the internal strains set up in the wood furniture there, and the crack, the snap, meant that the furniture was suffering damage, and every time I heard that noise I knew that there was a fracture taking place in the internal structure of the furniture, which was suffering damage and dissolution, and needed instant attention so that the processes of modern museum conservation could be applied to it. And I am glad to say they were applied very shortly, and all that kind of thing has been stopped by the application of paraffine, so that moisture does not penetrate.

I went on with the examination of these 150 seals, with my mind somewhat relieved. The king might wink and the furniture might crack, and I was very much gratified, after copying out the seals I found that only eight of them -- that some seals had been repeated fifteen or twenty times, and that there were only eight such seals which had been so repeated. I am not at liberty to divulge what they contained, but it was quite evident that they all belonged to Tutankhamen himself, and with the exception of two or three small areas which were covered up with objects that could not be moved
the incident at the end of the whole incident
there, and the start, the end, that the in-
fluence was alluringly cheap, and every time I heard
that voice I knew that there was a loose note,
place in the imminent structure of the character,
which was alluringly cheap and attractive, and
needed urgent attention so that the process of the
modern museum conservation could be applied to. It
and I'm glad to say they were applied very properly.
and it's that kind of thing has been stopped by
the application of sterilization so that molasses does
not benefit.

I went on with the examination of these 170
seers, with my mind somewhat teelained. The kind
which smirch and the imminent, with crack, and I was
very much gratified after cobbing out the seers,
I found that only about 10 of them -- that these seers
had been suspected fifteen or twenty times, and
that there were only eight and a half cases which had been
so suspected. I saw no necessity for changing that
terms consistently, but if we can't achieve that then
if prolonged to influenza, and with the
exception of two or three small cases which were
covered by half a dozen cases that cannot be worse.
because the furniture must be photographed exactly as it is found before removal, it was evident, there was every indication, almost a certainty, that the robbery had taken place within the reign, practically, of Tutankhamen himself, - that is to say, so shortly after his death that the royal family, the survivors of the royal family who restored the tomb that the tomb of robbers had gotten into there, had set the king's surviving seals on the door, and we felt that we might expect that there we would find the sepulchre tomb of the ancient oriental king containing the sumptuous royal burial in all its regal splendor as it had been laid away in that remote day.

The next process, then, was the removal of everything from that chamber. That required a matter of very careful and conscientious work for two months. I wish I could tell you all about it. It was a matter of purely physical conservation, and was left to those who made that a particular specialty, museum conservators, and so forth. I went down to Cairo to continue the work of our Oriental Institute expedition in Cairo in connection with the Book of the Dead. Two months went on, and the
The process, then, are the removal of the next process, then; that removing a wet spindle from the concretions and concentration work for the mouth. If I can tell you all about it, I can get a letter of authority, and we feel too slow, and make this a particular aspect.

The museum, concentration, and so forth. I want good two months want on, and the work of our Oratorio in connection with the Book of the Deaf.
removal of these objects continued, for those two months beginning about the middle of December.

Near the middle of February, two months later, I received a telegram from Lord Carnarvon, saying, "Come." It was the 14th of February, I remember, St. Valentine's day, and we took the night train and arrived on the morning of the 15th at Luxor before ten o'clock that morning on the 15th. I was seated again between the two statues, and the entire chamber had been cleared except the statues, and everything had been removed which interfered with the reading. I spent the whole day of the 14th, and made a complete facsimile of the door, in addition to photographs, and found to my delight that there was no name of the post-empire Pharaoh who had restored the place, there was nothing of that kind. It was then emphatically certain that we had behind that doorway undisturbed the royal burial. On the morning of the 16th of February I similarly examined the other door, and found it likewise contained only seals with the inscription of Tutankhamen. At noon on the 16th we went back to the tomb of Rameses XI, to lunch with Carnarvon. A tomb may not seem a very suitable place to lunch, but we did
I received a letter from Lord Otterton, saying, "Come." I went to the right of the depot, I remember. I was wet, swimming between the two trees, and the water. I could see the train, I could see the white of the train, and the water. The carriage had been clenched except the carriage where the engineer had been removed with the reins. I stood on the top of the train, and made a complete examination of the door. I am a grand to photograph, and I am to my gallery that there was no name on the base of a plate, it was good. I saw the emperor's carriage that we had restored. The place, there was nothing of that kind. It was the emperor's carriage, and the horses.

On the morning of the 18th of November I started examining the open door, and looking for information of Turpin's command. As noon on the 18th we went back to the camp of Remembrance XI to jump with operation. A camp may not seem a very satisfactory place to jump, but we did.
not mind. In Egypt tombs are not lugubrious places. I have lived and slept in them for weeks at a time and never experienced any hurt or inconvenience, and I have never had any of the experiences of which Conan Doyle and Marie Corelli and others are so fond of writing. Everything was as normal as could be. We had often lunched there in the tomb of Rameses XI, and someone came to take a picture of the group, and we did not notice at that time that the chair which a few minutes later was occupied by Lord Carnarvon was vacant, and we have the photograph of the last lunch with Carnarvon with the empty chair which we find in the photograph.

Sometime after one o'clock we wandered slowly up to the tomb, and taking off all that we dared, we entered. I say, "taking off all that we dared," because the countryside all around, the whole landscape was black with modern civilized society from the highest to the lowest in social rank, and the representatives of the press were roosting on every possible point of vantage. Every journal was represented there from Dan to Beersheba, but not one
not mind. I forgot some are not important because I have time and slept in them for weeks at a time and never experienced any part of it. So I have never seen any of the scenes of which I have heard and what I have experienced are so long of writing. Everything was in the tomb of Ramses XI, and someone gave to take a picture of the tomb, and we all not notice at first time that the capital with a few minutes later was occupied by Lord Carnarvon. We went and we have the photographs of the last jump with Carnarvon with the empty chair which we found in the photographs. Sometimes after one o'clock we went back to the tomb and looked at all that we missed. I say 'looking at all that we missed' because the caps were missing, all stone, the whole land, some were placed with modern materials so that the dead were placed to the lowest in society rank, and the residences of the dead were more together on earth because they were from different parts of the world and to be prepared for our one
was fortunate enough to go in, not even the much restored "Times" was allowed to go in. I mention that because I saw some weeks later an account which you may have read of the opening of the burial chamber, and the papers of this city and other cities had extraordinary dispatches filled with details, supposed details, of the opening of the burial chamber of Tutankhamen. I suppose you read the article with most voracious interest. Well, now, let me tell you. They had two things right in those articles which were written; one was that Tutankhamen was dead and the other was that the burial chamber had been opened. I am not here glorying in the mishaps of the correspondents. I felt sorry for them, and have full sympathy with the craft. They were up against a difficult proposition. There would have not been any room for them anyway. Various Egyptian officials were there, and at two o'clock Carter stepped up on a box between the two statues and raised his hammer, and tapped the wall near the ceiling, and moved downwards, still tapping, and presently we got a hollow sound. There he placed his chisel and struck one blow, and a large flake or
were fortunate enough to go in, not seeing the rooms.

Everard "Times" was allowed to go in. I mention
that because I saw some weeks later an account
written by you who have seen the opening of the museum
and the scenes of the Pretoria Morning,igestions filling with
memories of the opening of the museum.

I suppose you read
partly Optimism of Trenchardism. I suppose you read
the articles with most vacation interest. Well,
now let me tell you. There was two strange sights
in those articles which were written. One was that
Trenchard was dead and the other was that the
partly Optimism had been done. I am not here

writing in the margins of the book about
left eighty for them and have felt sympathetic with the
act of. They were no excuse and I have felt sympathy with the
act of. They were no excuse and I have felt sympathy with the
act of. They were no excuse and I have felt sympathy with the
act of. They were no excuse and I have felt sympathy with the

Veronica Everest fastest on a box between the two
o'clock. fastest and fastest, the fastest and fastest, the fastest and fastest.

west the olive and woman command. Then, we please.
"What is the" and fastest one, piece and a large piece of
the article and twitch one piece, and a large piece of
block of plaster fell down and immediately exposed the wooden lintel at the top of the doorway. Of course these blocks or flakes were not allowed to fall. That was my personal job, I was taking them and marking them with reference numbers, so that we could reconstruct the entire doorway as a piece of historical evidence to be preserved in the museum after the tomb had been vacated. When he had cleared about a zone of six inches, extending horizontally across the top of the door, he began on the stones themselves. He had cleared only the plaster, and the first stone came away with difficulty. It was a long, narrow, wedge-shaped piece of limestone extending through the doorway transversely into the interior. After the first block was removed, he succeeded in removing other blocks, they were more like then blocks of limestone, and when he had removed the two courses he had excavated at the top of the door about six inches below the wooden lintel, we could then put up the electric light bulb and look through, and there practically within reach, so that we could touch it, was the magnificent blue glaze and golden catafalque in which lay the body of the king, which no human eye
place of pleasure fell down and immediately exposed

The wooden finial at the top of the doorway, of
course, these blocks or patches were not allowed to
fall. That was my last order. I was taking them
and watered them with water from housemaids' so that we
could concentrate the entire gateway as a place of
prettiness and grace to be preserved in the museum.

After the tomb had been excavated...
had seen for 3250 years. Carter removed flake after flake of limestone, and when the wall was about breast high he clambered up on it, and carefully lifting his feet over the barrier he -- I was going to say dropped down, but he did not drop down, because he observed that the floor of the burial chamber was four feet lower than the floor outside in the ante-chamber where we were. He found he could place his feet in chinks of the masonry as the blocks projected through on the inside, and he succeeded in standing there, and then he could lift the blocks off and pass them out. We could hear the murmurs of the crowd, thousands of people outside, and as the native workmen carried out hand-barrow loads of plaster and the blocks of flakes of limestone which Carter was removing, and perhaps they may have heard some of our exclamations, I don't know. I might mention that very soon after he had clambered over we saw him reach down for something inside, and as his hand came up we saw in it a glittering piece of gold of rich work in heavy sheet gold, part of the armful of plunder which the tomb robber as he had scrambled out of the hole in the bottom had endeavored to carry
I may have spent some of our exploration, I
you'll know. I might mention that very soon after
we had somehow over a few miles south to
something intense, and as the earth came up we
saw it a flattening piece of land or a drop in
pean and very big part of the area of

This page in this portion had some missing to only
with him and had lost it, and it had remained sticking on one of the projecting pieces of limestone.

At four o'clock the doorway was down, except one piece which was left, and which was not in our way, and then the difficulty was to get into the place. You could not spring down that four feet, you would have thrown your body against the catafalque and it would have been damaged. We had to sit down on the floor of the antechamber and cross our feet through the doorway, so that our legs would hang down within 18 or 20 inches of the floor, and then slowly hitch forward; one would drop and come down with a thud in very dangerous proximity to the catafalque, which was directly in front of one, and there was hardly a place in which to drop down, and when you were down you were barely able to squeeze around the corner. Ex-President Taft would not have been able to get in there at all.

There we found ourselves in the presence of this magnificent structure which contained the body of the ancient king. No human foot had trod those places for those thousands of years. The room was
After you're done, the room will be empty and it will remain

scary.

Yet you're only here because you felt and what you saw to get into the

why and you feel incredibly sure to get your

place. You can't not believe your own

you would have known your body better. The case-

is true and if you would have been careful. We

have been sitting for hours at the Saufkampen and
to sit down on the floor of the Saufkampen to see

close our feet under the carpet, so that our

fingers would show within 18 or 20 fingers of the

floor, and then slowly move forward; one would

grab and come down with a bang in the Saufkampen

proximity to the Saufkampen, which we are allergic to.

seem to come and there were perhaps a place in

which to grab down and what you were down you were

partial epic to disperse around the cooker. Ex-press-

gent. That would not have been able to get in there

so et al.

There are many opportunities in the presence of

the empty room with no means for the kitchen of

the Haferkamp. No house. Look and look there

place for more presence of here. The room was
some 20 feet long and ten or eleven feet wide, and the catafalque filled the whole room. It was so large that on three sides there was not space between the catafalque to walk around it. At one side there was perhaps three feet of unoccupied space, and there we stood, a little group of children of this modern world, looking back into those remote ages of the forgotten ancient world. Before us were magnificent doors with figures of the Egyptian gods in gold, and which were a pair of double doors which were partly open. It was evident that the tomb robbers had opened them and broken the royal seal which had once sealed the joint between the two leaves of the door. We swung the door open on its own pivots, and for the first time in all those thousands of years human eyes looked into the interior. Immediately before us hung a gorgeous pall of linen fabric covered with the spangles and golden rosettes, and in the middle of the pall before us there was a great rent, and through that rent we could see a second pair of doors and we could reach in and touch them. They were all of gold, and over the joint between those two doors, between the leaves of the pair, was
The room was large and clean, with the ceiling high and a view of the ocean. It was

between the ocean and the city, with space for three and a half rooms. It was one

storey, with a basement, three feet below. It was dark and quiet.

I entered the room. It was dark and quiet. It was the room of the old man who lived there.

The door was open, and I walked in and closed it. I looked around, and saw the old man.

He was sitting in a chair, reading a book.

He looked up, and said, "What is this?"

I said, "I want to see the sea."
the royal seal, the clay seal of King Tutankhamen, unbroken, and you may take it from me that the body of Tutankhamen is there. The seal has never been broken since the King was buried there, and behind that door must lie the body of the king. The tomb robbers got no further, and were then surprised and obliged to leave.

For the sake of explaining what you may have seen in the dispatches, let me say what is going on now is the removal of the catafalque of which we saw the outer and inner one. Those are very heavy and massive, a wooden frame within and a decoration of gold and blue glaze, and it is a very arduous task, and onerequiring very careful processes of physical conservation, but they are being slowly taken down and removed piece by piece. When those two are moved, in all probability, though we cannot be certain, there are three others inside, and then the five of these catafalques, within the five is the massive stone sarcophagus of the king which will be covered with a heavy lid weighing several tons; a large slab of stone that will have to be raised after the catafalques have been removed, and several coffins will be found within.
Then passing to the right we entered the innermost chamber, which we called the storechamber, and there I counted no less than between 35 and 40 chests and boxes and caskets and similar containers, also little shrines, every one of which is sealed with the seal of Tutankhamen still unbroken, and in one case I found a seal broken, the tomb robbers had broken it, and we lifted the lid, and there lay a beautiful shining white ivory fan, mounted with ostrich plumes. The plumes are still there with the curled tips almost as bright and fluffy as the day they were laid there, and the polished white surface of the ivory almost unsullied by the hand of time. We were more touched by that thing than by anything else in the chamber. It was so intensely and visibly human. We could imagine the fair fingers of the lady who had worn it those thousands of years in the past. It was very humanly real.

As we came out we passed in the doorway what we had hardly noticed, one of the animals, a great jackal in wood, who stood there like a guardian, and it is covered with some kind of fine textile, and under it something shining white, and Carter
puts in his hand and pulls out a beautiful ivory writing casket that bore a lovely inscription of this lady here who was the mother of Tutankhamen's wife, her second daughter; she gave the writing outfit to the first daughter, a sister of Tutankhamen's wife, and if you put that in the language and terms of the present day, it means that they put Auntie's writing outfit into the tomb of their dead father or dead relative, the writing outfit that Grandma gave her.

The chamber contained also a lovely shrine of gold, and the four goddesses which guard that shrine are standing on the four sides of the shrine, and instead of standing with frozen rigidity which Egyptian convention formerly demanded of art, or with their faces straight forward, with which posture you are familiar in Aida and other sources of Egyptian art, they stand with the head at the three-quarters, each pointing graciously towards her neighbor on the left, with arms outstretched, so that the fingers almost touch.

But now I have been talking for an hour and a half, and I would like just to tell you in a word how the tomb happened to come down to us as it has,
if you want me to. But if you want me to stop, I have been talking for an hour and a half, but I will take but a moment.

When Tutankhamen died the Egyptian empire was tottering to its fall. The terrible revolution through which they had passed had totally undermined the power of the royal house, which was the greatest imperial house of the East. He had gained his throne by marrying the second daughter of this lovely lady, the daughter of the revolutionary king, and she, the widow who survived the death of Tutankhamen was confronted with this terrible political crisis and the overthrow of her house.

In 1907, you may recall that some German archaeologists came across some archives of the Hittite emperor on the site of the ancient city which was the Hittite capital in Asia Minor. These consist of documents and letters, and among the documents there is a letter from Tutankhamen's wife which she wrote to the great Hittite emperor, and in it she says, "I have borne my husband no sons. He is dead and our royal house is ended. Send me one of your sons that he may be my husband and become the king of Egypt." Think of that, a defenseless littl
fenseless little woman trying to maintain the royal house of Egypt in that way. But of course the emperor of the Hittites was not to be taken by guile. He was a shrewd old statesman, and he at once dispatched a letter in which he said, "We do not find any message from the general of the army." The royal power in the ancient world was military power, and he said, "The general of the army has not sent me any message, what has he to say about it?" The little widow sends another letter. She had only seventy days in which to do this, seventy days for the embalming of her husband and final burial. Here were those trying to seize the reins of power. So she sends another letter, and by the time it has reached up the Euphrates, it is too late, seventy days are past; Tutankhamen is buried, and the general of the army throws the little widow aside, and he puts a puppet of his own upon the throne, and the old man passes away very shortly after, and the general seizes the throne. We are able to say that unquestionably the very men who buried him robbed his tomb. They knew what was in there, but the general of the army must have been the man who stopped it. We have his
inscriptions and documents, and there is little doubt but that he stopped those robbers, and he must have been the man from whose emissaries they fled, and he closed the tomb and marked it again with the seals of Tutankhamen.

Stand out there today and you will find the tomb of Rameses VI just above, and one of the post-empire Pharaohs had that tomb excavated, and the workmen built their houses against the tomb, and great chips were thrown down over the mouth of Tutankhamen's tomb, and so all knowledge of it was lost, and when within a decade or two, the post-empire destruction swept over the place, the whole tomb was covered and no one knew it was there.

And so he lay there through all history. As most of us know it, in the days when he was buried the Hebrews had not yet entered Palestine. The Trojan war was being fought. Civilization was gradually passing across the Mediterranean from the Orient. Century followed century and nation followed nation. The Roman empire arose, the Star of Bethlehem passed over the hills of Judea, bringing with it a vision of peace and good will. Then the Roman empire fell and the barbarians of the
You will find the answers in the frame of the page, any one of the pages.

Some people have fast, some people spend all their time,

But only a few who shave down once a month. The more
great are those who shave every two to three months.

And so to look for the chances, all the people.

And so to know it, in the beginning, we see nothing.
The research had not yet started investigations. The

Together we see pairs of horses. Orientation was

Eradically because before the questionnaire item

The Orient. Centrally following the group

The Great Roman Empire. The Roman Empire once, the Great

of performances because over the mile of twelve line.

Then the wish of a vision of peace and good will. Then

The Roman Empire fell and the partisans of the
North swept over Europe, and out of the wreckage of that empire built the later nations which have become the modern nations of Europe. They fought for a thousand years for leadership, and then they crossed the western ocean and discovered the new world where we, the children of yesterday, have built up this new nation of hope and of the future, and throughout all that mighty tumult, that tremendous panorama of human achievement and endeavor, this ancient oriental sovereign, safely sheltered in the valley of the kings, slept his quiet sleep in the land where civilization was born. Thence out of the days when the Hebrews had not yet learned to write, and no word of the Old Testament had been written, when the Greeks possessed no literature, and not a line of Homer had been written, out of that remote past which made Europe and America possible, this ancient Oriental ruler has stepped across to reveal to us a vision across 3250 years, a new vision of the beauty and nobility of human life as for the first time expanded and developed in the consciousness of complete spiritual emancipation.
North west over Europe, and out of the situation
of present America until the latter nation, which has
taken the modern vision of Europe. They fought
for a domesdy place for American, and they plan
access to the westward. Now, and geographically the new
world, where we are, the optimism of the future have
put in the new nation on hope and of the future
and enthusiasm all that mighty current past the
monday passages of human sojournment and agelessness,
the moment of the nation's discovery, reset the course of
the river or the river's rapids, the course of the
in the land where civilization were born. Hence
out of the days when the Heroes and not yet lessees
of the, and on work of the Old Testament had been
written, when the Greeks possessed on literature
and not a single of Homer had been written, or of
these remote past with far more Europe and America
possesses, this moment of national interest and epicyclic
section to transfer to an action sooner than haste
a new vision of the beauty and possibility of human
life as for the first time exchanged and developed
in the consciousness of complete limitation.
H 50 76 NL

Wk Newyork Ny 29

Pres E D. Burton

University of Chicago 59 St and University Ave Chicago Ills

Sorry your suggestion regarding Ellsworth reached me too late to
see him here will make special effort to see him in Florence on my
return from Egypt will try to get in touch with Ryerson about it had
very satisfactory interview with Fosdick since then our friend
himself assures me continued support of Oriental Institute for
additional five years your kind messages are great encouragement my
love and New Years greetings to you and Mrs Burton

James H Breasted
a project whose success is tied up so largely in one man?

January 2, 1924.

6) This phase of the matter ought to be presented to

My dear Mr. Swift:

In reference to the letter of Mr. Breasted of

December 29th, copy of which is enclosed, may I add:

1) This gift of $250,000 spread over five years

follows a gift of $100,000 for five years, and an intimation

that the latter would not be continued.

2) The present gift is accompanied by similar intimation

that it will not be capitalized, or accompanied by a building.

3) The latter is precisely what was urged in the letter

of Mr. Breasted presented in our interview with Mr. Rockefeller

in the latter part of November.

4) Mr. Fosdick is apparently favorable to the more perma-

nent and impersonal treatment.

5) If within these five years we are to put ourselves in

position to ask that the capitalization shall follow the

$250,000 for current expenses as the latter followed the

$100,000, we must find and add to our staff a man fit to carry

on Breasted's work. At least we shall be pretty nearly without

a case unless we can do this, and our case will be much stronger

with such a man than without him. There is a strong reason for

Mr. Rockefeller's present attitude in the fact that this is now

to so large an extent a one man project—the success of which

depends on this man. Why build a building and endow perpetually
a project whose success is tied up so largely in one man?

6) This phase of the matter ought to be presented to
Mr. Breasted—perhaps not at once, perhaps not till he comes
in reference to the letter of Mr. Breasted of
back, and not because he may not himself carry on for ten
December 25th, copy of which is enclosed, may I add:
years more, but because what we need is presumptive evidence

1) This gift of $250,000 spread over five years
that the Institute can go on indefinitely—is not at any rate
follows a gift of $100,000 for five years, and an intimation
dependent on one man.

2) If by any chance Luckenbill is capable of carrying

2) The present gift is accompanied by similar indication
on, we ought to have this in mind in planning the work of the
that it will not be capitalized, or accompanied by a building
Institute. If not, we must be thinking where there is another

3) The latter is precisely what was urged in the letter

of Mr. Breasted presented in our interview with Mr. Rockefeller.

Very truly yours,
in the latter part of November.

4) Mr. Seidick is apparently favorable to the more perm-
Mr. Harold H. Swift,
the Union Stock Yards treatment.
Chicago, Ill.

5) If within these five years we are to put ourselves in
position to ask that the capitalization shall follow the
EBB: $250,000 for current expenses as the latter followed the
$100,000. We must find and add to our staff a man fit to carry
on Breasted's work. At least we shall be pretty nearly without
a case unless we can do this, and our case will be much stronger
with such a man than without him. There is a strong reason for
Mr. Rockefeller's present attitude in the fact that this is now
in so large an extent a one man project—the success of which
depends on this man. Why build a building and endow perpetually
January 5, 1924

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

Dear President Burton:

Thank you for the copy of letter of December 29 and telegram of same date from Mr. Breasted, and your letter of Jan. 2 commenting upon Mr. Breasted's letter.

I agree with you entirely that the matter must be put to Mr. Breasted and in view of the way it came up, I think you are entirely justified in doing it by letter, outlining to him just as you did to me in your points 5 and 6 the logic of the thing, asking him also for his opinion of Luckenbill's ability and saying that your reason for bringing it up before his return is that he might think it worth while to look over the English field pretty carefully to see whether there is not some one from there that we might want to add to the department. Perhaps he can find another Carter.

The way the question came up and the excuse that he might want to think over the matter abroad and possibly to look over the situation, seem to me to remove the delicacy of the matter; which if delayed very long might then be difficult.

You might point out that he thus might be able to find a way to reconcile both Mr. Rockefeller's and Mr. Fosdick's attitude.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

Harold H. Swift
Dear Mr. Burton:

I was sorry to be obliged to write you in such haste and brevity from New York. Mr. Rockefeller gave me his information late Friday night, indeed almost at midnight, and I sailed the next morning. Hence there was no opportunity to write you fully. At noon of that same Friday (Dec. 23) Raymond Fosdick came to see me at Mr. Rockefeller's house and we had a very satisfactory conference. He was most cordial and I was gratified to see that he took the greatest interest in a statesmanlike consideration of the whole field of oriental research, so that I was able to make clear to him that Chicago was now organized as the clearing house and center of such studies, and that the discoveries in the field all focus on our Oriental Institute organization, where the new documents receive their adequate interpretation, classification and final incorporation into the recognized body of knowledge of the early development of man. Fosdick is urging Mr. Rockefeller to contribute to the support of excavations of a number of institutions in the Near East, but it is clear that he is going to do so in consultation with us of the Oriental Institute, the support of which he also cordially recognizes as important.

Late in the evening of that same day, after a pleasant dinner party made up of Simon Flexner and his wife, and Dr. Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum and his wife, Mr. Rockefeller took me up to my room. He insisted on my sitting down and resting the lame leg, while he stood leaning against the foot of the bed and talked. It was all done with so much kindness, so much of an evident spirit of almost brotherly regard, that it warmed one's heart. He first expressed deep appreciation of the arrangements I had made for
their Nile trip and insisted that I must send in a bill of expenses at his office. He then passed on to express his great regret at our (yours and my) embarrassment on the occasion of a conference with him in November, and he said he felt keenly our disappointment and discomfiture, and seemed to blame himself for it. Now however, he realized that I would be making plans requiring some knowledge of the future resources of the Oriental Institute, and he wanted to tell me his conclusions before I sailed.

He said that in the work of the Rockefeller Foundation they had constantly found that their great resource was men. It had become customary for them to support men, because it was through learning of plans already laid out by some constructive man that they became informed of enterprises worthy of support. He expressed his conviction that this was a sound policy. He regarded my case as no exception, but he added that some other man in my place might conceive my task very differently. He was good enough to express cordial confidence in my plans and methods, but for the reasons mentioned he "would not be interested in contributing an endowment or a building". On the other hand he would have the greatest interest in continuing the support of the Oriental Institute for another five-year period at an increased annual budget of $50,000. As I recalled the fact that Hale's great Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson is in exactly the same situation, and is not likely ever to receive a permanent endowment, I could only express my cordial appreciation of Mr. Rockefeller's confidence and support. For obvious reasons of modesty I have been reluctant to write you of the basis of Mr. Rockefeller's support of the Institute, but the importance of your knowing the real situation is equally obvious. I am convinced we need have no further anxiety about the support of the Oriental Institute as long as our friends lives, and it may be of far-reaching importance to bear in mind that the interest of the Rockefellers is so often primarily in men and secondarily in causes. You see, you are going to be the man and the University of Chicago the cause.

The box is closing. I must hurry this off. Always grateful yours.

[Signature]

[Signature]
January 11, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

The following is a quotation from the minutes of May 11, 1920:

"The President of the University announced that he had received a gift of an additional $25,000. from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., provided an equal amount is secured from other donors, for the purposes of the Oriental Institute and the purchase of material in the Near East by Professor J. H. Breasted now in Mesopotamia. He further reported that he confidently expected to secure other gifts for this purpose amounting to $25,000."

In the minutes of the meeting of July 13, 1920, appears the following:

"The Secretary presented the following communication:

Mr. J. Spencer Dickerson
Secretary, Board of Trustees.

Please make the following recommendation to the Board:

Mr. Breasted found extraordinary opportunities in Egypt and in Mesopotamia for securing rare material for the Museum and requested $25,000. in each country in addition to funds already available. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered $25,000. if we could obtain the remaining $25,000. The time being extremely short I cabled Mr. Breasted in Baghdad to proceed, drawing $25,000. at sight and $25,000. from June 1. I recommend that the second $25,000. of the amount be underwritten from General Reserve, trusting we shall obtain it from other sources later.

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson.

It was moved and seconded to concur in the recommendation to underwrite $25,000. from General Reserve for purchase of material for the Oriental Museum through the Director, Mr. J. H. Breasted, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted."
The Secretary then presented the following report:

To the Board of Trustees:

I beg to report that the accounts balance of the University is $550,000.00 as of the close of the fiscal year July 1, 1920. The following is a detailed statement of the income and expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

[Detailed financial report]

The report was unanimously adopted.

I, the President, do hereby submit the financial statement herewith and recommend the approval thereof. 

(Signed) President of the Board

The statement is hereby approved.

(Signed) Secretary of the Board

The following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of July 1, 1920, approved:

[Minutes of the meeting]

The President then read the following letter:

[Letter]

The letter was then referred to the appropriate committee for action.
By June 30, 1924, the amounts received for the Oriental Institute will have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919-20</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</td>
<td>$47,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry T. Noyes</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. W. Robinson</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$53,100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</td>
<td>$22,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin A. Ryerson</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Milbank Anderson</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$55,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estate of Elizabeth M. Anderson</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$26,200.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen</td>
<td>$1,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$26,125.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen</td>
<td>$375.00</td>
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<td><strong>$30,375.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>$190,800.00</strong></td>
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Yours very truly,

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Cash in Drawer</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: This appears to be a list of financial transactions or balances.*
January 12, 1924.

My dear Breasted:

Your telegram sent, just before sailing, and your letter written on board ship December 29th, are received.

I share your happiness over Mr. Rockefeller's decision to continue his support of the Oriental Institute for another five years upon the enlarged scale which you recommended to him. This is fine. Building and endowment would have been admirable. But there are advantages in and reasons for this plan, and I am as I am sure you are, greatly pleased over it. You are yourself deeply interested in the permanence. Now as to permanence! It is evident that building and endowment alone will not insure this. If we cannot find the men to carry on, it would be better for the endowment not to be restricted, but to be usable for the most necessary uses. If we want to be able at the end of another five years to ask for money for further continuation of the work on whatever basis we must be able to make it reasonably clear that there will be men to carry forward.

I am sending you an account of my call on Mr. Beebe.

Modesty must not prevent your recognizing my dear Breasted that you yourself are a very unusual man, and that your like is not now plainly in sight. While we hope that you yourself will be at the head of things for some years to come, I
am sure you will agree that if we are to talk in terms of permanence, we can do so more effectively if we can point to men who can take up the work when you lay it down.

Is Luckenbill capable of doing this? Is he in training for it? Ought he to be doing anything different from what he is doing to fit him to carry on?

If Luckenbill is not the man, is there somebody in England that ought if possible to be brought to Chicago to work alongside of you for ten years or so, and then take over the leadership of the enterprise.

I am sure you will not resent my bringing up this question because you are yourself deeply interested in the permanence of the work. You will have time to think it over out there in Egypt, and you may wish to look about and inquire in England on your way home. There is no haste, but the action of Mr. Rockefeller in providing liberally for five years but not endowing the Institute demands, I am sure you will agree, that we begin to think seriously about the human factor in the matter of permanence.

On another sheet I am sending you an account of my call on Mr. Blissworth.

Three things have made an impression on Chicago for the University this Autumn: your address on Egypt, Edgar's Translation, and his lectures on it, and last and least, my
I am sure you will agree that if we are to fare in terms of permanence, we can go to some extent less far. It is our point to

now who can escape the work when you can't be.

In consideration adequate of your strip, to be in

the place you are, the R.O.T.C. to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

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I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.

I am sure you will agree to the place to carry on.
address on The Business of a University, 1924.

We are several laps ahead of where we were a
year ago. We will be further still a year hence.

Your telegram sent just before writing, and your
Most cordially yours.

Letter written on board ship December 29th, 1924.

I appreciate your happiness over Mr. Rockefeller's
decision to continue his support of the Oriental Institute
Mr. James Henry Breasted,
c/o Thomas Cook and Son, Cairo, Egypt.

Recommended to him. This is wise. Building and endowment
would have been admirable, but there are advantages in and
reasons for this plan, and I am, as I am sure you are, greatly
pleased over the letter received in the

P.S. Enclosed also is a copy of
Mr. Rockefeller's letter.

It is evident that building
and endowment alone will not make sure this. If there cannot find
the men to carry on, it would be better for the endowment not
be restricted, but be usable for the many necessary uses.

If we want to be able to have another five years to ask
for money for the continuation of the work on whatever other
basis we must be able to make it reasonably clear that there
will be men to carry forward, and sending you an account of my
visit on Mr. Rockefeller's not prevent your recognizing my dear
Breasted that you yourself, and a very unusual man, kind that your
method is not now plainly insightus. While we hope that you your-
self will be at the head of things for some years to come, I
January 14, 1924.

My dear Mr. Rockefeller:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, which reached my office in my absence January 9th.

Very truly yours,

I greatly appreciate your promise to continue for another four years beyond the year covered by your letter of December 29th, your support of the Oriental Institute, and to do this on an enlarged scale.

The promised contribution of whatever may be needed up to $50,000 a year for the five years, May 1924 to and including May 1926, will enable Dr. Breasted to make very material progress in his enterprises and so to consolidate his gains as to ensure a permanent and substantial contribution to historical science.

I have reported your letter to the Board of Trustees, who have ordered it spread on the Minutes.

In their name, as well as in my own and Dr. Breasted's I beg to express hearty thanks for this generous contribution to the work of the University.

I expect it may be possible either in my term of
I have had no opportunity of working with you personally, and I have had no opportunity to see your work directly. I am sure that you are making good progress. I hope to have the opportunity of meeting you soon.

I am very sorry not to have been able to do more to help you in your work. I hope that you will not be too much disturbed by the absence of the head at the moment. I will do all I can to assist you in whatever way I may be able to do so.

I hope to be able to come to see you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
office or in that of my successor to make provision, as you suggest, for such continuation of the work as the facts as they then appear may justify.

With sincere personal regard, I am

January 9th.

Very truly yours,

I greatly appreciate your promise to continue for another four years beyond the year covered by your

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., support of the Oriental Insti-
26 Broadway,
New York City, to this on an enlarged scale.

The promised contribution of whatever may be needed up to $50,000 a year for the five years, May 1924 to and including May 1928, will enable Dr. Breasted to make very material progress in his enterprises and so to consolidate his gains as to ensure a permanent and substantial contribution to historical science.

I have reported your letter to the Board of Trustees, who have ordered it spread on the Minutes.

In their name, as well as in my own and Dr. Breasted's I beg to express hearty thanks for this generous contribution to the work of the University.

I expect it may be possible either in my term of
Office in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the report of the work as the foreman of the

Forestry Corps of the New York State Department of Conservation

As foreman of the Forestry Corps of the New York State Department of Con-

I have the honor to submit the report of the work as the foreman of the

Forestry Corps of the New York State Department of Conservation.


Very truly yours,

John Doe,
Foreman.
January 14, 1924.

My dear Trevor:

I enclose two copies of the letter written by me to Mr. J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. December 19th.

I got the impression that you were under the impression that no such letter had been written. Is there something else that I ought to do?

Would you feel at liberty to find out from Mr. Rockefeller's office without troubling him whether this letter reached him?

I enclose also copy of a letter to Mr. Rockefeller written today.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
61 Broadway,
New York City.
December 14, 1936

My dear Friend:

I enclose two copies of the letter written by

me to Mr. J. R. Rockefeller, Jr., December 14th.

I got the impression that you were asking me

impression that no such letter had been written.

I have something else that I want to get

something else that I want to get out from

Mr. Rockefeller's office without consulting him further.

The letter received from

I enclose one copy of a letter to Mr. Rockefeller

written today.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Thorne Anderson

Of Pennsylvania

New York City

[Address]
Dr. E. D. Burton,  
President, University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 14 enclosing two copies of the letter written by you to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on December 19, and also copy of the letter which you wrote to him under date of January 14 regarding the Oriental Institute. I have been able to learn from Mr. Rockefeller's secretary that the letter which they had expected to get from Chicago reached them safely, so that the matter is properly disposed of.

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at 10:30 next Tuesday morning.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours very truly,

TA AM

\[Signature\]
Material sent
To Mr. Swift: JAN 17 1924

RE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correspondence</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judson - Rockefeller</td>
<td>3-10-21</td>
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<td>Judson - Rockefeller</td>
<td>3-10-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson - Rockefeller</td>
<td>3-10-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller - Judson</td>
<td>7-9-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller - Dickerson</td>
<td>7-9-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo conversation</td>
<td>10-30-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Ryerson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockefeller - Burton</td>
<td>11-26*23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breasted - Burton</td>
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<td>Rockefeller - Burton</td>
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<td>Burton - Rockefeller</td>
<td>1*14-24</td>
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<td>Plimpton - Burton</td>
<td>1-11-24</td>
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<tr>
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<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11-54</td>
<td>Rockefeller - Jargon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo conversation
M. A. Reynolds

Resigned - Burton

Burton - Rockefeller

Burton - Rockefeller

Plimpton - Burton
Miss Johnston  
President's Office.  

My dear Miss Johnston:  

I should like to have before me all the material having to do with the special gift of $25,000 for the Oriental Institute which Mr. Rockefeller made on condition that an additional $25,000 was given by someone else. You will remember that I asked for this correspondence and you looked up all you could find including the action of the Board of Trustees and that copies of all this were sent to Mr. Swift. What I want now are copies of all this here and in addition whatever else you can find.  

To be a little more definite, among the things we found was a vote of the Board of Trustees approving a recommendation of Mr. Judson by which the $25,000 necessary to meet Mr. R's offer was temporarily provided. Now of course there must have been a letter to Mr. R. indicating that the terms of his offer had been met. Otherwise he would not have paid the amount he had offered conditionally. That letter has not been found. It may have been written by Mr. Judson, in which case a copy of it should be in his private files, or it may have been written by Secretary of the Board, in which case there is a copy of it undoubtedly in his files.  

When you have assembled the material bearing upon this point, please ask Mrs. Bender kindly to have copies made of everything of which you have not already duplicates so that you can leave your files unbroken, while sending me copies of the material. Then ask Mr. Dickerson if his files show a letter to Mr. Rockefeller on the basis of which he sent the $25,000 and if there is in his files or in Mr. Plimpton's a letter accompanying his payment of $25,000. Then please search once more our office files for the year of this transaction (I do not remember whether it was 1919 or 1920) and find if possible our letters pertaining to this matter.  

Yours truly,  

[Signature]
To be filled when notified.

220,000.00

June 1st, 19...

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]
January 31, 1924.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am presenting herewith a report with respect to the University's relationship with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in connection with his subscription to the Oriental Institute.

In May, 1919, Dr. Judson laid before the Board a plan for the organization of the Oriental Institute as outlined in a general sketch by Prof. Breasted. The plan contemplated an expenditure of approximately $10,000. a year for five years. In his letter of May 2, 1919, quoted in the minutes on the date mentioned, Mr. Rockefeller agreed to contribute to the University during a period of five years whatever sum up to $50,000. might be required for the establishment of the Oriental Institute at the University as outlined by Prof. Breasted. At that time Mr. Rockefeller stated that this pledge should not be construed to imply any committal on his part toward the enterprise beyond the five-year period.

At the meeting of the Board on May 11, 1920, Dr. Judson announced that he had received "a gift of an additional $25,000. from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., provided an equal amount is secured from other donors for the purposes of the Oriental Institute and the purchase of material in the near east by Prof. Breasted, now in Mesopotamia". He further reported that he confidently expected to secure
In my 1920 letter, I referred to the Board of Regents the report of the Committee on the University's financial situation. The Committee was appointed by the President to prepare a report on the University's financial position. My concern was that the financial situation of the University was more critical than I had anticipated at the time. The report anticipated that the University's financial situation was more critical than I had anticipated at the time.}

At the meeting of the Board in May, 1920, I reported that the financial situation of the University was more critical than I had anticipated at the time. The Board was concerned about the University's financial position and requested a more detailed report. I recommended that the University take immediate action to secure the necessary funds to support the operations of the University. The Board agreed with my recommendations and authorized the University to take necessary steps to secure the necessary funds.
other gifts for this purpose, amounting to $25,000. You will note that this is announced as an additional $25,000. It is additional to an earlier subscription of $25,000 which was received by the University on April 20, 1920. You will note thus far that there have been three gifts: the original one for $50,000., an amount of $25,000. received on April 20, 1920, and the additional subscription of $25,000. on the condition quoted above.

On April 19, 1921, Mr. Rockefeller wrote from Hot Springs as follows: "As I understand it, the Institute has been in operation two years on the $10,000. basis. I am willing to finance the Institute for the remaining three years on whatever increase in the basis which may to you seem wise, provided the total amount of my contribution toward the maintenance of the Institute during the five-year period shall not exceed $100,000., including payments already made." (The foregoing is quoted from a letter Miss Johnston showed me this morning, which letter is not quoted in the minutes of the Board of Trustees.) I interpret the last clause quoted to apply to payments made on the original pledge of $50,000. over a period of five years. There was later some correspondence which seemed to indicate that Mr. Rockefeller's additional pledge for the remaining three years was to be at the rate of $15,000. per year, or a total of $45,000. I understand, however, that it is agreed that the additional three-year contribution was for $50,000., and payments are being made on that basis. As soon as the University receives the final instalment of
The following is a letter to the President of the United States expressing the urgent need for immediate action on the situation described in the letter.

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing on behalf of the citizens of the United States to express our concern over the current economic crisis. The recent downturn has had a devastating impact on our country, causing widespread unemployment and economic instability. It is imperative that we take immediate action to address this critical issue.

The President's economic stimulus package has been praised for its positive impact on the economy, but it is not enough. We need a comprehensive plan that addresses the root causes of the recession and provides a path to recovery.

I urge you to consider the following measures:

1. Implementing immediate tax cuts to stimulate consumer spending.
2. Increasing government spending on infrastructure projects to create jobs and boost economic activity.
3. Providing relief to small businesses and industries that have been hit hardest by the recession.
4. Implementing policies to encourage investment and entrepreneurship.

I am optimistic that with your leadership, we can overcome this crisis and ensure a brighter future for all Americans.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
$15,000., payment in full will have been received under the four pledges mentioned.

On December 4, 1923, Mr. Rockefeller extended for one year his contribution to the Oriental Institute in the sum of $50,000., and on December 29, 1923, he extended it for four additional years at the same rate and on the same terms as indicated in his letter of December 4.

It appears that in April, 1921, Mr. Rockefeller indicated his willingness to co-operate with others to the extent of $60,000. in providing for an annual cost of $60,000. per year for four years in excavations on a large scale at Megiddo. I find no evidence indicating that the University attempted to secure the co-operation of others on the basis indicated by Mr. Rockefeller. In another letter on the same date, he offered to contribute $25,000. for the purchase of Dr. Ford's collection, if Dr. Breasted felt that the expenditure of this amount for the purchase of Dr. Ford's collection would be of more value to his archaeological work than its expenditure in any other one or several lines. Apparently no call was made on Mr. Rockefeller for funds in connection with this proposed purchase.

Yours very truly,

Dr. E. D. Burton,
Faculty Exchange.
The Hollywooed,
Southern Pines, N. C.,
January 31, 1924.

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
Crown Exchange Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ryerson:

I am sure you will be interested to
know what was the outcome of our effort to interest
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in the establishment
of the Oriental Institute on a permanent foundation.
I am sorry indeed that I have not found time before
this to write you the facts.

When Mr. Rockefeller informed Mr. Breasted
that it would be impossible for him to go to Egypt
this winter, it seemed to us imperative that we should
lay the matter before Mr. Rockefeller before Mr.
Breasted left this country. It was a matter of sin-
cere regret to us that the original plan by which you
and Mr. Breasted were to present the proposition to
Mr. Rockefeller in Egypt had to be abandoned, but
inasmuch as the period of Mr. Rockefeller's subscrip-
tion would expire in May, some months before Mr.
Breasted would be again in this country, we seemed
somewhat shut up as to the other course of action.
In reply to a letter from Mr. Breasted, Mr. Rockefeller
invited Mr. Breasted and myself to discuss the matter
with him at his house in New York. The discussion
was opened by Mr. Breasted reading a statement in which
he set forth the reasons why we felt it highly desirable
that the Institute should now be more adequately housed
and permanently endowed.

Mr. Rockefeller immediately responded that
it had been his understanding that his previous gift
of one hundred thousand dollars, spread over a period
of five years, was to be the full amount of his con-
tribution, and that his remembrance was that in making
this gift he had definitely stated that he should not
expect to make further contribution.

This reply of course put Mr. Breasted
Mr. Martin A. Pressman
Co-Chairman, Bank Group
Guinness, Fitzgerald

My dear Mr. Pressman:

I am sure you will be interested to know that we are preparing an article on Racketeering for the forthcoming issue of the Quarterly Institute on Criminal Law and Procedure. I am sorry, indeed, that I have not found time to

include in my article the facts.

When Mr. Racketeers inquired, Mr. Pressman
for it was impossible for him to go to New York
the matter of an interview, he explained that we should
press the matter of Mr. Racketeers' interview. We

cannot afford to wait the initiation phase of any

kind. We have been eager to present the proposition to

Mr. Racketeer in writing and to present the matter
in writing as the basis of Mr. Racketeer's interview.

Pressman would be glad to travel to New York, we seemed

suited to the occasion, we suggested

Pressman to write a letter to Mr. Pressman, Mr. Racketeer

refused. It is not surprising that Pressman refused the

invitation of Pressman and was not eager to discuss the matter

with Pressman. The occasion, with Pressman, we felt it highly advisable

that the Pressman should do more

pressing than ever before.

and permanently endowed

Mr. Racketeer immediately telephoned that

he had been misunderstood that his views on

the matter of commerce were, indeed, as Pressman said, not a

passage, but a request to see the full amount of the country.

Pressman was therefore not surprised when he learned

that Pressman was not being consulted on the matter.

Mr. Pressman at the moment no great faith

in the ability of Mr. Racketeer to express himself clearly.

The work of course but Mr. Pressman
and myself in a somewhat embarrassing position, but we replied the only way we could answer — that this was a total surprise to us and that we had prepared our statement under a totally different impression. Mr. Rockefeller was of course very courteous about the matter, as he always is, detained us to dinner and took us to a lecture in the evening, but on the way back renewed his statement that he was somewhat surprised by having this baby deposited on his doorstep as if he were in some way responsible for it. He promised however to consider the matter as a new proposition to which he was in no way committed.

Soon after our return to Chicago we received from Mr. Rockefeller copies of his correspondence with reference to his gift which showed that his recollection was entirely correct, and with this clue I was able to find in Chicago the originals of his letters, which however neither Mr. Breasted or I had had any previous knowledge. Some letters followed in which we endeavored to set forth our case from the new point of view and very soon Mr. Rockefeller wrote saying that in view of Mr. Breasted's early departure for Egypt he would now promise fifty thousand dollars for the carrying forward of the Institute for another year. He accompanied this by a promise that he would further consider our proposition as an altogether new one.

At Mr. Rockefeller's request Mr. Breasted was Mr. Rockefeller's guest on the eve of his departure for Europe and on this occasion Mr. Rockefeller stated to him and afterward wrote to me that he was not willing to undertake the establishment of the Institute on a non-personal basis. He felt that if and when the new building was needed the citizens of Chicago ought and would provide this and that the question of permanent support ought not be decided now. He was, however, deeply interested in Mr. Breasted and his work and would continue for five years, including the one for which he had already made his pledge, to contribute for the maintenance of the Institute so much as might be needed of fifty thousand dollars a year. You will recall that his previous pledge was for one hundred thousand dollars and that for the last three years of the five year period he has been paying at the rate of
Soon after our return to Chicago, we received...

After several days of rest, we set out for the open road.

We were fortunate to find a guide who knew the area well.

The novelty of the experience was quite intoxicating.

However, we soon realized that we were not prepared for the challenges we faced.

Our journey was filled with unexpected obstacles.

End of document.
twenty-five thousand dollars. His new pledge therefore permits the enlargement of the work on the scale desired by Dr. Breasted.

This is of course not what we had all hoped might be brought about and is perhaps much less than could have been accomplished if, according to the original plan, you and Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Breasted could have discussed the matter under the shadow of the tombs of Egypt. Mr. Breasted and I are, however, gratified that the work of the Institute can go steadily forward for another five year period. Within that time its further future can, we hope, be thought out and cared for.

May I add a few words respecting another matter? Mr. Breasted has become somewhat well acquainted with Mr. James W. Ellsworth. On the basis of what he told me it seemed to Mr. Swift and me that we ought to try to interest Mr. Ellsworth in the University. Accordingly when I was in New York about three weeks ago, I sent to his house a letter asking him if he would let me come and talk to him about the University. I added that I had no proposition or request to make but that I wanted to tell him of recent developments in the hope that he might become interested in the future of the University. He replied with a cordial note asking me to come and see him, although assuring me that he had his hands full with a Boys' School which he is building up at Hudson, Ohio. In response to this letter I called and had a very pleasant interview. He told me about his Boys' School and asked me if I would help him find a Principal for it, which of course I promised to do. He let me talk about the University and expressed great interest in it. While renewing his statement that he had his hands full he seemed to me to betray an interest in the University which might easily develop into something practical. You who know him will know better than I how much weight to attach to his personal cordiality, but to give you the whole story, he strongly urged me to visit him at one of his homes in Europe and also to call on him whenever I was in New York. In a letter just received acknowledging one of mine in which I suggested to him some possibilities for the Principalship of his school, he again renews his invitation to visit him in Florence or in Switzerland.
The work of the twenty-first century college professor becomes the management of the work of the faculty. The success of the professor depends on the success of the faculty. The success of the faculty depends on the success of the college. The success of the college depends on the success of the university. The success of the university depends on the success of the nation. The success of the nation depends on the success of the world. The success of the world depends on the success of humanity. The success of humanity depends on the success of the universe.
I am sending you this information in the thought that you may possibly cross Mr. Ellsworth's path while in Europe. If so, I am sure you will be glad to talk to him about the University and that what you would have to say would have great weight with him. It is difficult at this moment to suggest the precise thing for which he might give the University money. We are still steadily at work preparing the list of our needs, but as the Library Commission's Report has just been completed suggesting alternative plans for the future development of the Library, and as the Commission for the Colleges is still in the midst of its work and will not issue its report for some weeks it is rather difficult to get down to particulars at the present moment.

We know enough, however, to know that we need new library buildings (which ever plan may finally be approved), an Administration building, an addition to Kent which probably ought to include the libraries of Chemistry, Biology and Medicine, additional buildings for the School of Education, a new powerhouse, and a service building to displace Lexington and Ellis and house the miscellaneous activities for which those buildings make temporary provision. We also know that to develop our work of instruction and research in the already existing schools would call for an increase of expenditure of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year or a capitalization of five or six millions, and that the carrying out of our plans for the Medical School will call for a like sum. In other words, we know that we want between fifteen and twenty millions more but it will require some weeks yet to reduce that general statement to itemized and tabular form. The one concrete thing that would be most likely to appeal to Mr. Ellsworth would be the Administration Building, which would call for, I presume, not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Please pardon this long letter. If I were to write you of all the things in which I am interested and in which I am sure you and Mrs. Ryerson also take an interest what I have already written would be scarcely more than a preface.
I am writing from Southern Pines, North Carolina, where Mrs. Burton and I are spending two or three weeks mainly to give me a chance to catch my breath and think quietly about the plans of the University away from details of the office. Mrs. Burton joins me in kindest regards to Mrs. Ryerson and yourself. We hope you are having an enjoyable winter.

Most sincerely yours,
I am writing from South Africa, where the weather is very pleasant and I am spending two
weeks. We are staying at the Hotel, a small hotel, to give me a chance to escape the
crowded streets of the city. I am very much enjoying the change of pace and
university life. I hope you will be able to join me in your next visit to the university
and convey my best wishes. I hope you are well and that your wife is very well.

With best wishes,

[Signature]
January 31, 1924

My dear President Burton:

Your letter of January 28th reached me this morning. I have made another thorough search of the files in the office for the missing link in the Oriental Institute correspondence. Iphoned Mr. Judson; went over with Mr. Dickerson the correspondence in his office; asked Miss Bishop in the downtown office if she had any material bearing on this gift of $25,000 and finally in desperation went to Mr. Plimpton who drew up the inclosed report. I am now waiting to hear from Miss Bishop further before sending you copies of all the material as Mr. Plimpton is quite sure the Business Managers office has some correspondence which may supply the missing link. The Board meeting of May 11, 1920 contains an announcement of the gift but nothing more.

I am also inclosing another which Mr. Plimpton asked me to send to you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Fannie L. Johnston
Winter Palace Hotel
Luxor
EGYPT

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago
Chicago
Illinois
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Burton:

In the budget of the Oriental Institute for the current year, which you were kind enough to approve last June, I intentionally omitted the entire Purchase Fund. Indeed, the conditions out here are such that it was impossible to form any idea in advance of how much money should be laid out in this way. I wanted to look the ground over and consult with some native dealers on the spot before taking up the matter with you at all. On the way out, I unexpectedly learned that it would be wise to send $500.00 at once to the excavations of Sir W.M.F. Petrie, and in order to save time, I wrote asking the Auditor to make the remittance at once, expecting to have this letter on your desk at the same time, but ocean storms and an influenza germ which has struck me here in Luxor, have delayed the fulfilment of this good intention.

May I therefore submit for your approval the following additional item in the budget for 1923-1924:

Purchases of monuments and antiquities in the field (if needed)
$22,700.00

I have a Letter of Credit for $30,000.00, on which I am at present authorized to draw $7,300.00, under the already approved budget of 1923-1924. I should add that if I should draw the whole of this Letter, about $5,500.00 will fall under the new budget of 1924-1925, but I shall be very careful, if I need this amount, not to draw it until after the 1st of July, 1924, when the new budget of $50,000.00 becomes available.

Perhaps I should mention that this Letter of Credit of $30,000.00 was made an unqualified charge on the current year's budget of the Institute.

I therefore quote from a letter I have just written Mr. Plimpton:

"As I indicated to you before leaving, the letter of credit should not be charged against this year's budget of the Institute. As I understand it, such a letter becomes a charge on an account only insofar as it is actually drawn upon. This is the custom of the banks themselves, and as you know, The Illinois Merchants Trust Company has not charged this letter and will not be charging it against the University account except insofar as it is drawn upon. In the Institute accounts I am asking you to treat it in the same way."

As fast as may be, I am building up the plans for the 1924-1925 budget of the Institute, which I shall be sending you as soon as I can collect and arrange the data involved in the situation out here. I want to expand our Egyptian work beyond the Coffin Text enterprise in the Cairo Museum to include the rescue of at least a portion of the vast body of historical records on the walls of the
Egyptian temples. There are four great temples here at Thebes, of the records in which there is not a single publication beyond a few miscellaneous and haphazard selections available in old and inaccurate copies. How inaccurate such copies can be, you once disclosed very vividly in your essay on the Politarch Inscriptions. But even of such bad copies we have of one of these four temples practically none. In view of our expanded resources, it seems to me that we should undertake saving these documents which concern not only the history of Egypt, but also Western Asia and especially Palestine. I am therefore doing the preliminary work toward organizing an epigraphic expedition to record and publish these temples. I shall be sending for your approval as soon as feasible a budget for the cost of this work, included in the general budget of 1924-1925, on the basis of the expanded resources which Mr. Rockefeller has so generously placed at our disposition for another five years. He has sent me a copy of the formal letter to you, announcing his pledge for the additional five years at $50,000.00 a year. It goes without saying that I am deeply grateful for the all-too-kind expressions which he has included in that letter, but I must add that I shall never regard my work as completed until this field of work and investigation has completely demonstrated its deserved permanency as a department of research to be placed on an equal footing with any other, like chemistry or geology, or especially paleontology, with which it has so much in common.

With every good wish, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

JHB/cb
Wright of course Mike. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]