

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Name or Subject Paul Haupt

Date

Regarding

SEE

File No.

Name or Subject

Harper, 1900



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JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

Dec. 5 '90.

My dear Professor Harper,

Accompanying you will find some copies of the Circular which I have just mailed to Cheyne. I hope to get it back again by Jan. 1st & I trust we shall have a personal interview before that time. Any suggestion you have to offer will be duly considered. Your additions & corrections can be inserted before the copies are mailed to the Contributors. I regret exceedingly that I could not wait for your revision. If I had had the circular printed here after the meeting of the Oriental Society I might have sent it to Cheyne on Dec. 28th. It took but one day to have a hundred copies printed. The printers in New Haven must be very slow.

Your favor of Dec. 1 (mailed Dec 3!) came to hand this morning. I wrote a postal card in reply at the University but it disappeared in some mysterious way & I am not sure whether it will reach you or not. Please send your letters always to my residence 2109 Oak St. I get them sooner in this way.

Yours truly
Paul Haupt.

Did you hear anything about the Tower of Babel in Chicago? I saw several references to the scheme in a number of papers.

Prof Haupt of Johns
Hopkins asks Pres. Harper
for MS. of his promised
translation of Zechariah,
for the edition of Minor
Prophets.

1895-

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

Haupt -

Feb. 4/95.

(21)

Dear President Harper,

I am anxious to issue both text and translation of the Minor Prophets before the end of this year, so I ought to have your translation of Lech. by Oct. 1st 1895. It might save us trouble if you could send me some specimen pages of both translation and text before I sail for Europe on May 1st, say about April 1st.

Yours very truly
Paul Haupt
2311 Linden Avenue.

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE

(1)

Feb. 14, 1895

Dear Mr. [illegible]

I am very sorry to hear that you
have been laid up. I hope you will
be able to get on your feet again
soon. I am sure you will. I will
write you again when I hear from
you. I am sure you will be able
to get on your feet again soon.
I am sure you will be able to
get on your feet again soon.

Yours very truly
John A. [illegible]
201 Madison Avenue

Personal

Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

COPY.

2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
March 8, 1928

Haupt

Paul Haupt
March 8, 1928
copy

Dear President Harper

First let me thank you once more for all the kindness you and your family have shown me during my stay in Chicago. I enjoyed my visit very much.

Then I should like to state again that I believe the establishment of a German School, somewhat on the same lines as the French College of Berlin, would be very useful. The time is most opportune for it immediately after the visit of Prince Henry, and I believe you will have no difficulty in interesting a number of prominent Germans of Chicago in the scheme. It is undoubtedly true that a good command of German is indispensable to a student as well as to a business man. One of the reasons why the expansion of German trade has been so successful is unquestionably that the German commercial travelers and representatives are better linguists than their English and American competitors.

As to students, a man who has a good command of German can do twice as much as a student who must spell out every German sentence. Our students in medicine, chemistry, &c, in fact in any branch of science, ought to be able to see at a glance what a page of a scientific German treatise contains, and this can be accomplished only if they receive instruction in German as early as possible. If you establish a German school, the students will not only acquire a perfect command of German, but they will also be able to take their degrees four years sooner, especially if the work could be supplemented by a German ^{summer} school established somewhere in Maine. Both foundations would soon be self-supporting, and a number of prominent families would be glad to spend their summers in the place where the summer school is established.

The foundation of a German School in Chicago would not require a large endowment. It would not be necessary to establish all the 12 classes of a German Gymnasium at once. It would, of course, be more impressive if you could raise enough money to endow the entire school, but it would be sufficient to start the lowest class of the primary department, that is to say, an elementary class which boys or girls of six years of age might enter. If this proves successful, the second class might be established in the following year, and so on, until there are nine classes, three in the primary department, and six in the German Gymnasium, corresponding to Sexta, Quinta, Quarta, Untertertia, Obertertia, and Untersecunda of the Gymnasiums in Germany. I would not advise the establishment of the three upper classes of the German Gymnasium, Obersecunda, Unterprima, and Oberprima. After the boys have gone through Untersecunda, they may enter the collegiate department of the University

Part 11
3211 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

3211 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1907

1907

Dear President Harper

First let me thank you once more for all the kindness you and your family have shown me during my stay in Chicago. I enjoyed my visit very much.

Then I should like to state again that I believe the establishment of a German School, somewhat on the same lines as the French College of Berlin, would be very useful. The time is most opportune for it immediately after the visit of Prince Henry, and I believe you will have no difficulty in interesting a number of prominent Germans of Chicago in the scheme. It is undoubtedly true that a good command of German is indispensable to a student as well as to a business man. One of the reasons why the expansion of German trade has been so unsuccessful is undoubtedly that the German commercial travelers and representatives are better linguists than their English and American competitors.

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Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

of Chicago.

If you imported some German teachers, I am sure the German Government would give them leave of absence, so that they could return to Germany again without losing their seniority and their claims to a pension. A teacher at the elementary schools in Germany does not receive more than \$300 or \$400 per annum. If he were offered a room and board at the University, and a salary of \$500 (2,000 marks) per annum, and \$100 for traveling expenses in coming to this country, and \$100 for his return trip, if he prefers to return to Germany at the end of the first year, or at the end of one of the subsequent years, I think you could get an exceptionally good teacher for the primary department.

For the classes of the Gymnasium proper, that is, for the ~~fourth~~ fourth year &c., it would be necessary to engage teachers who have taken their Ph.D. at a German University, but it would not be necessary to offer them more \$200 for traveling expenses (Round trip), board and residence at the University, and a salary of \$720 (3000 marks) per annum.

The establishment of the lowest primary class would not require more than \$1000 for the first year, and the tuition fees would probably make the school self-sustaining. I should be willing to lay the matter before the German Ambassador in Washington and the Prussian Minister of Education in Berlin. I should also be willing to select a suitable teacher in Germany and bring him with me in the fall. It would, of course, be necessary to prepare some special text books, e/g. a German primer of American geography, &c.

In addition to the lowest class of the Primary Department you might establish also a German Kindergarden to which boys and girls might be sent before they enter the primary department of the German School. I spoke to a highly cultured German lady about this matter last night, the wife of the gentleman who gave us the Dillmann Library, and she was very enthusiastic about the scheme, especially the supplemental summer school; she said, if such a school were established in Maine, or somewhere else in the North, she would send her boy there, and spend her summers in that place. I also spoke to President Rensen about the establishment of a German school in Baltimore in connection with the Johns Hopkins University. He was interested in the scheme, but I do not think that he will take it up. If you take the initiative, I am sure others will follow your example.

~~As to the establishment of~~

As to the American Academy of Sciences, it seems to me you may safely establish a National Institute of U.S.A., founded by J.D. Rockefeller, in Chicago, even if Mr. Gilman were willing to turn the Carnegie Institution into an Academy of Sciences. There are Academies in Berlin, Munich, Göttingen, Leipzig, Vienna, and we might just as well have Academies in Washington, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco. I enclose a memorandum containing some data concerning the principal academies of the world, also a page outlining the salient features of the proposed

Paul H. H. H.
2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

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For the classes of the Gymnasium proper, that is, for the fourth year, etc., it would be necessary to engage teachers who have taken their Ph.D. at a German University, but it would not be necessary to offer them more \$800 for traveling expenses (round trip), board and residence at the University, and a salary of \$750 (3,000 marks) per annum. The establishment of the lowest primary classes would not require more than \$1000 for the first year, and the tuition fees would probably make the school self-sustaining. I should be willing to lay the matter before the German Ambassador in Washington and the Prussian Minister of Education in Berlin. I should also be willing to select a suitable teacher in Germany and bring him with me in the fall. It would, of course, be necessary to prepare some special text books, e.g. a German primer of American Geography, etc.

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Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. Wilson, of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, seems to be interested in Dr. Jones' proposed Pan-Racial Institute. If you look up this idea, you could soon have at the University of Chicago one of the greatest ethnological museums in the world.

I was very much interested in the discussion concerning the degree of A.M., and I have given the matter considerable attention. It seems to me unwise to require a special thesis for the degree of A.M. A dissertation should be required exclusively for the degree of Ph.D. But the degree of A.M. should be treated as an intermediate degree between the B.A. and the Ph.D. In Germany you have intermediate examinations in the faculties of Law and Medicine, and they have proved very useful. It seems to me, the best plan would be to confer the degree of A.M. on students who have passed a preliminary oral examination in French and German (to ascertain whether they are able to read scientific French and German at sight) and written examinations in their two subsidiary subjects for the degree of Ph.D. If a student has taken the degree of A.M. and desires to obtain the Ph.D. he would be required to hand in a thesis and pass the written examinations in his principal subject as well as an oral examination in his principal subject and in his first subsidiary subject.

Yours very truly

Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Paul Hargis
2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

Neckel Institute

Dr. Wilson, of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, seems to be interested in Dr. Jones' proposed Papakal Institute. If you look up this idea, you could soon have at the University of Chicago one of the greatest ethnological museums in the world.

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Yours very truly
Paul Hargis
2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

Paul Haupt
2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

COPY.

2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
April 17, 1902.

My dear President Butler,

Your letter of March 31st, asking me to write an article for the Educational Review, was duly received, but I have been so busy that I could not find the time to answer it. I intend to sail for Europe on May 7th and I have several papers &c. in the press, which must be finished before I leave, so it is absolutely impossible for me to accept any additional literary engagements.

I believe that the education of girls in this country is better than it is in Europe, and have therefore decided to have my little girl educated here; but the education of the boys in this country is less satisfactory; above all the age of graduation is too high. I have therefore sent my boys to Europe, because they can get their B.A. (i.e., pass their Abiturientenexamen) four years sooner than they could here in this country. My boys attended the public schools in Baltimore for three years, and then they went to a German Gymnasium. I got my B.A. in Gortlitz at the age of 17, and my Ph.D. in Leipzig before I was 20. I was Privatdocent in Göttingen at 22, and Professor before I was 25.

The principal disadvantages in this country are:

(1) The various grades are not under the same management. I attended the Gortlitz Gymnasium for 12 years (three of them in the primary department), and all the various grades were under the same Director or President.

(2) A great many preparatory schools in this country are private, and are conducted from a business point of view.

(3) In Germany a boy has but one month's vacation in the summer, and about 10 days at Xmas, Easter, and in the fall, and a week at Whitsuntide. Our American boys often forget during the long vacation what they have learnt during the winter.

(4) Between May and September you cannot do much brain work in this country, at least not in Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c.; in Germany you can work all the year.

(5) After Easter the sessions begin in Germany at 7 A.M. A boy goes to school for six days every week from 7-12 (and, in winter, 8-1).

(6) In Germany the boys have more than 30 recitations a week for nearly 10 months; here the college students have but 15 recitations a week for less than 8 months.

(7) As long as there were no postgraduate courses in this country, it was perfectly proper that the requirements for the B.A. should be as high as possible; but now that we have real Universities, the requirements for the B.A. should be lowered, especially as the professional schools

2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
April 17, 1902.

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Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

begin to require the B.A. I do not think, for instance, that it is necessary for all students to study analytic geometry and calculus. A boy ought to be able to get his B.A. before he is 20.

The following remedies have suggested themselves to me:

- (a) The requirements for the B.A. should be lowered.
- (b) The number of recitations should be increased.
- (c) The sessions should begin at 7 A.M. from May 1st to October 1st.
- (d) The preparatory schools (not only the high schools but also the grammar schools and the primary schools, even the Kindergartens) should be under the management of a College or University.
- (e) There ought to be a supplemental summer school somewhere in the North, under the direction of a University, where boys could continue to study during the summer months. The mornings should be devoted to study, the afternoons to sport and recreation.
- (f) We must have a better class of teachers with life appointments, higher salaries, and pensions.
- (g) The instruction in modern languages is very unsatisfactory. A good command of German is especially important. If a medical investigator, or a chemist, or a philologist, does not read German fluently, his investigations will require a great deal more time. We ought to have a German Gymnasium in this country where all instruction, except in English literature and American History, is given in German. A similar institution existed in Berlin, the Französische Gymnasium, where all instruction was given in French. The boys would learn English just as well; in fact, they would probably acquire a better command of English if they were instructed in German for some years. In the same way I would advocate the establishment of English colleges in Germany. Our methods of teaching modern languages are antediluvian.

I shall attend your inauguration on Saturday. If you should care to ask a few more questions, I shall be glad to answer them, either on Saturday or Sunday morning, but I have not time to write an article for your Educational Review. If I publish anything I want to prepare it with great care, and I cannot do that at present. But I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation and remain

Yours very truly

Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

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Yours very truly
Paul Hargot
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Personal

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF U.S.A.

A National Academy of Letters, Science, and Fine Arts,

Founded by John D. Rockefeller.

- (1) Three Sections: Letters, Science, and Arts.
 - (a) Letters: Philosophical-Historical Section.
 - (b) Science: Physical-Mathematical.
 - (c) Arts including Music, Polite Literature, Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, Acting, &c.
- (2) Three perpetual Secretaries.
- (3) President, Vice-Presidents, Regents.
- (4) Special Building in Chicago (or New York).
- (5) Annual meeting in April, followed by Dinner.
- (6) Transactions, Proceedings, Critical Review, Monumental works.
- (7) Prizes.
- (8) Honorary Salary for Members: \$500.
- (9) \$2 per page for publications of members in Transactions &c.
- (10) Mileage for attending annual meeting.
- (11) Not more than 15 members in each of the three sections.
- (12) Special Caps and Gowns.
- (13) Fellows (or research assistants) \$500 per annum.

President: Wm. R. Harper.

I. Letters.

A. D. White, Secretary
H. H. Furness
Henry C. Lea
M. Bloomfield
B. L. Gildersleeve

II. Science.

S. P. Langley, Secretary
A. A. Michelson
Simon Newcomb
S. W. Mitchell
Wm. H. Welch
W. K. Brooks
T. A. Edison

III. Arts.

John La Farge, Secretary
Joseph Jefferson.
H. W. Parker.
E. A. Macdowell.

WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE Rockefeller Institute:

- (1) History of our colored citizens.
- (2) Assyrian Dictionary.
- (3) Ethiopic Bible.
- (4) Sabeian Inscriptions.
- (5) New Testament (crit. edition in colors).
- (11) Oriental Encyclopedia.
- (12) Excavations in Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Assyria, Persia.
- (6) American Names.
- (7) Indian Dialects.
- (8) Philippine Dialects.
- (9) History of U.S.
- (10) History of American Literature.
- (13) Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.

Berlin Academy, founded by Leibniz 1700, opened 1711. Leibniz first president. Reorganized by Frederick the Great, 1744. Present constitution adopted 1812. Four sections: Physical, Mathematical, Philosophical-Historical, combined into two classes; Mathematical-Physical and Philosophical-Historical. Each class has two perpetual secretaries, appointed for life, presiding alternately for four months, salary 1800 marks. About 60 members, salary: 900 marks; 17 foreign, 10 honorary, and 166 corresponding members. General meeting every Thursday; every Monday meetings of the classes, one week: mathematical-physical, the other week: philosophical-historical. Prizes awarded on anniversary of birthday of founder, Leibniz, July 6, 1646. Annual income: 280,000 marks (about \$70,000).

Principal publications: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Works of Frederick the Great, Commentaries ~~of~~ on Aristoteles.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA. Suggested by Leibniz, founded in 1846. Two classes: Mathematical-Physical and Historical-Philosophical, 60 members, 24 honorary members, 120 corresponding members. First president: Hammer-Purgstall. President elected for three years. Vice-president and 2 secretaries. General meeting of both classes every month, solemn annual meeting in May. Each class meets three times a month. Principal publications: Fontes rerum Austriacarum, Monumenta Habsburgica, Monumenta Conciliorum, Corpus Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF ST. PETERSBURG. Founded by Peter the Great at the advice of Wolf and Leibniz, opened under Catherine the Great, 1725. Annual income about 600,000 rubels (\$3000,000).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUNICH. Founded 1759. Three classes: Philosophical-Philological, Historical, Mathematical-physical.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SAXONY, Leipzig, founded 1846. Two classes: mathematical-physical and historical-philosophical-philological.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOTTINGEN, founded 1751. Albrecht von Haller first president; reorganized 1770. Two classes: Mathematical-physical and Philological-historical.

Belgium: Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts.
Milan: Reale Istituto Lombardo di scienze, lettere ed arti.

Institute of France.

Institut de France, originally a private association for the cultivation of the French language, 1629. Organized by Cardinal Richelieu as Académie française, Jan. 2, 1635. Forty members from beginning. Name changed to Académie des Inscriptions et belles-lettres, 1716. Académie des sciences added by Colbert, 1666. Académie des sculpture et de peinture founded by Mazarin. Napoleon I. organized four classes or sections in 1803. Académie des sciences morales added by Guizot, 1832. Annual salary of members: 1500 francs, secretary: 6000 francs. Separate sessions of each section. Prizes awarded at general meeting, Oct. 25.

I. Académie française (40) Les Quarante. French language (Dictionnaire de l'Académie).

II. Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres: History, Archaeology, Classic literature. Forty members, 10 free, 3 foreign, 100 corresponding members; ~~11 sections of 6 members, 2 perpetual secretaries.~~ (Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.)

III. Académie des Sciences: Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics. 68 members, 10 free, 3 foreign, 100 corresponding; 11 sections of 6 members, 2 perpetual secretaries.

IV. Académie des Beaux-Arts, 41 members, 10 free, 10 foreign, 40 corresponding.

V. Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques: Philosophy, History, Politics, Economics. Forty members, 6 free, 6 foreign, 48 corresponding.

Each section awards alternately biennial prize of 20,000 francs. Special committees for other prizes.

Please return
to the President's Office

Dec. 27th, 1901.

My dear Professor Haupt:-

You will pardon my delay in replying to your letter of December fifth. I have been out of the city a large part of the time since your letter was received.

We are all greatly pleased to know that you will come to Chicago. I propose that you be with us February twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth, Thursday and Friday. I suggest further that you give us as a public lecture Friday afternoon at five o'clock, the lecture on Cherubim and Seraphim, or on the Location of Paradise; and at a meeting of the Semitic Club, to be held Friday evening, Difficult Passages in the Song of Songs. There would be two or three ladies present at the Semitic Club, but the matter should be treated entirely from a scientific point of view.

While you are in the city I should like to have you be the guest of Mrs. Harper and myself.

If this program is pleasing to you, will you kindly let me know in order that we may make announcement of the subjects? If it is not satisfactory, will you kindly make such modifications as you desire?

I am afraid I shall not be able to give you the manuscript of the Zechariah when we meet. I spent a large amount of time on it during the summer and it is very much advanced. I have arranged to have the larger part of the next three months for my own private work, and hope to make further progress.

Yours very

W. R. Harper

Dec. 27th, 1901.

*Please return
to the President's
Office*

My dear Professor Harper:-

You will pardon my delay in replying
to your letter of December fifth. I have been out of the city a large
part of the time since your letter was received.
We are all greatly pleased to know that you will come to Chicago.
I propose that you be with us February twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth,
Thursday and Friday. I suggest further that you give us as a public
lecture Friday afternoon at five o'clock, the lecture on Chetivism
and Seraphim, or on the Location of Paradise; and at a meeting of the
Semitic Club, to be held Friday evening, Difficult Passages in the
Song of Songs. There would be two or three ladies present at the Semitic
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Geographical when we meet. I spent a large amount of time on it during the
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part of the next three months for my own private work, and hope to make
further progress.

Yours very

W. R. Harper

Paul Haupt,
2511 Madison Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.
Dec. 31, 1901.

Dear President Harper,

Replying to your kind letter of the 27th inst I hasten to say that it will give me much pleasure to accept your invitation for Feb. 27 and 28. I shall be very glad to give a public lecture on The Location of Paradise on Friday, Feb. 28, at 5 P.M. and I shall discuss Some Difficult Passages in the Song of Songs at the meeting of your Semitic Club on Friday evening.

I am sorry to learn that you will not be able to hand me the manuscript of your critical edition of the Hebrew text of Zechariah when we meet in Chicago; but I hope you will be able to send it to my European address by June 1st 1902. I am anxious to complete the edition of the Hebrew Bible as soon as possible.

Wishing you a happy New Year I remain

Yours very truly

Paul Haupt.

Paul Harper
2501 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE

Dec. 21, 1901.

Dear President Harper,

Replying to your kind letter of the 27th inst. I hasten to say that it will give me much pleasure to accept your invitation for Feb. 27 and 28. I shall be very glad to give a public lecture on The Location of Paradise on Friday, Feb. 28, at 8 P.M. and I shall discuss Some Difficult Passages in the Song of Songs at the meeting of your Semitic Union Friday evening.

I am sorry to learn that you will not be able to hand me the manuscript of your critical edition of the Hebrew text of Aeschylus when we meet in Chicago; but I hope you will be able to send it to my European address by June 1st 1902. I am anxious to complete the edition of the Hebrew Bible as soon as possible.

Wishing you a happy New Year I remain

Yours very truly

Paul Harper