

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Melvil Dewey

File No.

Regarding

Date

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Name or Subject

1891, June 10, 16

Harper, 1895

Apr. 11, June 19, Aug 21

Development

(nothing there)

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Name or Subject Melvil Dewey

Date

Regarding

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Name or Subject

Herbert, 1895

Development (continued)



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ESTABLISHED 1784

University of the State of New York

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS
Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON
Vice-Chancellor

MELVIL DEWEY
Secretary
ALBERT B. WATKINS
Assistant Secretary

Departments

EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

Dictated B
In reply to yours of

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y.

23 Ja '92

Dear Dr Harper: After leaving you I saw some other prominent men and with the same result as to the interest felt by all in the new university. I went down to 59th st. and looked over the site carefully. In spite of the bad weather this was wisest for me, as it has given me more tangible conceptions of the surroundings and makes the future more definite, as it is growing rapidly in my mind. The location is magnificent, and my three hours trip strengthened my faith greatly. We must make sure that all new pavement adjoining the grounds is asphalt. Columbia was almost ruined by the noise from granite blocks.

The Illinois Central can doubtless be induced to move their 60th st. station to the north side of 59th and name it University Station, thus reducing by a block and one street crossing the distance of those who come either way on trains. The rapid transit worked out for the Exposition will enable us to hold on to some express service to the center of the city, and we must secure a cable connection from Cottage Grove av. through 59th or else from the 55th st. line getting up to the university grounds on the other side, and it is highly desirable to get this line to the very door of the principal auditorium so that in stormy weather one can get to the very doors.

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You have doubtless thought of all these points, but I tell people who discuss my plans to note all that occurs to them and I can sort out anything useful to me easier than discuss whether it has already been considered or not. In these brief notes I am expressing ^{first} thoughts subject to correction. I note them without apology or circumlocution to save precious time at both ends.

The university ought to hold as a choice investment of some of its endowment money the adjoining land. The probable great growth may surpass even the present large plans. Columbia is suffering greatly because they did not heed Dr Barnard's advice 20 years ago. This land owned by the college would be:

- 1 A splendid investment of funds.

- 2 Would give complete control of the character of the buildings and prevent saloons or anything undesirable getting into the university quarter. The magnificent protection afforded by the parks and plaisance makes it practicable to protect the neighborhood of the university in an unusual degree with little or no pecuniary loss.

- 3 Either from university funds or as an investment from friends, houses suitable for the faculty and officers could be built and these adjoining blocks occupied at a full rental, thus making the land productive up to the time the university requires it for growth.

- 4 An extension idea, sure of success, would be buildings like Wadham house and other university settlements. Such buildings

would pay good interest and could offer simple attractive homes in perfect sanitary condition for single men and women, or even couples engaged in Chicago and desirous of getting into the university atmosphere by living near where they can use libraries, attend night classes, lectures, etc. Even if built by private enterprise these houses would have a physical effect upon the public as being part of the university plant, and I cherish the hope, from some experience in discussing such work with millionaires, that we can get money to build these and have them given as a part of the endowment. It appeals strongly to some of our best men.

5 The university press needs a considerable site, for in 10 years it ought to be the great press of the west and do a large business in other than strictly university publications. Its imprint under wise management would be worth 10% which would be clear profit after a reputation was made. The press would give employment to hundreds of compositors, proof readers, binders and clerks, who to gain the advantages of our night colleges and other university facilities would be drawn from all parts of the country to work in the press at the same or lower salaries for the educational advantages and because they could have so attractive homes in the university quarter. This thing properly handled can pay its own way and yield a profit and yet be a splendid piece of university extension, for there are some very bright young men and women in the thousands of printing offices of the country whose highest ambition would be to secure work under such circumstances. It would

be as good as a system of hundreds of endowed scholarships. *Cornell was out of the world & never organized properly.*

6 An ample space must be kept in reserve for a great university hospital which some rich man will endow who would not give his money for education. Our medical school must have a great hospital and can flourish only in a great city. Our study of state boards here convinces me that with identical instruction in anatomy, physiology, surgery, obstetrics, chemistry, pathology and diagnosis, both the old school and homeopathic, and even the eclectic ^{school}, could be represented in therapeutics including practice and materia medica, so that the university medical school could command the support of all ~~sects~~ in medicine each endowing its special feature and

all combining in six of the seven subjects which are identical for all schools. *dental & veterinary schools & training school for nurses*
The strong graduate school of medicine must of course be a part of the ^{final} plan. *Also endowed beds in the hospital & free dispensaries general & eye & ear. All these take room.*

7 The school of pedagogy will I think develop into proportions needing more space than can be found for it in the present plan. Of course its students can be scattered in the different courts and departments, but I predict a greater number of students in this than in three or four of the other professional schools combined. The interest of the country is rapidly growing as to the need of higher training of teachers. The normal schools are most inadequate and their inefficiency is felt more and more. There is vastly the largest constituency of all among teachers. The total number is so enormous that one in a thousand makes a great school. No university is beginning to offer all that is needed, and if Chi-

(Harper 3)

cago can give the best instruction and at the same time unequaled general university facilities, teachers can be drawn from all over the country to spend one, two or more years in broadening their whole life while they are getting the best obtainable instruction in their chosen profession. But a point greater than this is that no profession can begin to be so valuable to us as the teachers. Every one whom we can hold for a year at the university goes out as an agent more or less active, ^{(quite} possibly more or less unconscious of the fact), to instill into the minds of his pupils the notion that the highest educational ambition can only be met in finding his way somehow to the university. Clergymen, physicians and lawyers are useful alumni; librarians of our modern type are vastly better, and best of all are the best teachers. I feel that in organizing the campaign really on national lines (and I foresee at an early day when we shall dare to say so) there is no agency comparable to this, and while we may reach the teachers by publications and conventions and university ^{extension} courses with that special design, no influence will be so satisfactory and permanent as that which will come from one or more years in actual residence.

But if I go on with all that I thought out on my long ride home I should write a volume instead of a letter. These were the first of the things that grew from my tramp about the splendid site. There were scores more which I noted briefly so they should not be overlooked in our future conferences. There are also somethings quite as important as those of which we talked, which I did not sug-

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gest because as a part of our plans here I could not properly broaden them till final decision was made. I had a compartment to myself for 24 hours and gave the time up to solid uninterrupted study of the problem, with the result that I see the way clearly to a certain success in many lines that were before only possibilities. As I told you, my temperament leads me to face the difficulties and to recognize their forces fully. Several keen friends whom I have taken into confidence have exhausted their ingenuity and imagination in finding difficulties, but I believe I had foreseen every one as yet suggested. I have the reputation of unlimited ^{courage} ~~energy~~, but I confess it staggered me at the first to think of building the great departments we have in mind, with faith and clear and high ideals as about the only material already on hand, for no part of the money yet raised is assigned to extension or library work. Here we have 108 years behind us, a quarter of the space in this \$20,000,000 palatial building, 250,000 volumes on hand and an annual appropriation representing the income on \$5,000,000. Our roots are deeply down, ^{we are by} so much the oldest of the departments, and you can understand my feelings if you will try to imagine ^{for} yourself ^{that} after three years of farther work, in which you shall accomplish more than you now expect, you should receive a call to leave it all on the threshold of the fruition of your hopes to go, for example, to Washington to take a second place in the development of a great national university that might seem to offer even larger possibilities than Chicago. You will understand this better after you spend a day with me

(Harper 4)

here as I hope you will next week. I say I was staggered by the magnitude of the work which we had in mind, and you know I would not consider it a moment unless I believed it was possible to approximate at least our great ideals. But 10 days thinking has cleared things greatly and I seem to see a clear way through, so that the first feeling of doubt as to the possibility of carrying the great load has given way to confidence that it can be done, and to something of the feeling which I suppose the athlete has before attempting the greatest effort of his life if he has measured all the difficulties and found his own mind at peace and free from doubt as to his success. But in this confidence I do not belittle the greatness of the task, which is simply Herculean. It is like the Brooklyn bridge, the original conception was much, but the energy, skill and tireless^{ess} industry which made that conception a working fact was more. There are various things connected with library and extension work for which I have been preparing for 20 years, waiting the right time and place to make the undertaking, just as I did with the library school. I know from my three days intercourse how heartily you will approve these things and how you will recognize their value and practicability. With wise management these things can be so focalized as to make the university library the recognized center of the library world. Not alone for librarians, trustees and other officials, but also for many thousands who would use great libraries if they could do it by corres-

pondence and by proxy. For our extension and library school and the fellows of the university we should have the best possible force to do this work, and the Newberry and Crerar public libraries supplementing ours would in a few years give unsurpassed facilities. The people are willing to pay all that this costs, and when they learn that for a trifling fee an expert can look matters up in the latest and best authorities we shall have steadily increasing calls from all parts of the country. Through the south and west there are thousands of lawyers who would gladly pay for an hour or two's work in a great law library when they can afford neither the time nor the expense to travel;—but this is following one of many details.

On the other side, while many of these novel things can pay most or all of their own expenses, a great university library is a costly matter. I think we should aim to raise a library endowment of at least \$1,000,000, for \$50,000 a year is none too much for building up what we want. The library school ought to have \$200,000 yielding \$10,000 a year. This would allow for doubling its present numbers, and the fees received and the service secured from the pupils during their training for the university library would equal this amount, but the school ought to have its own endowment as soon as we can find some one interested to make it, so that the fees could go into the general treasury.

We ought also to raise an endowment of another \$1,000,000 for the various phases of university extension. \$50,000 a year with

(Harper 5)

the fees received would enable us to do such a work as the world has never seen. I have seen enough of wealthy men to have entire confidence in the feasibility of raising these endowments, and I have after long study in these 20 years worked out a plan by which we can utilize interest in different subjects and localities so to make a case for any man who has money to give for any phase of our work. I am specially confident that we could raise an endowment for library extension and do the work which theoretically should be done by the national government from Washington, but which practically, I fear, we shall never live to see except as supported like our universities by private gifts.

I am going on the next train to see Chancellor Curtis in New York and see what can be done about the magnificent work we have just fairly started in this state. It was a little discouraging last night on reaching home to find that the assistant secretary had been found unconscious on the floor of the office and carried home, for I of course was planning largely on him for the work here. I saw one of my leading chairman of committees last night and succeeded in getting his reluctant consent with various provisos. He will make a strong effort to keep me here, but if I take the step he promises his benediction. I will telegraph you after seeing the Chancellor.

It is very desirable that the professors as fast as elected should indicate just what books they must have October 1, for there is none too much time if we are to spend our money most economical-

ly to buy, collect and get ready for use. I have thought it might be necessary, and very likely economy in the long run, to build some temporary wood structures to use while the more permanent buildings were going up. Abundant fire hose and a watchman would eliminate the danger of fire, and we could be content to occupy rough quarters knowing that the permanent home would be the better for the delay. You see I anticipate that the buildings already started may be so filled that there will not be room for the library and library school and the extension offices.

I enclose a draft of a scheme for higher examinations which the regents will consider February 11. My doubt, as I told you, is about multiplying degrees. I incline to a mean between giving all alike the B.S. or B.A. and the full scheme of specializing as printed, though much is to be said in favor of C.E. for a civil engineer rather than B.S. and the same for other distinct departments. You will note that the degree on examinations is protected, as it is given only when recommended by the representatives of the best colleges who would keep the standard above criticism. There is a strong demand for an American university that will exercise the functions of London university on a high enough plane to command universal respect. I hope we could meet this demand in Chicago and so put the fitting crown to the system of home study, correspondence and university extension. I have no patience, however, with the propositions often made to give academic honors for work far below college requirements both in quality and quantity.

As to Tuesday's meeting, I am perfectly clear that the elec-

(Harper 6)

tion should not be made with any qualifications either expressed or understood which would not leave the position offered full and equal in rank, vacation, salary and other respects to any in the university except your own. At supper at the Union League I expressed an indifference to the question of vacations, but I find it out of the question to consider even any proposition that in any degree makes the place inferior to any other; and as I said to you there, I can not undertake the charge of three departments and do as much work in each as if I were free from the other two. I can work fast and long hours, but I must have sufficient help to do whatever can be done by subordinates, and in the staff of my immediate personal assistants I must have control with power of discharge if unsatisfactory. As to the rest of the force in the two departments I shall be entirely satisfied with the usual rules of the university. Perhaps it would be fair to say that the personal assistants should be appointed by the president on my nomination or approval. I think when you consider my present position here you would yourself be unwilling to make any proposition to your trustees that belittled the great work we have in mind. If you are in any doubt about the matter by all means do not allow the election to be made.

Can you not come up here from Buffalo next week? It would help you immensely in deciding our future to see the situation here more closely.

Yours very truly

Julius Derr

Pres. Rep. 89.25

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GRAND UNION HOTEL

OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

FORD, GARRISON & CO.
Proprietors.
Meeting on 6 p.m. train.
New York, Sunday 24th 1892

Dear Mr President.

I have cracked the galls as well as my heart in an effort to get the word you wish for Tuesday. I snatch time on my way back from 24 hours in N.Y. in conference with our best men. I was not prepared for such appreciation of my work in the past & confidence in its future. Chancellor Curtis says my going will mean his retirement & paralysis of our State work. We discussed it for six hours. I saw Pres Low as well as the Chairman of executive, library & museum committees & a leading member of the Finance committee. They all admit the grand possibilities before you in Chicago. Low specially expressed special faith in the harmony & satisfaction with which you & I will work together.

My remarkably harmonious relations
with Pres. Barnard & Chancellor
Curtis indicate this & I am forced to
admit that I have never met a
man with whom I have felt so
anxious to work as with yourself.
It causes me infinite pain to
see the prospect of sharing in the
splendid future of Chicago Univ
slipping rapidly away. I fear after
our meeting Feb 9 that it will be
impossible for me to accept. They all
assure me of new support & that
state pride is aroused. I foresee
personal efforts of a most unusual
character to hold me here. Frankly
I do not like the position especially
the financial aspect. I feel like a
slave at auction & shrink back.
My salary will at once be made equal
to Chicago & then they say the only
reason that cd justify my leaving
them is removed. They object to
my exalted ideas of Chicago
prohibited as involving infinite labor
before they become facts.



GRAND UNION HOTEL

OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

FORD, GARRISON & CO.
Proprietors.

New York, _____ 189

My wife has figured it all out in her head business way & says \$7000 in Chicago will not deliver our finances a particle. She will not go unless we can live free from shame & I think her figures right. Our relations to our work require many new expenses in a great city. He tried this in N.Y. & ran in debt & simply cannot repeat it. The \$7000 place is no gain when we must sell our home, move to a great city glorify our relations & friends. Every trip east costs over \$100. She is right & I have promised her not to override her strong feelings.

I should have been sharply criticized had I signed the agreement but

as it is my regents appreciate my
feelings. They say it wd be distroyal
to them to accept what wd really be
less than my salary here hereafter.
I am ^{great} mistress of my mind. I see
clearly every day how I cd do the
work at Chicago. I am confident that
I can raise money for it in & out of
Chicago for the work can be made
truly national. If I go, the regents
wd not hesitate to give the whole
library school plant for they say the
faculty also that they can't carry it
on without me. I cd ^{have} any or all the faculty.

The mail is closing. I can not agree
to accept even the \$7000^x with all privileges.
Chancellor Curtis says if I am offered \$1000
for ^{extra perance} Dean of School & Director of library
beside my regular salary as Director of Extension
work he wd stand between me & criticism
if I accepted. This is the only loophole. Salary
need not begin till Oct 1. This I shd be at
work on plans constantly & cd come ^{to Chicago} on
as often as desirable. This wd make it possible
to earn \$8000 every year & in accumulating
for absences, \$1000 extra by working 45 weeks



GRAND UNION HOTEL

JAN 26 1892

OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

W. R. H.

FORD, GARRISON & CO.
Proprietors.

New York, 189

+ getting half pay for extra times.
If your trustees think I can earn this
for them & elect me Tues. I will accept
formally within 30 days unless we
agree on longer time to protect the
regents in finding a man before
my decision is public.

I fear this scandal mitter on my knees will
convey some wrong impression but it seems
the only chance to reach you before Tues.
I am inclined to telegraph you "impossible" &
not send this. But I feel that you can act best
to have fuller facts. There is money on hand ^{here} so
that I can be paid from last Oct \$1000 more in
library & \$1200 for Lib. School. They say that I do more
than any predecessor in each place & so shd be paid
for each. This wd give \$1200. They greatly overestimate
the need of my staying here as I have ^{had} entire
charge & control.

Instead of saying "impossible" I tell you the only thing that can be closed Tuesday. I cannot consent to put my administrative work on the same plane as a ^{teach} professor's. I can only take the ^{whole} work planned by giving my vacations, holidays & evenings & having my personal work done by others. I must sacrifice all chances to earn money outside. Things are ^{now} so far organized here that I can get sometime for myself hereafter. I shd expect to raise money for the Univ. many fold my salary & when I study my balance sheet & see probable expenses. I must not ignore salary as I have in the past.

The Regts tried to exact a promise that at equal salary I wd not go. I said frankly that if I were free I shd cast my lot & life into yr work. Shd you offer me \$5000 & \$2000 ^{which may be private if I wish part comments from others} exhatⁿ if I work all the year (except my hvy cold wk weeks) & take library school as extra work, I will accept. ^{Say my answer is promised shortly. You can know.} ~~Salaries is said or~~ offered here. If not I must wait till the regents meet Feb 9. Evidently after that I shall be unable to accept any offer.

Sincely Melvil Devere

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dictated.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1892

van der. Ch. U. of C.
x " " " "
x " " " "
3 7 5 6.

Mr. Melvil Dewey,

State Library, Albany, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter written to me before the board meeting has just been received. I must confess to some surprise at its contents. It would be impossible for me to persuade our board to pay the salary of eight or nine thousand dollars, under all the circumstances. I cannot describe to you my great disappointment.

From the talk with you the first night, both Mr. Gates and myself *with* gained the impression that you would be willing to take hold with us and receive an additional salary as the institution grew more *2* definite and increased its resources. I was considerably disturbed *7 6 7* by the change of mind between the time of that meeting and your coming to Chicago. When we had reached the basis that was proposed there, I understood you distinctly to say that if you could do so without dishonor you would accept the proposition there *1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100* agreed upon. The question of "dishonor" can hardly be covered by one or two thousand dollars. It would be useless to present the matter to the Board, and so, though everything was ready, I have



been compelled to withhold it. I sincerely hope that you will consent to consider the original proposition to which you really agreed. Your long dictated letter was full of magnificent suggestions and filled me with hope which I had not had before. To have it all upset is very unfortunate. I cannot but think that you will see the matter very differently.

Hoping to hear from you,

I remain

Yours truly,

W. B. Harper
B.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

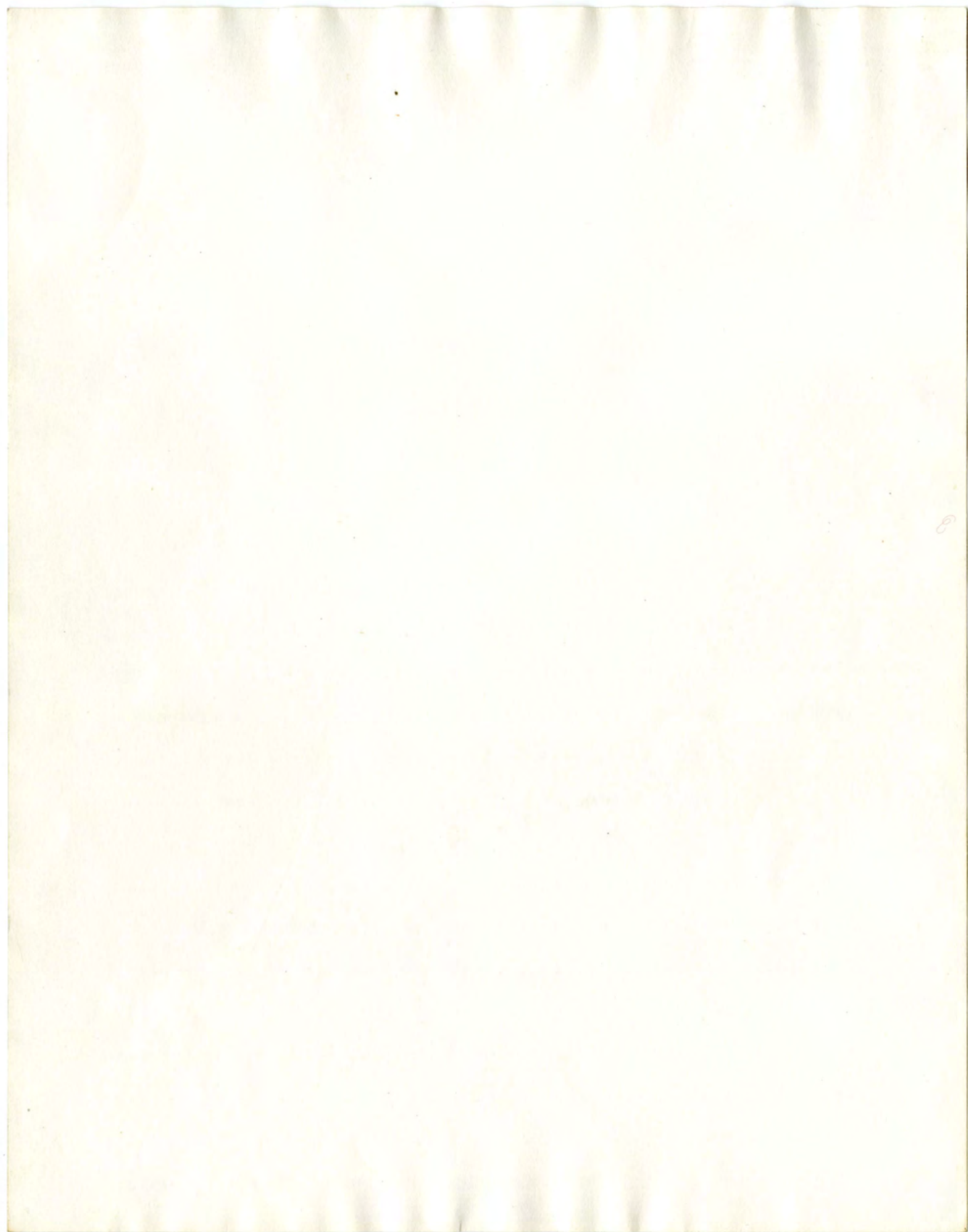
Dictated.

Chicago, Jan. 29, 1892

Mr. Melvil Dewey,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

I have received no answer to my letter. May I put the matter as it now lies in my mind, and will you allow me to be exceedingly frank. You left Chicago with the distinct statement that you would come provided that the salary were made \$7000., and provided, also, that in coming you would not be doing a dishonorable thing. Your first letter, - a very long letter, - was written on the basis of this proposition. Your second letter expressed the idea that you could get away honorably if the salary were made eight or nine thousand dollars. I fail to see for myself the distinction here indicated. In view of what you had already said to me I could not see my way clear to lay the matter before our board, and consequently have waited for further word from you. In a talk with Senator Edwards in Buffalo Wednesday, he expressed a very sincere admiration of the work you were doing, but also spoke of the political possibilities. It seems to me that you are really making a mistake here, but I venture to hope that you see the thing more



clearly by this time than you did last Tuesday morning.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper
B.

*2nd A. S. - no 3
2nd A. S. - no 3
2nd A. S. - no 3*

Price Pap. 89-25

31.1

ESTABLISHED 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments

EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS
Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON
Vice-Chancellor

MELVIL DEWEY
Secretary
ALBERT B. WATKINS
Assistant Secretary

Dictated B
In reply to yours of

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y. 20 Ja '92

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr President: I had filed your letter of January 26 with a feeling that the hurried note written on the train Sunday night had led you astray and that there was danger of not understanding each other clearly by correspondence. There was a curious series of events for three days having a marked influence on the question of my work here, though in most cases the people giving the information or taking the action were utterly unconscious of the question at issue. Tuesday afternoon three of the strongest members of the present legislature, unknown to each other and none of them aware of the question, voluntarily came to my office to assure me of fuller support and sympathy than ever before from the legislature. It really seemed as if destiny were busy weaving new bonds about me here.

Senator Edwards came up this noon to enter a vigorous protest against my going, and seemed to understand from you that you had not considered my answer final. I therefore take up your letter again to try to correct misapprehension. I greatly regret the necessity of correspondence, and that you did not come on to Albany from Buffalo, for your point of view would have been greatly changed if you spent a day in the offices of the University and its de-

partments. In deciding this question it is not necessary that my friends and advisers should see clearly the future at Chicago; it is enough if to my own vision it is clear. I doubt if with all your interest your faith in that future is a whit greater than my own. I do not think in a life which has been very full of visions, many of which I have lived to see come true, I have ever seen so splendid an educational vision ^{or any} with greater clearness. Whether this becomes a fact depends almost wholly on the strength and endurance of the men who undertake its guidance. I am more concerned for this than with the difficulty of raising the great funds necessary. It would be more serious for you to break down from overwork than to lose a large section of the endowment.

Now as to the points of your letter:

1 You will recall that I made no comment as to the suggestion of salary made in New York. It made no impression on my mind, which was wholly and deeply absorbed with the greater question.

2 The first sober thought I gave this question was on my afternoon walk in Chicago, and I hastened to tell you at the beginning of our dinner at the Union League that the subject must be dropped if that was your basis, for I saw the absolute impossibility of consenting to terms that would imply less dignity and worth in the new work than was assigned to a single subject of instruction. It did not impress me when we spoke of working 44 weeks a year as having the same bearing, but when my mind came back to the subject again later it was equally clear that this was the same thing in an-

(Harper 2)

other form. You certainly do not understand my position or work here if you would be willing to propose my leaving it to accept a place inferior in any detail to one of your head professorships.

The suggestion of "added salary as the institution grew more definite and increased its resources" is entirely new in your letter and of course had not been considered.

Your mistake in my position as to honorably leaving this work is an easy and natural one. Your use of the words "without dishonor", however, convey quite a different impression from my meaning. I had no thought that my leaving would be branded as a dishonorable act, but, as I told you, I was perhaps supersensitive as to the obligations imposed upon me by the remarkable support I had received from most of my regents. Had I signed an agreement there there would have been strong feeling on the part of my best friends that I had disappointed them in that sense of obligation which my ideas of the most honorable relations would not allow me to override. You will recall that I said it was my sense of honorable treatment that must be the tribunal. When therefore I came home and consulted my leading regents and one told me that he had lain awake an entire night facing the thought of my leaving the work, and the Chancellor said he had walked the street for hours and was forced to the decision that if I insisted on leaving he too must resign, you can understand that it would not require a very keen sense of honor to feel that I must not take hasty action. The effect of

\$1,000 on the sense of honor seems absurd, but is real. I felt, and do feel, an intense desire to share in the most splendid experiment in university building that the world has yet seen. I felt the truth of your remark in Chicago that if I deferred the decision until after our regents' meeting I should probably not come, as so much pressure would be brought to bear to prevent. I explained to the Chancellor the need of haste on your part as you had money to raise, plans to make, buildings to erect, and if I said no must look sharply for other men who are not to be found on every street corner. Our conference lasted a day, and the only circumstances under which I could be justified in making a decision before the regents' meeting were assurances that I should be free in the future from financial pressure and should see my way clear to pay within a few years the heavy debt hanging over me, and of making some provision for my family. One of my chairmen said sharply that to accept the same or even less than I could receive here hereafter would seem to him like a slap in the face to those who had supported my radical changes and new plans so loyally. He looks at the matter from a business point of view, which is most distasteful to me, but represents a feeling that I am forced to regard in taking action. I gravely doubt whether it will be possible to secure the approval of the regents of my acceptance of the same salary which they may offer. The Chancellor, however, agreed that if I found it impracticable to delay a decision, and was offered enough to pay the extra expense of moving and living above what I should re-

(Harper 3)

ceive here, he would be willing, in case I accepted, to say to the regents that the duty to my family and the financial burden that I had so long carried sufficiently justified what might otherwise seem a too hasty action. I may not have made this clear in my note. (By the way, will you not let your typewriter copy that and return to me as I sent it on the train without a copy?)

It seems highly desirable for both of us that this matter should be settled, for you have no time to lose in choosing the men to undertake the serious duties you had in mind for me, and the pressure of my own work here demands all my time and thoughts. Your telegram later than your letter asks me to keep free from complications till we can meet, and I deferred for a few days making any definite promises, but you can understand that it is unpleasant and awkward for me to continue this uncertainty. I inferred from your telegram that you were coming east and would stop here this week. Is it not better to consider that my duty lies here and relieve the suspense? If you feel that you are not satisfied with this decision can we not have the necessary interview without delay and reach an early and final conclusion.

Yours very truly

Melvil Dewey

I am to speak in Buffalo next Friday night Feb 5 on library interests & stay at Bishop Vincent's. On my return for regents meetings Tues - Thurs. I must be free for a pledge here.

ESTABLISHED 1784
University of the State of New York

Departments
EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS
Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON
Vice-Chancellor

MELVIL DEWEY
Secretary
ALBERT B. WATKINS
Assistant Secretary

*Dictated V
In reply to yours of*

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y. 3 F'92

Pres. W. R. Harper

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr Harper: You doubtless received my full letter soon after mailing your last. I have in the next week two college conferences, nine committee meetings, a regents' meeting and an address, beside unusually pressing routine work, as we are getting into the busy days of the legislative session. Till after Feb. 11 I shall barely get time for necessary meals.

Pray have my name recorded so that everything you put in print about the University will be sent me in duplicate. I want a personal copy as well as the one we file in the library. I shall of course be deeply interested in the men who decide to cast their lot in with Chicago and hope you can send me word from time to time who have accepted.

I see now as I ought to have seen before that I should not have assumed as I did that you were ^{entirely} familiar with my work here. If the next time you come east you will be my guest for a day, or if that is impossible for a few hours, it will help you greatly to understand my position.

Very truly yours

Melvil Dewey

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a letter or a document with several paragraphs, but the words cannot be discerned.]

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

536p
NORMAN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

65 Ex

ye an

15 paid

RECEIVED at Museum Building, B'way & State St., Albany, N. Y.

Dated

Chicago Ill 26

To

Mr Melville Dewey

State Library Albany

Held yourself free from any
complication until we can meet
no action of board today

W R Harper



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dictated.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 1892

Mr. Melvil Dewey,

Albany, N.Y.

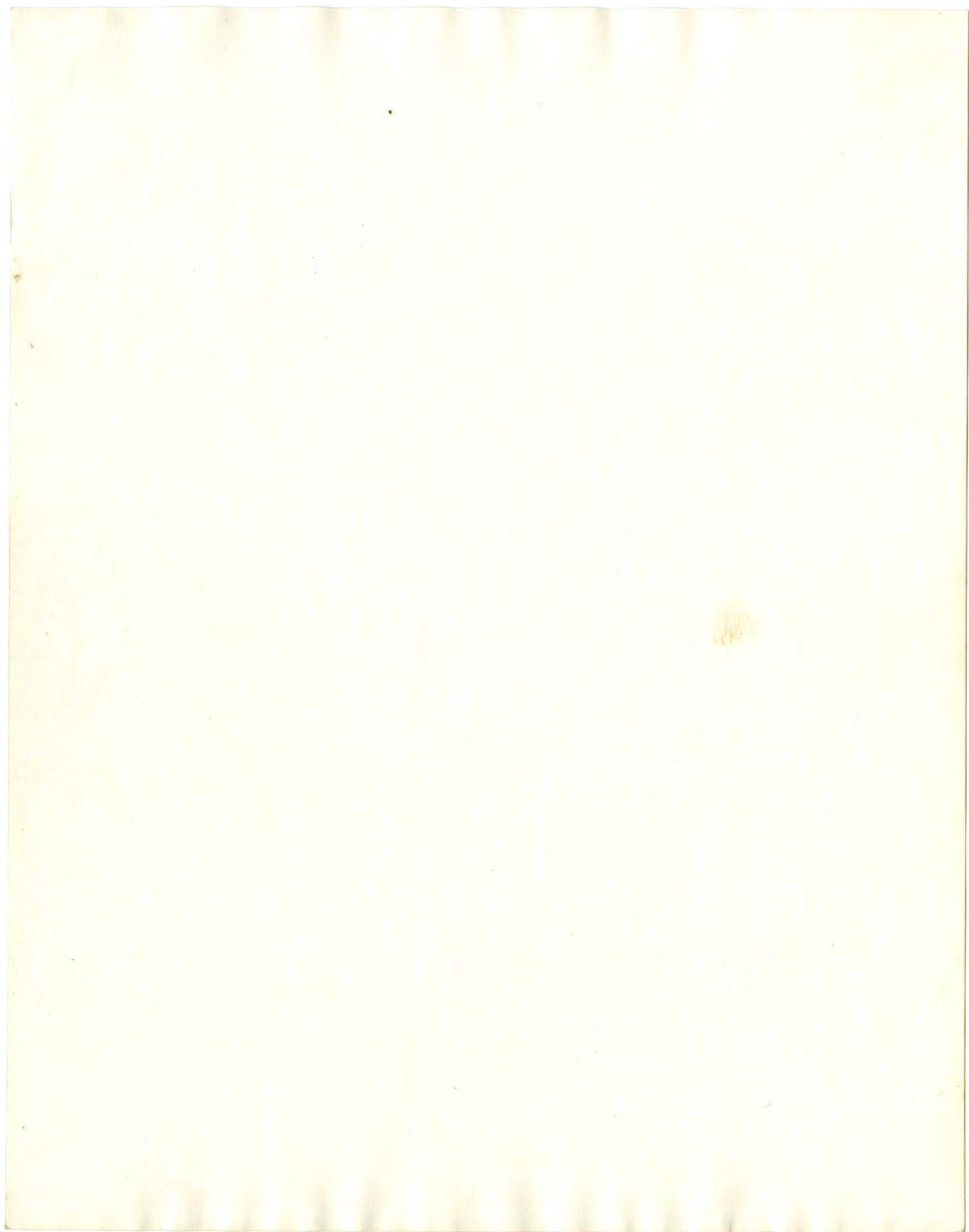
My dear Sir:-

I understand from your letter of the 3d that *we will*
until after Feb. 11th you will be very busy. We are not printing *the*
anything about the University at present. We had very encouraging
word this morning, - that John Williams White was coming. The
case of Andrews is also more encouraging. James, as you know, is
lying very low with typhoid fever and so nothing can be done about
his case for the present. I am sorry that we are delayed further
in respect to your matter. I shall hope to see you before long.
Meanwhile, may I not inquire whether you will not consent to abide
by the first proposition to which practically, as it seems to me,
you were pledged, viz., to come to Chicago at a salary of \$7000. un-
less it proved to be a dishonorable thing for you to leave? Can
you not do this? I am exceedingly anxious to get things into shape.

I remain

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dictated.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1892

Mr. Melvil Dewey,

Albany, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

Yours of the 8th has been received. I hardly know what to infer from it but am sure that you are still interested. What you say concerning Nicholas Murray Butler is of interest.

Thanking you for your letter, and hoping that we may be able to meet sometime,

I remain

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper
B.



ESTABLISHED 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments
EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

Dictated B
In reply to yours of

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON, Vice-Chancellor
MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary, and Director of State Library

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y. 3 My '92

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr Harper: I was immensely pleased this morning to see the announcement that you had secured Prof. and Mrs Palmer. I congratulate you sincerely on the strength they will bring you. I hope I do not need to assure you how sincerely I am interested in the success of the new university and how glad I shall be to cooperate in all practicable ways. I am specially anxious, of course, to see your library take the very first rank, and shall gladly help you in any way that I can. I came so very near going there myself that I can never get over the peculiar interest in its success. When we meet again I will explain what you could not understand from the correspondence, why I was forced to abandon the plans which we practically settled when I was in Chicago. I may say now, however, that the events of the past four months have proved that the course I took was the only wise one. Our assistant secretary, taken ill while I was with you in Chicago, died shortly after, and as he had been here 10 years it threw a double burden on me.

This legislature has proved the best for us we have ever had. Our appropriations are the largest, and we have finally on the statute books the University law, which promises so much for us. We have also the best general library law ever passed by any state.

Curd
MRH

Things were in so critical a condition that I simply could not honorably cut loose.

If you have not made other arrangements, I think you could secure one of the best and most famous librarians in America, C. A. Cutter of the Boston Athenaeum. He is a Harvard graduate, was in that library for years, and has known it intimately over 30 years. He is the greatest living authority on dictionary cataloging, has been president of the American Library Association, is now senior editor of the Library Journal, and is an accomplished bibliographer and a very scholarly man. It is not known that he is available, but I am sure it would be counted a hit if you had him as university librarian. *Don't you want him?*

Have your people failed to put me on their mailing list? I have not had a word of printed matter this year. You must have issued something, and we are anxious to have everything you print promptly, for interest is keen in all your movements.

I sincerely hope you will accept our invitation to give the address at Convocation. It will be an unequalled opportunity to impress some of your best ideas on an audience such as is not gathered elsewhere during the year.

Yours very truly

Nelvil Devere

ESTABLISHED 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments
EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

Dictated B
In reply to yours of

21 My

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON, Vice-Chancellor
MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary, and Director of State Library

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y. 3 Je '92

*Amel
MAB*

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr President: Your last note says "I am sorry that I can not now agree to be present to discuss correspondence teaching at the Convocation, though this is something I should like exceedingly to do." This leads us to hope that you may possibly squeeze in an hour after all, and as you who know best can not think, any more than we, of a satisfactory man to present the subject, I hope you will allow us to put on you the program conditionally, keeping your conscience clean if you are finally unable to come. I appreciate fully the tremendous pressure of the summer upon you, but I think it would be a grand bit of work for the great new university if you could speak to this Convocation. It would bring a fine audience of the best educators in the country under that influence which has been so potent wherever you have met skeptics face to face. I believe so sincerely in the new features of Chicago that I am anxious for the good of education to have the ideas spread. I think you will find our office and our state work one of your strongest allies, and it will be a great pleasure if at this distance I can be of some service in the work to which I so sincerely wished it had been possible for me to go when you paid me the

compliment of last January.

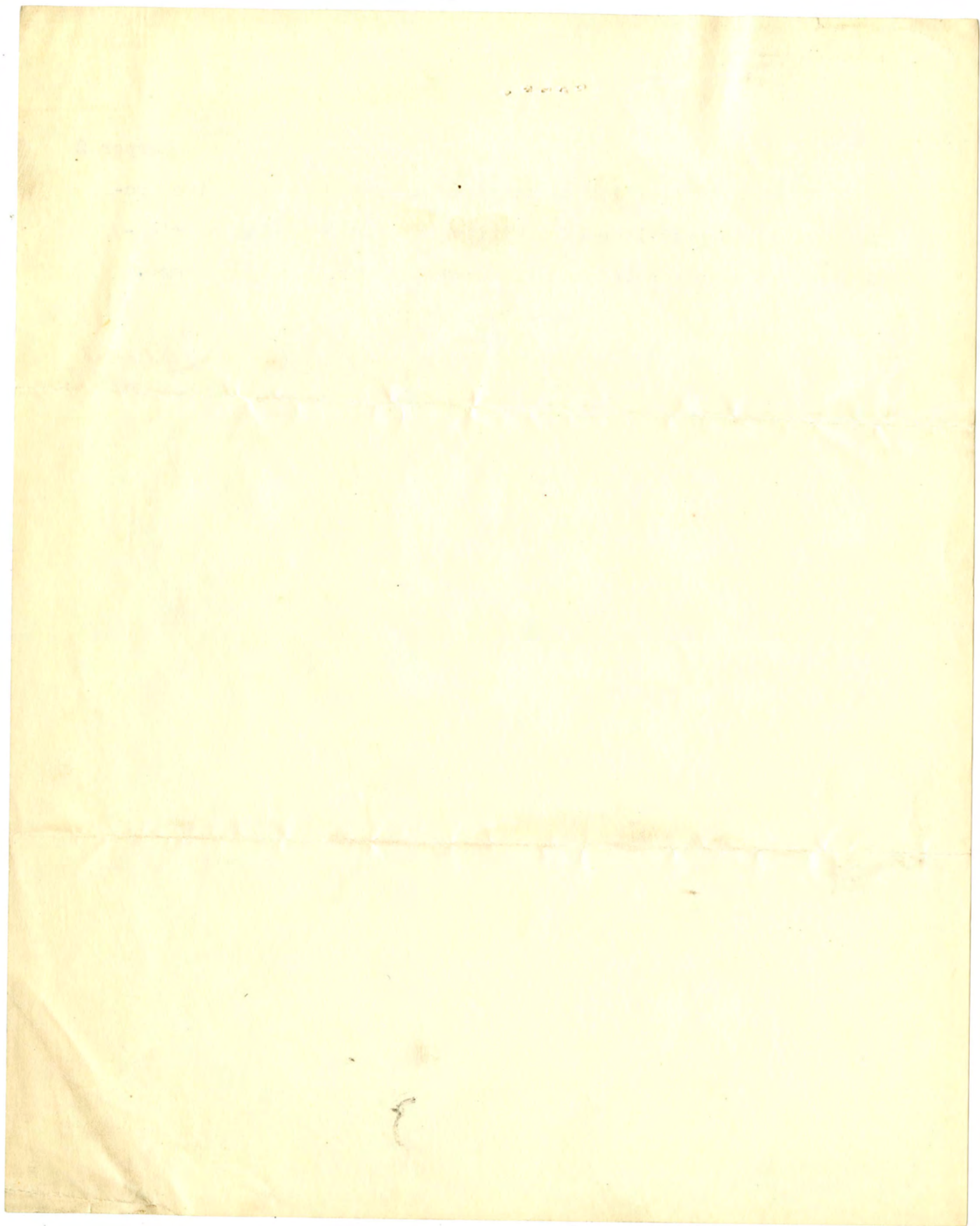
By the way, I have been with the American librarians for three weeks, and discreetly have sounded some of the best men, and I find the opinion I expressed before more than confirmed, that the prize which you would make no mistake in securing is C. A. Cutter. There is not another man in America, - unless possibly it be Winsor of Harvard, whom you could not get, - who would be so universally recognized as first choice as Cutter. He is known all over the world as a leader of American librarians; a Harvard graduate, an associate of Ezra Abbott in the Harvard library, and now for the 24th year the librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, which has been during the whole time a kind of library headquarters. He is personally a most delightful man to get on with, and I would stake my reputation on your satisfaction with him. His scholarly abilities and constant touch with the Harvard College library, which he used to visit daily on his way to and from his own library, qualify him in an unusual degree. He was my associate from the first number on the Library Journal, of which since I stopped active work 11 years ago he has been editor in chief. With all the plans we talked over he would be in hearty sympathy, and better than any other man I can think of would meet your wants. You would receive the hearty congratulations of the librarians of the country if you could secure him, and I sounded him far enough and made him sufficiently enthusiastic over your possibilities to feel sure that it can be done.

Harper 2

I hope you will let us put your name on the tentative program with the privilege of substituting some one else or withdrawing if engagements make it necessary when the time comes.

Yours very truly

Melvil Dewey



ESTABLISHED 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments
EXECUTIVE
EXAMINATIONS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY
STATE MUSEUM

Dictated B
In reply to yours of

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Chancellor
ANSON J. UPSON, Vice-Chancellor
MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary, and Director of State Library

Regents' office, Albany, N. Y.

8 Ag '92

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chautauqua N.Y.

Dear Pres. Harper: After our conference I wrote Crunden a personal letter to see how he would feel about your library. I send below a copy of his answer.

"St Louis 8/6/1892

Dear Dewey: Your letter enclosing Mr Sterling's and asking me about the Chicago University librarianship was received yesterday. I took it home last night and left it there and am not sure about the exact form of your question; but I think you wished to hear as soon as possible about my feeling regarding the proposal.

I haven't given it much thought, but I don't see how I could say anything more at present than this, that I would consider the proposition if made. My decision would of course rest upon an investigation of details that I now know nothing about. I can only say therefore that the invitation would be very attractive and would be considered carefully and with favorable inclinations. My position here grows yearly pleasanter, and from time to time more lucrative. My salary (at present \$3600) will be raised to \$4000 and possibly to \$5000 as soon as we can cut loose from the school board and organize as a free library under the state law. It will not be long I think before this is effected. The legal questions

involved are now under consideration by an attorney, who will report in October. We hope to submit the question to popular vote in April.

With thanks for your good offices,

Sincerely

F. M. Crunden"

Farther thought fails to discover any one in the country so good for your purposes as the two men named, Cutter and Crunden.

I wrote Bishop Vincent last week a strong letter about my notions of Chautauqua and university extension. With Albany, Chautauqua and Chicago pulling in entire harmony there will be no trouble from any efforts to swallow the movement in Philadelphia.

Yours very truly

Melvil Dewey B

Chautauqua, N.Y.,

August 4, 1892.

My Dear Mr. Dewey:-

I am obliged to you for your favor of August first concerning Mrs. Loomis. I appreciate what you say concerning Cutter and Crumden. I also appreciate what you suggest concerning a Library School. I trust with you that our work may be conducted in greatest harmony. There is no reason why this should not be the case.

Looking forward to the pleasure of spending ^a time with you in Albany, I remain

Yours Truly,

William R. Harper

Prof. Melvil Dewey,
State Librarian,
Albany, N.Y.

✓
(Personal)

Aug. 20, 1894.

Mr. Melville Dewey,
Secretary of the Board of Regents,
University of State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Dewey:

I am quite anxious to find out about the vacations of librarians. Can you tell me whether there is any different usage in this matter between librarians connected with colleges, and librarians connected with city and other institutions? What is the average time of vacation given to the librarian and assistant librarian connected with college and university libraries?

If you can give me any information on this, or tell me where I can get it, I should be much obliged. I should be glad to have you regard my inquiry as confidential.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper

(Personal)

Aug. 20, 1894.

Mr. Melville Dewey,
Secretary of the Board of Regents,
University of State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Dewey:

I am quite anxious to find out about the various
functions of librarians. Can you tell me whether there is any differ-
ent usage in this matter between librarians connected with
colleges and librarians connected with city and other institu-
tions? What is the average time of vacation given to the
librarian and assistant librarian connected with college and
university libraries?

If you can give me any information on this, or tell me
where I can get it, I should be much obliged. I should be
glad to have you regard my inquiry as confidential.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

William Brewster

ANSON JUDD UPSON, Chancellor
WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, Vice-Chancellor

INCORPORATED MAY 1, 1784

University of the State of New York

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary of University
and Director State Library

Departments

ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION HIGH SCHOOL
STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION STATE MUSEUM

Dictated B
In reply to yours

Regents office, Albany, N. Y. 24 Jan 1899

78

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Pres. Harper: I send you a proof of our education definitions and shall be glad of any criticism you may feel like making. Pray note my definition of the university. I contend that one of its chief functions is the dissemination of knowledge by means of publications and that no institution is worthy of the name of university that neglects this important side. The invention of printing has thrown new responsibilities on to the highest institutions of education and, while one university president has attacked me severely on this point, a score of them have supported the wisdom of making this prominent as one of the great functions of the modern university.

Do you see any serious objection to the provision which was a good deal discussed, that to rank as a university instruction must be given in at least three special schools? At the time of organization there may be less than this, but most people consulted felt that there ought to be a minimum fixed so that an institution which merely gave

advanced instruction in a few topics should not be classified as a real university which ought to imply some quantitative as well as qualitative elements.

We are anticipating great pleasure from your promised address June 27 when we will have a great audience to hear you on 'Waste in education'.

Yours very truly

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Pres. Harper: I send you a proof of our

education definitions and shall be glad of any criticism

you may feel like making. Pray note my definition of the

university. I contend that one of its chief functions is

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and that no institution is worthy of the name of university

that neglects this important side. The invention of printing

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Melvin Dewey

Melvin Dewey

ANSON JUDD UPSON, *Chancellor*
WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, *Vice-Chancellor*

INCORPORATED MAY 1, 1784

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary of University*
Director State Library and Extension Department

University of the State of New York

Departments
ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION EXTENSION
STATE LIBRARY STATE MUSEUM

Dewey

Regents office, Albany, N. Y. 18 F'98

Pres. W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir: I send you herewith a proof of a first draft of some definitions which preface the revision of our education law. Of course our dual system in New York may make it necessary to adapt the wording of these definitions to suit our peculiar conditions, but the substance of them will apply equally elsewhere. I should be greatly obliged if you were willing to read them and mark frankly any criticisms that occur to you. We shall have a few days in which changes can be made. I have a half dozen changes which will be incorporated in the final draft. Your attention is specially called to the effort to make clearer the difference between the university and the college which we are bound shall not hereafter be confused in the public mind, and also to the definition of home education which is the phrase we use in distinction from school education to cover the broad group of educational agencies outside the regular teaching institutions. We have already found that the public adjust themselves with amazing rapidity to a clear definition and believe it will be a distinct advantage to have our words defined not only in the greater compactness possible in a law in which they are constantly used, but in the effect on the public mind in encouraging clear thinking on educational matters.

I inclose an addressed envelop and shall be glad to receive your suggestions by early mail.

Melvil Dewey
Secretary

(f 4)

University of the State of New York

Department of
ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION
STATE LIBRARY STATE MUSEUM
EXTENSION

Regents Office, Albany, N. Y. 1879

Wm. W. R. Chapman

Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir: I send you herewith a proof of a first draft of some definitions which preface the revision of our education law. Of course our dual system in New York may make it necessary to adapt the wording of these definitions to suit our peculiar conditions, but the substance of them will apply equally elsewhere. I should be greatly obliged if you were willing to read them and mark frankly any criticisms that occur to you. We shall have a few days in which changes can be made. I have a half dozen changes which will be incorporated in the final draft. Your attention is specially called to the effort to make clearer the difference between the university and the college which we are bound shall not hereafter be confused in the public mind, and also to the definition of home education which is the phrase we use in distinction from school education to cover the broad group of educational agencies outside the regular teaching institutions. We have already found that the public adjust themselves with amazing rapidity to a clear definition and believe it will be a distinct advantage to have our words defined not only in the greater compactness possible in a law in which they are constantly used, but in the effect on the public mind in encouraging clear thinking on educational matters.

I inclose an addressed envelop and shall be glad to receive your suggestions by early mail.

Melvill Dewey
Secretary

84

Section 550. Definitions.--As used in this article:

1. "Elementary schools" are the schools, including kindergartens and the grades commonly known as primary, intermediate and grammar, which together give a course of instruction in English, including reading, writing, spelling and elementary grammar and composition; and in arithmetic, geography, United States history, drawing, laws of health, good manners and good morals.
2. "High schools" are incorporated public schools requiring for admission the completion of the elementary school course, and giving a four-year course of secondary instruction.
3. "Academies" are incorporated schools in the university giving an academic course, but not supported by local taxation.
4. "Academic" refers to the four years of secondary instruction between elementary school and college. "Academic school" includes all schools in the university giving one or more years of academic instruction.
5. "Colleges" are incorporated institutions requiring for admission the completion of the four-year high school course and giving a registered course of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences.
6. "Universities" are incorporated institutions, with degree-conferring powers, and with needed libraries, laboratories, museums and other equipment and facilities for the highest specialized instruction of those adequately prepared therefor by completion of the college course, and for the conservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences by research and publication.
7. "Special schools" are professional, technical and other incorporated schools whose distinctive object is to train for particular callings. Special schools are of academic, college or university grade, respectively, according as they require for entrance the completion of the elementary, academic or college course.
8. "Elementary education" means all education given by elementary schools.
9. "Higher education" means all education in advance of elementary schools, and is divided into academic, college and university grades, according as the institution requires for entrance the completion of an elementary, academic or college course. Beside the work of colleges and universities, it also includes the work of high schools, academies, special schools and home education.
10. "Home education" is that gained by individual reading and study or through libraries, museums, study clubs, classes, lectures and extension courses, correspondence, summer, evening, vacation and other continuation schools, and other agencies not a part of the state's common school system, for providing those outside the regular teaching institutions with educational facilities and opportunities.
12. "The regents" means board of regents of the university of the state of New York.
13. "Trustees" means the governing board of an educational institution or association, whether called trustees, directors, managers or by any other name.
14. "Ordinances" are rules affecting institutions, associations or individuals brought into relations with the university by law.
15. "By-laws" are rules governing the regents' own organization and procedure and defining the duties and powers of their committees and officers.
16. "Rules" include ordinances, by-laws or other regulations.
17. "Registered" means registered by the university of the state of New York as maintaining proper educational standards.
18. "General education" is that gained in elementary or high schools, academies, colleges or by home education as distinguished from the highly specialized training of the university and of the professional, technical or other special schools.
19. "Academic fund" means the total amount of money appropriated by the state from the literature fund or other sources for the benefit of schools of academic grade.
20. "President" includes chancellor, warden, director, dean or other name of the officer recognized by the institution as its official head.

Section 250. Definitions.—As used in this article:
1. "Elementary school" means a school in which instruction is given in the primary, intermediate and grammar grades, which together form a course of instruction in English, including reading, writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic and geography; and in scientific, historical, literary, history, drawing, laws of health, good manners and good morals.
2. "High school" means a school in which instruction is given for admission to the completion of the elementary school course, and giving a four-year course in secondary instruction.
3. "Academy" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
4. "Academic school" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
5. "College" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
6. "University" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
7. "Normal school" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
8. "Normal school" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
9. "Normal school" means a school in which instruction is given in the four years of secondary instruction, but not supported by local taxation.
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ARTICLE XXI.
THE UNIVERSITY.

Section 600. Definitions.

- 601. The University.
- 602. Objects.
- 603. Regents.
- 604. Offices.
- 605. Duties of chancellor.
- 606. Duties of secretary.
- 607. Executive committee.
- 608. Meetings.
- 609. Ordinances, by-laws and rules.
- 610. Records to be under seal and public.
- 611. Fees and gifts.
- 612. Regents may take testimony.
- 613. Copies or extracts.
- 614. Departments and their government.
- 615. Report by regents.
- 616. State examinations, credentials and degrees.
- 617. Admission and fees.
- 618. Diplomas and degrees.
- 619. Institutions in the University.
- 620. Visitation.
- 621. Registration.
- 622. Reports of institutions.
- 623. Grants of State money.
- 624. Grants to schools and libraries.
- 625. Charters.
- 626. Provisional charters.
- 627. Limited charters.
- 628. Limitations on incorporations.
- 629. Stock or business corporations.
- 630. Powers of chartered institutions.
- 631. Change or suspension of charter.
- 632. Rechartering.
- 633. Dissolution.
- 634. Suspension of operations.
- 635. Trust to institutions, cities or villages.
- 636. Accumulation and restoration of trust funds.
- 637. Unauthorized use of the name college or university.
- 638. Misdemeanors under this article.
- 639. Felonies under this article.
- 640. Certiorari to review regents' proceedings.

[General note.— This article contains a general revision of the University law, with additions. The subject of libraries and museums has been transferred to the article on libraries, and several new provisions have been included herein.

The article also includes some provisions now in independent statutes, and others included in University ordinances. The principal powers and duties of the regents are included in this article, but many other provisions are found elsewhere in the chapter, particularly those relating to libraries, museums and academic departments in union schools.]

Section 600. Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

1. "Chartered" means incorporated by the regents or under a general or by a special law.
2. "Secondary" refers to the four years of instruction between elementary school and college. "Secondary school" includes any school or department under visitation of the University which gives one or more years of secondary instruction.
3. "High schools" are public schools admitted to the University and requiring for admission the completion of the elementary school course, and giving a four-year

ARTICLE XXI
THE UNIVERSITY

- Section 600. Definitions.
601. The University.
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627. Limited charters.
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632. Incorporation.
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634. Suspension of operations.
635. Trust to institutions, cities or villages.
636. Reformation and restoration of trust funds.
637. Unlawful use of the name college or university.
638. Misstatements under this article.
639. Testimony under this article.
640. Committee to review regents' proceedings.
- Procedural note.—This article contains a general revision of the University law, with additions. The subject of libraries and museums has been transferred to the article on libraries and museums. The provisions have been included herein.
- The article also includes some provisions now in independent statutes and which are included in this article. The provisions and duties of the regents are included in this article, but many other provisions are found elsewhere in the chapter. Particularly those relating to libraries, museums and academic institutions in public schools.
- Section 600. Definitions.—As used in this chapter:
1. "Charter" means incorporated by the regents or under a general or by a special law.
2. "Secondary" refers to the four years of instruction between elementary school and college.
3. "High school" means a school or institution of the University which gives one or more years' secondary instruction.
4. "Institution" means a school or institution of the University which gives one or more years' instruction in the liberal arts, science, or other branches of knowledge.

ation. Similar schools giving less than the full four year course are known as one, two or three year high schools or academies.

4. "Colleges" are chartered institutions requiring for admission not less than a four year high school or academic course or its equivalent, and having adequate libraries, museums, laboratories and other equipment and facilities, and at least six professors or their equivalent, who give their entire time to one or more registered courses in the liberal arts and sciences, leading to a bachelor's degree.

5. "Universities" are endowed and chartered institutions with examining and degree conferring powers, which give courses leading to higher degrees in the general or philosophic faculty and in not less than three special schools and which have faculties, libraries, museums, laboratories, and other equipment and facilities adequate for specialized instruction of students prepared by previous college training, and for conserving, advancing and disseminating knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences by research and publication.

6. "Special schools" are professional, technical and other schools, either departments of a university or independently chartered, whose distinctive object is to train for particular callings. Special schools are of secondary, college or university grade, respectively, according as they require for entrance the completion of the elementary, secondary or college course.

7. "Professional schools" are those giving special training for pursuits which require a liberal education or its equivalent and mental rather than manual labor. No school is classified as professional which does not require for admission at least a full high school course or its equivalent.

8. "Advanced education" is that in advance of elementary schools, and is divided into secondary, college and university grades, according as an institution requires for entrance the completion of an elementary, secondary or college course. Besides the work of colleges and universities, it also includes the work of high schools and academies, of special schools and of home education.

9. "Home education" is that gained through individual reading and study, libraries, museums, study clubs, classes, lectures, extension, correspondence, or personal instruction; summer, evening, vacation or other continuation schools or other agencies for providing educational facilities and opportunities outside the common schools and ordinary teaching institutions.

10. "General education" is that general or liberal training and culture not designed as a special preparation for a particular calling as are the courses of the professional, technical and other special schools.

11. The "University" means University of the State of New York.

12. The "regents" means board of regents of the University of the State of New York.

13. "Trustees" unless otherwise indicated, means the governing board of an educational institution or association, whether called trustees, directors, managers or by any other name.

14. "President" includes chancellor, warden, director, dean or other name of the officer recognized by a University institution as its official head.

15. "Ordinances" are rules made by the regents affecting institutions, associations or individuals brought into relation with the University by law.

§ 611. Fees and gifts.—The University may use for buying books or other expenses of its work, any funds and receipts not from the state treasury, including fees, fines, gifts and receipts from sales of printed matter. A statement of total receipts and expenditures shall be given in each annual report, with the certificate of the executive committee of the regents that proper vouchers for each item have been duly approved.

[Univ. Law, § 49 rewritten without intended change in substance. The last sentence is new.]

§ 612. Regents may take testimony.—In any matter relating to their official duties, the regents or any of their committees or any state board appointed by them may take testimony or hear proofs, subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and production of books and papers.

[Univ. Law, § 8, and partly new.]

§ 613. Copies or extracts.—Copies or extracts from a record book, pamphlet or paper in University custody if duly authenticated under seal by the secretary or his deputy as a true copy of such original and of the whole thereof may be used and read in evidence in all courts and places with the force and effect of the original.

[New.]

§ 614. Departments and their government.—The state library and the state museum are departments of the University, and the regents may also establish other departments. The University and all its administrative departments are under exclusive control of the regents, who have all powers of trustees thereof, and may:

1. Appoint needed officers and employees.
2. Fix their titles, duties, salaries and terms of service.
3. Make all needed rules.
4. Buy, sell, exchange or receive by will, gift or grant, or on deposit, books, collections or other property pertaining to the University work.
5. Insure any library or other property owned by the state and under their supervision, and in case of loss may use the proceeds of such insurance to make good the loss.
6. Lend or give to or deposit permanently with other institutions books, specimens or other articles in their custody which in this way can be made more useful.
7. Prepare and distribute publications, maintain lectures and lend books, pictures, libraries and apparatus and collections pertaining to advanced education.
8. Co-operate with other agencies for home education in bringing within the reach of the people at large increased educational opportunities and facilities by stimulating interest, recommending methods, designating suitable teachers and lecturers, conducting examinations, granting credentials and otherwise aiding such work.

[The first five subdivisions are based on § 10 of the University Law. Subdivisions 6 and 7 are from § 14 of the same law.]

§ 615. Report by regents.—The University shall report to the legislature at the opening of each session the condition of each of its departments and institutions, with recommendations or further information concerning its work. The state printer shall print as part of the legislative printing such extracts from their reports as the University certifies to be needed to save the distribution of complete reports.

[Univ. Law, § 25, in part rewritten. For the remainder of § 25 see §§ 620 and 622 of revision.]

§ 616. State examinations, credentials and degrees.—The University may:

1. Establish and conduct examinations as to attainments in learning.
2. Award and confer certificates, diplomas and degrees on persons who meet the prescribed requirements.
3. Confer honorary titles or degrees in recognition of distinguished attainments or public services within the field of the University.
4. Conduct in its high schools and academies, examinations in studies furnishing a suitable standard of high school or academic graduation, and of admission to colleges, and shall confer certificates or diplomas on students who satisfactorily pass such exami-

§ 611. Fees and gifts.—The University may use for paying books or other expenses of its work any funds and receipts not from the state treasury, including fees, fines, gifts and receipts from sales of printed matter. A statement of total receipts and expenditures shall be given in each annual report, with the certificate of the executive committee of the regents that proper vouchers for each item have been duly approved.

[Univ. Law, § 43 rewritten without intended change in substance. The last sentence is new.]

§ 612. Regents may take testimony.—In any matter relating to their official duties, the regents or any of their committees or any state board appointed by them may take testimony of any person, subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and production of books and papers.

[Univ. Law, § 8 and partly new.]

§ 613. Copies or extracts.—Copies or extracts from a record, book, pamphlet or paper in University custody if duly authenticated under seal by the secretary or his deputy as a true copy of such original and of the whole thereof may be made and read in evidence in all courts and places with the force and effect of the original.

[New.]
§ 614. Departments and their government.—The state library and the state museum are departments of the University, and the regents may establish other departments. The University and all its administrative departments are under exclusive control of the regents, who have all powers of trustees thereof, and may:

1. Appoint needed officers and employees.
2. Fix their titles, duties, salaries and terms of service.
3. Make all needed rules.
4. Buy, sell, exchange or receive by gift or grant or on deposit, books, collections or other property pertaining to the University work.

§ 615. Any library or other property owned by the state and under their supervision, and in case of loss may, by the proceeds of such insurance to make good the loss.

§ 616. Lend or give to or deposit permanently with other institutions books, specimens or other articles in their custody which in this way can be made more useful.

§ 617. Treasury and disbursements.—The regents shall maintain separate books, papers, libraries and apparatus and collections pertaining to advanced education.

§ 618. To operate with other agencies for home education in bringing within the reach of the people at large increased educational opportunities and facilities by stimulating interest, recommending methods, designating suitable teachers and lecturers, conducting examinations, granting certificates and otherwise aiding such work.

[The first five subdivisions are based on § 10 of the University Law. Subdivisions 6 and 7 are from § 14 of the same law.]

§ 619. Report by regents.—The University shall report to the legislature at the opening of each session the condition of each of its departments and institutions, with recommendations or suggestions for improvement of their work. The state printer shall print as part of the legislative printing each extract from their reports as the University certifies to be needed to save the duplication of complete reports.

[Univ. Law, § 25, in part rewritten. For the remainder of § 25 see §§ 620 and 622 of revision.]

§ 620. State examinations, certificates and degrees.—The University may:

1. Establish and conduct examinations as to attainments in learning.
2. Award and confer certificates, diplomas and degrees on persons who meet the prescribed requirements.
3. Confer honorary titles or degrees in recognition of distinguished attainments or public services within the field of the University.
4. Confer in its high schools and academies examinations in studies furnishing a satisfactory standard of high school or academy graduation, and of admission to college and shall confer certificates of graduation on students who attain that standard.

§ 617. Admission and fees.—Any person who complies with the University rules may take the high school or academic examinations without charge, and other examinations on paying the fee prescribed for each branch.

[University Law, § 13 rewritten and changed so that the academic examinations shall be free.]

§ 618. Diplomas and degrees.—A diploma or degree can be conferred only by a regularly organized institution of learning specifically authorized by statute or by the University, and which is registered as complying with law and University ordinances.

[Based in part on § 33 of the University Law, and partly new.]

§ 619. Institutions in the University.—All institutions of advanced education now or hereafter incorporated in this state, either by the regents or by general or special law, are members of the University, except those holding limited charters or excluded or suspended by ordinance or specific action of the regents. The regents may also admit to University membership any institution or association which they might incorporate, if it conforms to the ordinances for admission. They may exclude or suspend any institution falling below the minimum educational standard or failing to comply with any ordinance or requirement of law, and they shall exclude every corporation, association or institution not so organized that all its assets or receipts from tuition or other sources must be used solely for public benefit and without profit to stockholders, officers or teachers beyond reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. The existing charter of any such institution may be replaced with a limited charter, as provided in § 632.

Exclusion or suspension shall cut off all rights and privileges as a University institution, but shall not relieve from University visitation, the operation of any law or University ordinance, or from other liability or responsibility; nor shall any institution have power to withdraw from the University or its visitation unless it was admitted with this express provision.

[Univ. Law, § 24, rewritten.]

§ 620. Visitation.—Every institution in the University or chartered by it is subject to its visitation, ordinances and rules. Before each report to the legislature the University shall by its committees, officers or inspectors examine into the condition and operations of every department and institution in the University.

[Univ. Law, § 25, in part rewritten.]

§ 621. Registration.—Under such rules as to visitation and reports, and such other conditions as it may prescribe, the University may register any institution or association for advanced education which maintains proper educational standards, and such registration shall be accepted in all places as prima facie evidence of the maintenance of such standards.

[New.]

§ 622. Reports of institutions.—Each institution in the University shall submit to it an annual report verified by the presiding officer, in the form, at the time, and containing the information prescribed concerning trustees, officers, faculty, students, instruction, equipment, methods, operations, investments, receipts, expenditures, and general condition and needs. The regents may suspend the charter or any right or privilege of an institution for refusal or continued neglect to make such report.

[Univ. Law, § 25, in part rewritten.]

§ 623. Grants of state money.—State money appropriated for the benefit of high schools and academies, public and free libraries or other institutions in the University shall be paid by the state comptroller and treasurer on an apportionment certified by the University under seal as being in accordance with law and its rules. No institution shall share in such grants till the University is satisfied by personal inspection by one of its officers, the necessary expenses of which inspection may be included in the apportionment, that it has suitable buildings, furniture and educational equipment and facilities and has complied with all University requirements. Books, apparatus or other educational equipment furnished by the state or bought wholly or in part with state money shall be subject to return to the University.

16. "By-laws" are rules governing the regents' own organization and procedure, and defining the duties and powers of their committees and officers.

17. "Rules" includes ordinances, by-laws or other regulations.

18. "Registered" means registered by the University of the State of New York as maintaining proper educational standards.

19. "High school fund" means the total amount of money appropriated by the state from the literature fund or other sources for the benefit of high schools, academies and one, two or three year secondary schools.

[Based on Univ. Law, § 2, but mostly new.]

§ 601. The University.—The corporation created in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-four under the name of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name University of the State of New York.

[See N. Y. Const., art. 9, § 2.]

§ 602. Objects.—The University shall

1. Encourage and promote advanced education.
2. Visit and inspect all departments and institutions under its supervision.
3. Distribute to or expend or administer for them all property and funds which the state may appropriate or the University may own or hold in trust or otherwise for this purpose.
4. Perform other duties imposed on it by law.

[Univ. Law, § 3, second sentence rewritten, but without intended change in substance. The first sentence of § 3 is omitted here, being covered by § 601 of revision.]

§ 603. Regents.—The University shall be governed and all its corporate powers exercised by a board of four ex-officio and nineteen elective regents. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction are ex-officio regents, and possess all the powers of elective regents. An elective regent must be chosen by the legislature at such time as it may determine, in the same manner as a senator in congress, and at the time of his election must be thirty years of age. An elective regent shall hold his office during good behavior.

A president, principal, instructor, trustee, or other officer or employee of an institution in the University is not eligible to the office of an elective regent.

If a regent fails to attend three consecutive meetings without written excuse accepted as satisfactory by the regents not later than the third consecutive meeting from which he is absent, his office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled by the legislature as herein provided.

[Univ. Law, § 4, rewritten and changed as follows:

By the present law no term is fixed for an elective regent. We provide that such term shall be during good behavior, and that an elective regent shall be at least thirty years of age.]

§ 604. Officers.—The elective officers of the University shall be a chancellor and a vice-chancellor, who shall serve without salary, and a secretary. These and such other officers as the University by-laws prescribe shall be chosen by ballot by the regents to hold office during their pleasure. Ten votes are necessary for election, removal or change of salary of an elective officer.

[Univ. Law, part of § 5 in part rewritten. That part of § 5 which relates to the oath of office is omitted here, being sufficiently covered by Public Officers Law, § 2 and Const., art. 13, § 1. For remainder of § 5 see §§ 605, 606 of revision.]

§ 605. Duties of chancellor.—The chancellor shall preside at all convocations and meetings of the regents, and fix the time and place of all special meetings. If he is absent or unable to act the vice-chancellor, or if he also is absent, the senior regent

[Univ. Law, § 5 in part rewritten without intended change

For remainder of § 5 see § 606 of revision.]

§ 606. Duties of secretary.—The secretary shall give an undertaking in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, and as executive and financial officer shall be responsible for the safe keeping and proper use of the University seal, and of all money received from appropriations or otherwise, and of all books, records, and other property in charge of the University, and for the proper administration and discipline of its various departments, offices and interests. He may appoint, subject to confirmation by the chancellor, one or more deputies to exercise any powers of the secretary specified in the appointment or a by-law.

[Univ. Law, § 5 in part rewritten without intended change.]

§ 607. Executive committee.—The regents may elect or otherwise provide for an executive committee of not less than seven, which may transact such University business as the regents may authorize, either by general rule or special vote, except to grant, alter, suspend or revoke charters, or to grant honorary degrees.

[Univ. Law, § 7 rewritten without intended change, except the provision in § 7 relating to a quorum of the regents is omitted as unnecessary. The Statutory Construction Law, § 19, provides that a majority of a board or body shall constitute a quorum. The commissioners think that this general rule should apply to the regents, and have accordingly in rewriting § 7 omitted the provision relating to a quorum.]

§ 608. Meetings.—An annual meeting shall be held by the regents at the time and place fixed by their by-laws. A regular meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of February and November, on the Monday after the fourth Friday in June, and at such other times as the regents may fix. A special meeting may be called by the chancellor at any time, and shall be called by him on the written request of five regents. Seven days' notice of each annual, regular or special meeting shall be mailed to the usual address of each regent.

[University Law, § 6, rewritten and changed, providing for regular meetings and stating the time at which such meetings shall be held. The last sentence of § 6 is included in § 603 of revision.]

§ 609. Ordinances, by-laws and rules.—For accomplishing the trusts reposed in them, the regents may so far as consistent with law make, alter, suspend or repeal any ordinance, by-law or rule; but the trustees of any school for training priests or clergymen may determine and regulate its entire course of religious or doctrinal instruction. No ordinance, by-law or rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specified action by the regents shall be amended, suspended or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

[Univ. Law, § 9, as amended by Laws of 1895, chap. 577, rewritten.]

§ 610. Records to be under seal and public.—Every charter or modification of a charter, or certificate pertaining to any corporation, degree, diploma or license, and similar official papers granted or issued by the University, must be under its seal and fully recorded in its office. Such records are open to public inspection and copies may be made therefrom without charge.

Except on the order of the supreme court, records of meetings and discussions not open to the public, and of investigations, charges, irregularities, failures to pass examinations, and similar matters pertaining to individuals rather than to the public, shall be open to inspection or for copying only so far as the regents deem conducive to public interests.

ANSON JUDD UPSON, *Chancellor*
WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, *Vice-Chancellor*

INCORPORATED MAY 1, 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments
ADMINISTRATIVE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL
LIBRARY AND HOME EDUCATION
MUSEUM

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary of University*
Director State Library and Home Education
MAY SEYMOUR, *Secretary's assistant*
HENRY I. KNICKERBOCKER, *Head clerk*

Dictated ^H
In reply to yours of

Regents office, Albany, N. Y. 23 Aug 99

Dear Pres. Harper:

Miss Seymour sends me your letter. I thought you understood in accepting the invitation the peculiar character of convocation. For 37 years we have printed all these addresses and they are constantly referred to as a basis for discussions. Our appropriation, which allows us to pay the honorarium of \$100, is for the purpose of securing suggestive addresses like this for the benefit of our people, the vast majority of whom of course can not hear it. This was particularly a subject so full of suggestion that it would never do to omit it from our Proceedings. There would be much criticism, and besides, we might get in trouble if we did not print the address for which we put in a voucher in accordance with the rules. If for any reason you are anxious to modify any parts of it we could wink at that and pretend not to know it, but I see no way to avoid printing what professes to be the address. If you wish to print a note saying that it will be revised later or modified and that it was given without intending publication, we are perfectly willing to do anything you would like, but we can not issue our Proceedings without the annual address, because that would be Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

Very truly yours

Melvil Dewey



Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Army are two copies of a report of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, dated and captioned as above. One copy of this report is being furnished to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, for his information. The report is being furnished to you for your information and for the information of the Adjutant General, Department of the Army.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1918
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

ANSON JUDD UPSON, Chancellor
WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, Vice-Chancellor

INCORPORATED MAY 1, 1784

University of the State of New York

Departments
ADMINISTRATIVE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL
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Devey
MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary of University
Director State Library and Home Education
MAY SEYMOUR, Secretary's assistant
HENRY I. KNICKERBOCKER, Head clerk

Dictated
In reply to yours of

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Regents office, Albany, N. Y. 21 N '99

Pres. W. R. Harper

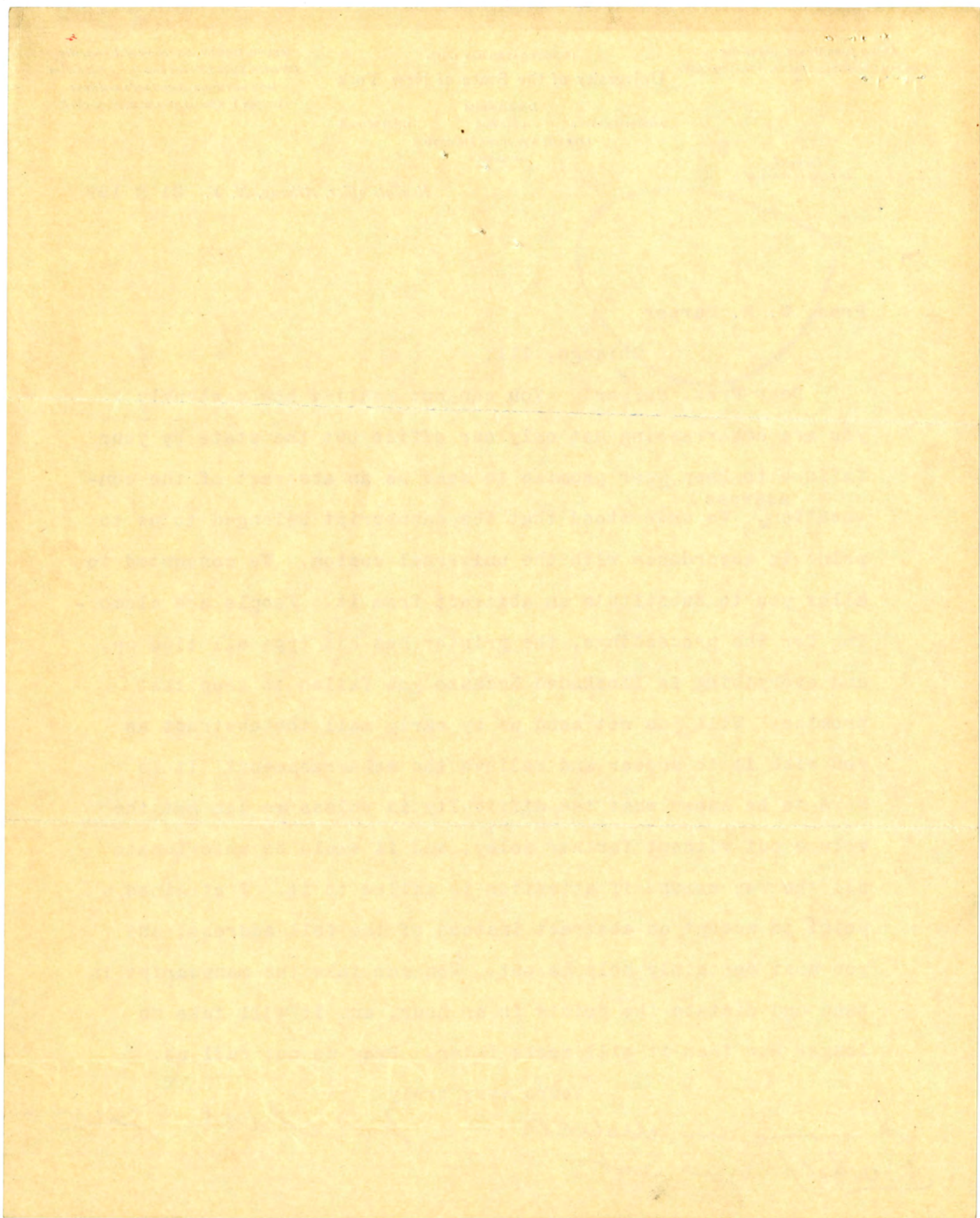
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Pres. Harper: You can not realize how seriously you are embarrassing not only our office but the state by your failure to keep your promise to send us an abstract of the con-
address
vocation. We understood that the manuscript belonged to us to print in accordance with the universal custom. We consented to allow you to substitute an abstract from it. People are clamoring for the proceedings, the printer has his type all tied up, and everything is blockaded because you failed to keep that promise. Will you not send us by early mail the abstract as you wish it to appear and relieve the embarrassment? It is sure to be known what the difficulty is unless we can get the volume out without farther delay, and it would be unfortunate all the way around if attention is called to it. I strained a point to accept an abstract instead of the full address, and you must certainly help me out. You can take the manuscript in hand and dictate the points in an hour, and it will take no longer now than it will weeks later. Pray do not fail us.

Yours very truly

*I am in distress.
Do help me out.*

Melvil Devey



ANSON JUDD UPSON, *Chancellor*
WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, *Vice-Chancellor*

INCORPORATED MAY 1, 1784

University of the State of New York

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary of University*
and *Director State Library*

Departments
ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION HIGH SCHOOL
STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION STATE MUSEUM

Dictated A
In reply to yours ~~is~~
2 D

Regents office, Albany, N. Y.

4 D'99

Pres. William R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Pres. Harper: I am so delighted to get the abstract that I will plead guilty to any reasonable charge. The inclosed convocation program carries the rule that has been printed for a generation, that all papers belong to the proceedings. It is our rule to send this with invitations and probably you did not read it. We will try to be careful to mention it so that there will be no misunderstanding in the future. I appreciate your position and I hope you realize what a scrape I would be in if I didn't have the manuscript. I am much pleased even at this late day to have the excellent abstract, and thank you heartily for it.

Yours very truly

Melvil Dewey

University of the State of New York

Department of
Administration
State Library

Albany, N. Y.
4 Dec

Prof. William A. Harper

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Harper:

I am very glad to hear from you and to learn that you are

interested in the work of the State Library.

I am sure that you will find the work of the State Library

very interesting and that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

I am sure that you will find it very useful.

Very truly
yours,
[Signature]