments has yet been

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made. Moreover, genuine as has been the interest of the American Dialect Society in questions of local vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom, and valuable as have been the partial collections which this society has made with an inadequate organization and entirely insufficient funds, the general subject of American dialectology is in a deplorable condition. It is well known that a careful study of this subject would throw light, not only upon the general laws of linguistic development, but also upon obscure points in the history of the settlement of America from different parts of England and other countries and of the cultural movements within our country itself.

Being desirous both to contribute to the interest in the subject of better speech and a more intelligent attitude toward the relations of the spoken and the written language and to contribute its share toward the scientific study of the general subject of the development of the English language in America, the University of Chicago last year strengthened the staff of its Department of English by offering a professorship in English to Dr. William A. Craigie, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford and Senior Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. At the same time it outlined plans for a cooperative study of the English language in America to be directed by members of the Department of English of the University and presents these plans to the Carnegie Corporation in the hope that the Carnegie Corporation will be willing to provide the funds for carrying out the plans. The total sum asked for includes an immediate appropriation of \$1500 and an annual appropriation of \$10,000

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a year for ten years. Details of the plans and the proposed expenditures are given at the end of this document.

Such a study of English in America as is proposed seems to divide itself for practical reasons into two parts: first, the production of a dictionary of the English language in America showing the contributions made to the development of both the colloquial and the literary language from the time of the first settlements made in this country down to the present day; second, a complete survey of the local varieties of the language, including what are commonly recognized as dialectic differences and all the local peculiarities of pronunciation, meanings, idioms, newly coined words, and survivals of ancient words and forms, together with an effort to discriminate between what is dialectical and what is generally colloquial and to determine as far as possible their respective boundaries.

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In Professor Craigie the University believes it has secured the best man in the world for the organization and direction of the work on the dictionary. Professor Craigie began work on the Oxford Dictionary as a very young man, and has devoted a quarter of a century to it. He is familiar, not only with the efficient methods finally worked out in this great undertaking, but also with the mistaken and wasteful methods which from time to time were discovered and abandoned. He is an enthusiast on the subject, and keenly interested in the light which the dictionary would throw upon the history of culture in America.

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In collecting the materials for the proposed dictionary cooperation will be invited from instructors and graduate students in other institutions and from competently educated members of the general public. These persons will be invited to read the books, newspapers, diaries, private letters, and other documents containing the material and copy out quotations illustrative of vocabulary and use. The plan has been informally presented to the Modern Language Association of America and has met with enthusiastic approval from that body. Professor Craigie and Professor J.R.Hulbert will organize and direct this work, will train at the University a body of graduate students as assistants, and will carry out all the editorial work involved in the preparation of the dictionary.

The time required to complete the undertaking will depend upon the number of skilled workers and the aid given by the general body of readers, but Professor Craigie estimates that it will be possible within ten years to produce a work which will be of permanent value.

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B. Dialectical and Local forms of English

To attempt to include in the dictionary dialectical peculiarities would not only result in a work of unmanageable size but would also obscure many important phases of the problem. It is believed that the best method of handling this part of the work is to organize and produce a number of special studies. Heretofore the exact study of varieties of pronunciation has been extremely difficult, but recent improvements in recording instruments, particularly the development of the electrically recording phonograph, make it possible to carry out such study with accuracy and comparative ease. Professor James R. Hulbert is well known as one of the foremost students of the English language and is well equipped to organize and direct this work. The task is one which cannot be accomplished by an individual but needs considerable equipment and the cooperation of a group of workers. If the equipment is provided we can use the work of graduate students to collect and classify the materials and at the same time can give those students such training and experience in the study of ~~the~~ living language as will prepare them for the intelligent treatment of language in their further teaching and

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C. Financial Aid Requested

1. In connection with the dictionary the University requests financial aid for the following purposes:

Salary of research assistant.. . . . \$3,000

Stipends of two research fellows at

\$1,000 each. 2,000

Office supplies, including slips of

uniform size and quality to

be furnished to readers. 1,000

Appropriation for purchase of books

not otherwise accessible, photo-

stats of unpublished material,

and any other necessary expenditure

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Total annual appropriation \$8,000

For the special research assistant, Professor Craigie desires to bring over to this country Mr. George Watson, editor of the recently published Roxburghshire Word-Book, who has for twenty years been one of the most useful workers in the production of the Oxford Dictionary.

It is believed that fellowships of the amount indicated would encourage well-trained men who are now engaged in teaching English to continue their studies of the English language at the University and take an active part in the preparation of the dictionary.

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While the University has large collections of American publications---both books and periodicals---it will doubtless be necessary to purchase some expensive volumes which it does not possess and to make photostatic reproductions of rare volumes which cannot be purchased and of important collections of a private nature, such as diaries and letters, which are of the utmost importance for exhibiting the history of words and usages before they appear in formal print. It will also be necessary to incur some expense if the valuable material already collected, to which reference has been made above, is to be obtained for the use of the editors.

If in any year the full sums appropriated for supplies and materials were not required for these purposes, the surplus could usefully be expended in paying for additional work of a sub-editorial character.

2. For the general study of American dialects, aid is requested as follows:

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Cabinets for speech records and for

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Total \$1,500

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Total annual appropriation. \$2,000

These estimates are necessarily only approximate, as the General Electric Company is constantly making improvements which reduce the cost of the recording machines. But the estimates are believed to be adequate.

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THE CARNEGIE TRADITION
in its relation to
THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

An informal talk by
FREDERICK P. KEPPEL
President, the Carnegie Corporation



*Preprint from the
Bulletin of the American Library Association*
CHICAGO

THE CARNEGIE TRADITION AND THE A. L. A.

To discuss the Carnegie tradition I have to go back to before the Civil War. There was a Colonel Anderson of Pennsylvania who had some books. He put a little note in the Pittsburgh paper to the effect that he would be in his house on Saturday afternoons at a certain hour and that any apprentice who came properly introduced could take out a book from his library, return it, and get another book on succeeding Saturdays. The next issue of the Pittsburgh paper contained a letter which was a mixture of gratitude and fury, gratitude that anybody should think of the little boys of the town, and fury that it was limited to apprentices. The writer was an errand boy. Why shouldn't he have the opportunity of borrowing books?

The Colonel sent for this writer who said that his name was Andrew Carnegie. The privileges were opened to him, and, when he had to leave school at the age of thirteen, he began what became a really, all-around, first-rate education which he got himself from books.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES DOT THE WORLD

We have a gap in the record for a certain number of years while Andrew Carnegie was learning to make money in the steel business. He had decided in the Colonel Anderson days that, when he could, he was going to do the same thing, and presently he began to have a lot of fun. He offered to all and

sundry towns a library building. He confined himself to the construction of the building, and he did it on condition that the community provide land and a certain definite portion of the financial support for the conduct of the library.

This kept on until there were libraries spotted all over the world—libraries in the Fiji Islands out in the Pacific; libraries in the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean, of which many people have never heard. He spent personally, and, after he had funded his fortune the Carnegie Corporation spent, something over \$52,000,000 in public library buildings.

Then something happened. During the war word was sent out from Washington that all labor and all material should be conserved for military purposes, and the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation stopped the building of library buildings "until further notice." That further notice has never been given, because, having once stopped, they also looked and listened, and they decided, if a demonstration had been made that a community needed a library building it had been made with the \$52,000,000, and it might be well to do something else with the same proportion of available funds.

What was the next thing to do? This is only a few years ago. If anybody at that time had asked an intelligent and well informed foreigner to name the three greatest contributions to human enlightenment which had come from the

American people, there is no doubt at all that among those three he would certainly have named the American public library and he would probably have put it at the head of his list.

That was due to what the modern folks would call a fixed idea on Mr. Carnegie's part, but it was due to an even greater degree to the fact that the American librarian had made himself a different kind of librarian than the world had ever known before, and he had done it mainly through his own professional body, the American Library Association. This whole thing must so impress us and the stranger—that the idea of bringing people to books if possible; but if not, bringing books to people—is an American idea.

LIBRARY SERVICE INSTEAD OF BRICKS

So, our Board decided that, instead of going on with the building of libraries with bricks and mortar, it would help the librarians to help themselves build up the library service, and they began by annual grants of money to enable the librarians to do jobs of which they saw the importance and which they couldn't do from their ordinary income.

They also helped the librarians in their desire to look after the coming generation of librarians and the library schools. I think I am safe in saying that, of all the professions, the two which recognize the responsibility for the training of those who come after them the most vividly are the architects and the librarians. An architect never thinks of his own time or convenience if it has something to do with the great tradition of his profession, and it is precisely the same with the librarian.

Those annual grants went along; but, if you want to accomplish anything worth while with money which isn't yours but which is given in trust to your Board, you must take the *long view*, not only for the sake of the beneficiary, but for the sake of the foundation itself.

TEN YEAR LIBRARY PROGRAM

How is one to apply this idea to the specific situation in library service? When we first decided what would be the longer view—what would be a period of years that wasn't too long and wasn't too short—we decided on ten years. And we decided that for ten years we might put in \$500,000 a year.

We decided we ought to make possible the start of a new library school, which will be from the very beginning a real part in a real university; not a large school, but a school which will be, say, comparable to the Hopkins Medical School. Our real love, however, was still the American Library Association. We wanted to continue such of the grants as had been made for specific purposes to the American Library Association and at the same time contribute, as these funds would permit, to an endowment to that Association.

Having done it in theory, we consulted our friends in the American Library Association. We were trying to find out whether they had the capacity for looking ahead, whether they could take the long view. We decided, after consulting with them, that they had. Then we looked around to see whether there was any university which was willing to try out a wholly new type of professional school, and we found it in the University of Chicago.

LEAVING THE PUBLIC NO ALIBI

We know perfectly well that we haven't made all the provisions the American Library Association needs, and I think we were quite right for their sake, as well as our own, in leaving them pretty hard up considering the opportunities they have in the whole scheme of American life. It is a very bad thing for any enterprise to get so closely associated with any single source of supply that other people have an alibi. For example, the very generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, in the early days, to the University of Chicago was about the hardest hurdle the University had to get over—to make the community feel

that it had one of the big institutions of the world and that it was up to the citizens to support it.

Great as is the work, great as are the opportunities, great as is the load on the public library today, my guess is that the load is going to be immensely increased in the development of education. Education is going to be recognized more and more as a life-long process, and no greater agency exists for its continuation than the American public library. The use and the success of the American public library depends more than anyone can realize on the American Library Association.

11-18-21

2/23/21

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7

Dear President Judson:

It seems probable
that I shall go to Yale to succeed Mr.
Haddy and if I do, I shall want
your prayer and counsel many
times. This is just to let you have
a personal word in case the plan
comes to fruition. You will not need
to be told that it will cost me to
abandon this highly interesting work
which I have honestly begun.

Best wishes to Mrs. Judson &

Yours truly -

Rev. H. P. Judson
Chicago

Eph
James O. Hughes

10/2/21

11-19-21

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
525 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear President:
 It seems probable
 that I shall be able to
 travel and if I do, I shall
 give Japan and Canada some
 time. This is just as you
 a personal word in case the
 can be found. The time is
 at the end it will not be
 whether this trip interests
 will I be back again.
 That is all to the President

Sincerely,
 L. B. Nichols

Sincerely,
 Wm. H. Taft