On March 5, by auction at the Anderson Galleries, the University of Chicago Library acquired the "Croué Collection of Balzac." This magnificent collection, which was secured for the comparatively low sum of $1000, is worth several times that amount. Consisting of first editions only, and containing one hundred and seventeen volumes, this acquisition will prove of great interest to all those interested in the art of fiction. Here the world's greatest novelist can be seen in the process of altering and improving his craftsmanship. Balzac's career is represented in all its phases, from his early "Œuvres de jeunesse" through the last work of his pen, "Les Parents pauvres."

The Croué Collection was formed by a French bibliophile, in the days when it was still possible to amass first editions of Balzac. The transaction at the Anderson Galleries was probably the most notable sale of Balzac material ever witnessed in this country. The collection was secured to Harper Library through the promptness of Prest. Burton and the exertions of Professors Nitzche and Dargan, of the Romance Department.
This conversation is private and should be kept confidential. For questions, please feel free to ask.
It has been usual on these occasions to report purchases made by
the University, but I am disposed to make an exception today in the case
of an unusual acquisition of books by the Libraries. I refer to the
"Crone" collection of Balzac. This collection consisting of first
editions only and containing 117 volumes was made by a French Bibliophile
in the days when it was still possible to amass first editions of Balzac.
Inasmuch as it was Balzac's practice to make his first edition a purely
preliminary one on the basis of which he prepared the more perfect editions
of his works, it is possible by the possession of these first editions to
see the great novelist in the very process of altering and improving his
craftsmanship. The collection thus furnishes an admirable basis for
literary research.
The collection of Prizes. The collection consists of books by the philosopher situated at the University. Part I am disposed to make an exception today in the case of a manuscript containing a passage by the philosopher. I refer to the passage only and containing a passage by a French philosopher in the case where it was until possible to make the right selection a priority.

In some cases as if was possible a passage to make the right selection by priority and one on the pages of which in the process of these lists of selection to see the great novelty in the very process of selecting and improving the manuscripts. The collection stands emphasized as exemplify papers for literary research.
Prof. A. H. Harper

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to propose the following arrangement: I am ready to buy the duplicates of my collection being about a fifth of the whole, and to deduct for them a fifth of the price. I will supply 280,000 volumes and 2300000s. volumes and programs for 184,000 Marks. This arrangement is a great donation for you as the value of the duplicate is not in the same proportion as the other books, the Manuscripts, the Faksimile, etc. which you have received.

I propose also to supply for 35,000 Marks a third of the 85,000 as I have found all the parts in a collection at the same price. I have received 30,000 volumes and programs, and 20000 as a gift of the Society of Beethoven. The Beethoven Society of America and the Beethoven Society. The Marks are to be divided in a manner of years at a certain amount of money, i.e., 3 years at 45,000 Marks, then you have the 10,000 Marks to your disposal for bindings. I am not bound by the certainty of this amount, it will be sufficient for having bound in a library style into the finest books in any state, but will

S. CALVARY & CO. BUCHHANDLUNG & ANTIQUARIAT.

BERLIN, W. I. Unter den Linden 54.
Return the unbound copies for my stock and I'll pay the bond one to you if it is likely that the amount of $100 is sufficient for the books and periodicals for the discussions. It seems unnecessary to keep them bound.

I hope that this proposition will seem fair. Consider me as offering the three volumes of the second pocket edition to you.

Believe me,

[Signature]

Your most respectfully,

W.H. Simon

J. Calvary Co.
At a meeting of the Board held Oct. 27th, 1881, Dr. Harper laid before the Board the subject of purchasing a collection of books in Berlin, numbering 280,000 volumes, 120,000 pamphlets, and the above recommendation was referred to the Common Organization & Faculties.

Dr. Harper was appointed to conduct further negotiations to conclude the business.

At a meeting of the Board held Dec. 29, 1881, the officers were directed to forward to Berlin the funds necessary to make the first payment on the library.

At the meeting of June 28, 1882, the Secretary reported having announced the arrival of 242 cases of books of the Berlin Library, the disposition of it for the books remaining being made known to the Common Organization & Faculties.

At the meeting of July 5, 1882, the Finance Committee was instructed to insure the Berlin Library, the premium being $385.53.
At the meeting of the Committee on Aug. 2, Faculty Hall, Oct. 27, 1891, Dr. Harper made a full statement regarding the plan for purchasing the Calvary Collection of Books in Berlin. Whereupon the Committee, after discussion, adopted the following resolution.

Resolved that the Committee on Aug. 2, Faculty Hall recommend to the Board of Trustees the purchase of the Berlin Collection in accordance with the terms proposed by Dr. Simon, in case the purchase money ($40,000) is subscribed. That Knebel's Antiquarian be made the agent of the University in making the purchase of packing & shipping the books.

Meeting of March 31, 1892

It appearing that there had been a considerable dispute on the Berlin Library, Dr. Harper was requested to ask Messrs. Ruth & Co. if it allowed them to purchase the subscribers' list. It was also agreed to recommend that $40,000 to be applied from the appropriation recommended for Books be expended for that purpose.
The University of Chicago

Method of Nucleus.

CHICAGO

[Handwritten text not legible]
University of Chicago Library

BERLIN COLLECTION

GIVEN BY

MARTIN A. RYERSON

H. H. KOHL-SAAT        BYRON L. SMITH
CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON    C. R. CRANE
H. A. RUST             CYRUS H. MCCORMICK
A. A. SPRAGUE          C. J. SINGER
Dear Sir,

We beg to offer to your University as fundamental part of the library our entire stock of second-hand books consisting in about 20,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets; each of these works has a certain value as the principle of the firm has been to collect only books of merit; the two branches which form the leading part of the stock are Philology and Philosophical Sciences are fairly represented, in certain branches of Classical Philology and particularly in Classical Archaeology the stock forms the richest existing library in the literary world so that it is equal to the British Museum and the Royal Library in Berlin.

The market value of the stock after the Catalogue prices is between two and three millions of marks, we have fixed the price to 280,000 marks the approximate price of our last inventory which gives the price paid by us for the books with deduction of 10 per cent for all the books which have passed since the inventory, the price paid by us was one 120,000 marks.

With regard to the contract I beg to say the following.
General statement:

1. Manuscripts

Volume of volume: 200
Estimated value: 50000 drachms
Value in inventory: 10000 drachms

This is a collection of Codices from the 8th to the 19th century formed for the greater part by the Pope Pius VII containing several unpublished MSS. Classics, a collection of the Glossators of the 13th and 14th century partly in autographs or copies, 5 trays of the 19th century with unknown poems illustrated by an artist of the early 19th century, three autograph letters of Raphael, the original manuscript of Atti Doria's 'De Fide et De Christo', a book against Martin Bex, an unpublished work of F. X. Sulpiz. Stift.

2. Palaeography

Volume of volume: 200
Estimated value: 35000 drachms
Value in inventory: 40000 drachms

Besides the standard works of Mabillon, Montfaucon, Wallis, the Catalogue of Manuscripts in different libraries there is a copy of Basset's 'Historia de L'ornamentatio des Manuscrits', printed in 6 folios of which 47 have been subscribed by the French Government at the subscription.
Price of 36,000 francs. of the 20 copies which remained
the Libraries of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque and
the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg had subscribed; in last
instance a copy was bought by the Royal Library in Berlin
as others one by the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana in
Rome; one copy belonged to the Duke de Sommières
and is perhaps the richest in existence.

E. Pictorico

Number of volume 25,000

Inscribed value 100,000 francs.

Value in inventory 90,000 francs.

Collection of the publications of Academies and Learned
Societies (i.e. Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Brussels, Paris,
Rome, London (Royal Society), a set of the Edinburgh
Encyclopaedia and many in the Library of the Society in
Athens itself, probably came in this packet; besides the
principal periodical publications of nearly all the scientific
Societies of Annalen der Physik, Annalen der Chemie,
Annalen der Chemie, Philosophical Magazine, Philosopie
Annalen (London) which run from 1814 to
about 1839. The duplicates of these tracts contain many
volumes of all the useful works so that they can serve
dozens of exchange. A set of SLATER's naval doctrine.
Beginning (1819) is among this pack.

4. Greek and Roman Archaeology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>Value in inventory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This immense stock of Greek and Roman books makes it impossible to give official references to all the works and the valuable books in this pack, nearly all the surviving books in history, geography, development of existing epigraphy, numismatics, history of art, nearly complete. I mention a copy of Venturi's book on coins with the Atlas numerating; Addison's book on Cyclopean masonry in Italy of which Prof. Norton has found only one copy in the United States — it is an copy in the British Museum, an edition of Lapoir's Opendium Romanum Magnificentissimum, a 1,100 plates of which no public library has a single 520 plates.

5. Greek and Latin Classics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>Value in inventory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Perhaps one of the richest libraries in Europe, from the oldest classics to the modern editions the collection encompases all the best editions of all the classics; the study of Greece
FIGURI, MSYOS AOE AS WELLS REPRESENTED AS THE MODERN
ARTISTS. A COMPLETE SET OF MODERN CLASSICS AS WELL AS
Stradivari, Andromeda, Pleyel's 8 entries are many times
inscribed here as a collector of

Immanuel Bekker's manuscripts

Number of volumes: 1200

Estimated value: 10,000 dl.

Value in inventory: 1,500 dl.

Many of the collections of this collection are very rare.

6. Greek and Latin authors of modern times

Number of volumes: 3000

Estimated value: 10,000 dl.

Value in inventory: 1200 dl.

This collection can be regarded as a fair representation
of the learned culture of the north. Scholars from
the 15th to the 18th century. All these works are scarce
although they have only a small price in the trade. We
mention a copy of the 3rd edition of the Epistles of the
Apostles, and the Regemien Dactyloooe
among the Hegemonie hands that are different editions
of this type.
7. Greek and Roman Philology and Grammar.

Number of volumes 2000.
Value 20000 d.
Value in inventory 3200 d.

Rich collection of Greek and Latin travellers (i.e. Stephanus Plutarchus, Justinus by Hase, Dionysius, Pausanius, Labanites, Belgrand Pausanius, Frющем, Coriarius Pausanius, and the most useful Grammars, Epitomes, etc.

8. General Literature, Oriental.

Number of volumes 2300.
Value 23000 d.
Value in inventory 1500 d.

Collection of many valuable works (i.e. works of Diodorus, Strabo, including the important Commentaries on Egypt. A work on one, a Synopsis of Egypt by Hermon, a work on Egypt by Diodorus, a work on Greek and Latin poetry, Arabic works by Siger's grammar and the Anthology in Cairo by Porson's hand copy) The remaining works are, etc. By the subscription of M. de Willebeke, a library twice as large a good collection of Persian works.

9. Modern Languages, Semitic, Romanist.

Number of volumes 4000.
Value 15000 d.
Value in inventory 3800 d.
The German literature is represented by good editions of
the Schiller (Barten, Sattler, Lessing, Immanuel) and by
some first editions of the four famous novelists of Goethe's
generation, an extensive portion of Schiller's, the English literature
has a number of good philological works by lexicists. Lastly, the
French literature is represented in good editions of all the
times and countries i.e. the unknown edition of Rousseau;
among the Shakespeare literature there is a rich collection of Coleridge,
were several works printed in a French published edition.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>£3,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value in pounds</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an accidental collection but rich in very scarce
books; i.e. a set of the Acts of Parliament, House of
Commons and Lords of 1600 on 24 vol. and House of
Commons, 1805 to 1835, a set of the Collected Edition
by Heaven, store in opened condition (Value 6000.00)
and a copy of the first Latin bible with Tyron's commentary andProto
printing (Value 2500.00) Works of Boccace, 16 vol.
edited, a number of volumes of the Patrology by Jacques
Lemaistre's history, 17 volumes, 18 vol. Delahaye's historie
of France, 12 vol. last edited, Schleiermacher's Volksredender,
niche of 3000.00.

II. Art.

Collection of illustrated works in plans etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of works</th>
<th>£1,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value in pounds</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value in pounds | 6000.00 |

Maps, Plans, Engravings etc. in the first editions.
12. Philosophical Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>25000 sc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in inventory</td>
<td>17000 sc</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rich collection of mathematical, physical and astrological works containing a set of the original editions of Cauchy, works of Lagrange, Biot, and the modern French school of higher mathematics. Laplace’s ‘Celestial Mechanics’ works, nearly all the standard works of Gauss, and several other works. Among the astronomical items is a copy of the ‘Astronomy’ by Hevelius with hand notes by Hevelius himself.

13. Natural History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>40000 sc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in inventory</td>
<td>13000 sc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the zoological works a rich collection of entomological literature, works by Dumont, Lamarck, Latreille. Among Botany a copy of Jacquin’s ‘Plantae Wurtzeniae’, Venturi’s ‘Flore Dimorpha’. Among the Linnae’s works the ‘Genera Plantarum’ and ‘Hafniae’. Rocks’ works, D’Orbiol’s scarce book on the Campanian islands, and many others.

14. Collection of documents and maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sheets</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150000</td>
<td>20000 sc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in inventory</td>
<td>10000 sc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This collection of lectures is perhaps the most useful in its nature. The library has a stock of these publications which can be compared with ours; the library of the Surgeon General in Washington is richer in medical publications. The British Museum completes its two centuries. Since 1863, the Royal Library in Berlin also completes since 1863 but from 1824 to 1863, we have a nearly complete stock of all that has been published in Germany. The other pamphlets are not given in the hands and may be more nearly as soon as they are published; it is the case for great value for a library not only to get our collection but also to have it in the state as it is with all the depreciation in taking it completeness. The value in our inventory is calculated merely as rough paper.

Pilcher

Yours most respectfully
J. Murray 20
The Royal Library of Berlin.

It contains an exceedingly rich and valuable collection of Classics
and Paintings.

6. It contains one of the richest...
Berlin, Sept. 9, 1891.

The statement herein contained after careful examination to make by the undersigned for the purpose of recommending in the following particular, the collection of books known as the S. Calvary Backhanding:

1. It is such a collection of books as would require in many years an incalculable pains and money thousands of dollars to bring together again, and therefore;

2. It is not to be found for sale once in a century;

3. It contains and of the largest and most complete collections of periodicals to be found anywhere in Europe;

4. It contains a file of Academy Journals in unperforated, by any in Europe and possesses some copies not found in any of the largest libraries.
Collections in classic archaeology to be found anywhere, including some works not found even in the Royal Library at Berlin and the British Museum. If contains one of the largest collections of dissertations and pamphlets in Europe, which would be entirely unique in America.

If contains in general many rare and unique works, many of them not to be found elsewhere.

Finally, one regard this library at the price named (100,000 marks) as far exceeding rare and valuable opportunity to gather in America such a collection of books as has never been seen before and will due to the University of Chicago an acquisition of immense value.

Sincerely,

Dr. M. Blumenhoch
A. Kustor der Gele. Bibliothek

H. R. Münn. L.
The library offered to Prof. Harper from Dr. Simon is one of the best and richest I ever have seen.

To begin first with the sets of Periodicals, Academies and Learned Societies: there is a collection from all departments of literature, richer perhaps than in any bookseller's store on the Continent, the rarest and most valuable Academies of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Rome, Turin etc. etc. which alone represent a value of more than 10,000 Marks, are nearly all in quite complete copies and the value of the other about 400 sets may be estimated at at least 30,000 M.

Besides there is a collection of the finest, rarest and most valuable Manuscripts, a good part of which have not yet been published, from the 7th century up to the 12th and a very fine livre d'heures from the 15th century with more than 40 still unpublished French songs, the mo.
would spend still about $15,000 for filling up the few deficiencies, they would surely possess a library which would not fail to attract the students from every quarter.

Krug afoch
Manager of Wilthunder Naturalium
committibility is wanting there. The real value of this department might amount to about 75 till 100,000 M.

Closeley connected herewith is the really unique collection of about 150,000 pamphlets a dissertations, the real value of which surely amounts to about 75,000 M. though I should say that even for this price no one might undertake to pick up a similar one.

I will mention still the rather unique Scheda Collection, the 5 original letters of the famous painter Raphael, a complete copy of Lipsius, Denkmäler, the complete Corpus inscr. latinarum graec. atticarum and semeticarum, complete copies of Micromet, decor des Médailles, Zahn, Ornamente etc. etc., but it would carry too far to enumerate every single department represented in the library or only the most important works in there; but it is a fact that nearly each department contains works of the greatest importance, scarcity and value and that the real value of the whole collection will surely attain one and a half Million Marks!

I only could congratulate Prof. Harper and the Chicago University Library for this very fine and most profitable purchase and if they
The mercantile value of the Palaeographical Collection can scarcely be estimated; I never have seen a similar one and the largest libraries of Europe or America might envy the Chicago University Library, if this precious treasure gets into its hands; if I only take out a few works, as Bastard, Lafrenz, Speculum (the most complete copy perhaps in existence), Canina and about 3 or 4 others, the mercantile value of them alone would amount to at least 30,000 M.; if I altogether suppose that such fine copies as the mentioned works really are, can be estimated at all! But in this perhaps richest of all departments are so many works of the highest value that it would be a vain attempt to appoint even only the most important ones; I estimate the selling value of this department alone at at least 180,000 M.

The number of Greek and Roman authors represented in the collection is quite extraordinary and I may almost say that scarcely any important edition or any important
I just received a letter from your friend Mr. W. hereafter. I have also heard much about you and your work. I would have reported them to you but am still waiting for a word from Prof. Hofmann of the latter man named Prof. Witt. Except Madrid where I do not know of I am inclined to think that lack of facility in English, a fatal objection, I do not agree with Prof. Witt and his testimony that I know already comes well with a strong French. When you can back let us talk the matter over further. He is an excellent man, an organizer, of intelligence. I am very glad to hear that you are doing well in all your studies. It is a valuable paper as a great photographer, mineralogist, microscopist, etc. is a very rare one and gentleman.

I have a man for you in the Department of Mechanics named R. C. who is with strong approval by Prof. Reinaux and personally friendly to me as one of the most finished lecturers in the whole field at the Polytechnicum at present. He is an excellent teacher of Spencerian English. When you return I hope it will also in turn and you would like to see probably get him to deliver a German lecture to us. drawing 30 or 40 ini diagrams as he talks. He is thoroughly conversant with Reinaux's great work the eighth very valuable. I am organizing that Prof. of the Science and Courses we wish to have when the time comes for it. But I do not recommend you for a Dean for Prof. Reinaux.

Very truly, R. W. Potter
Berlin, 5/20, 34 Wilhelm-Strasse
24. 9. 91.

...I am very much interested in the idea of obtaining the works in the collection. The works which are not there and which would be needed are generally easily obtainable...

...and I am quite convinced that you are very unlikely ever again to see such an opportunity to get so many of the works which it is not easy to obtain. For more I am going to look up the classical periodicals, no one but Mr. Nolke there shows them and he in particular does not give it to me. But I am not sure what I have wanted. I had no difficulty in finding them up for myself. It is a great pleasure to see around such a collection, through the works in such a...
shift. In the examination of the material in Greek and Latin, the absence of the catalogue from m to z, and the unfinished state of the ms. catalogue by which Mr. Nottarius has begun to supply the lack, together with the fact that part of Mr. Simon's ms. additions are in a hand so minute and irregular that neither Nottarius nor myself can make out all the words, — all these things make the work very slow. Mr. X. says that no man can say just what is in my hand. To-day I was among the works on numismatics, and naturally first looked for Eckel's great work in 8 (9) volumes. It was in the catalogue; nothing to indicate that it has been sold; but it is not to be found, and Mr. N. is sure it has not been there since he came, — in May. Later and still more important, and I suppose the only work that could be called more important, is the Great French work, Trésor de numismatique. If I remember the exact title, 1834 to about 1850, — a splendid thing. I found the unbound parts for 1834, and, if we correctly made out Mr. Simon's writing, there should be 20 bound volumes folio, entirely unbound about 1500 francs. These volumes we could not find, and Mr. N. cannot remember having seen them. On consulting, I found a volume of Hamilton's beautiful atlas of British Antiq. folio, unbound, and later in another place Mr. X. found the other, but instead of the work in the catalogue — he says that such things are continually occurring, — the binder was still wore a full month ago — and that some of the magnificent coiled silver-rings and explained doilies in the poem on his return. I did not find either edition of Mercure des Arts, — the last single volume on Roman Imperial coins, but I did find a large number of rare and valuable works on numismatics. I did not find nearly so much as I should have expected in the way of large illustrated descriptions of the great museums, but it is quite possible that I shall find them yet; the place is full of treasures and surprises. But things are certain, there is a most enduring richness of rare and rare editions of the classics, some of them exceedingly rare according to the catalogues — of course previously I found nothing about the comparative rarity of the various editions. Most of the good later editions are there; it is sometimes the very latest, though in respect of their by no
must be of the same form and size, date and place, paper and print; but not necessarily of the same binding or bound in the same number of volumes. In this sense, you can not afford to pay $500 mor. for the duplicates. There are not enough of these (unless among the new works, as before mentioned). But if the work is used in a fair sense, you would need to have not less works ab initium. Desirable be lost by coming under that head. I think I could send a list of hundreds of books or sets in Archaeology and Classics alone, which would generally be called duplicates but which should by all means be included in the purchase of it. I made a list prepared in a former fellowship I was very glad to show him. Mr. Hulbrow of Colby, was about to study political economy, or in Munich, went with me this morning to see what there was in this line. He did not find much, and what there was was scattered. I found considerably more, later, among other departments; but I judge the collection to be not "shocking." There. I have not had time yet to look at much, but Latin and Archaeology. Strangely enough, I have not yet found one of the works on Medieval Latin. As regards your student—soaps, dyed stuff, etc., in which I am myself particularly interested. Mr. Bishop thinks it likely that not all of them are there. The literature on the subject is not very extensive, and much of what there is is comparatively recent. In great haste,

Yours fractionally,

Chas. Chandler.
My Dear Doctor Harper,

I have been examining Herr Simon's collection again today. I wish that I could spend a month there, - I find new treasures every time. Simon himself exhibited his precious manuscripts with the enthusiasm of a true antiquarian, handling with especial care and kindness those holograph letters of Raphael. I was most interested in the fourteenth century Journal, and in that exquisitely illuminated French Book of Hours, worth half a dozen times its weight in gold. However, such things are only the jewels of a library, - apt to be overestimated by librarians and collectors. The substantial value of the collection lies in its astonishing richness in standard editions of all degrees of rarity. I noticed today for the first time, beside the bound set of the great work of Boccaccio, another edition on fine parchment paper, 10 vols. folio, unbound, quite new.

That splendid set of the Commentaries in parchment makes a man's mouth water to look at it, and so do some of the beautifully illustrated works on Art; - and so on almost indefinitely.

Now, in brief and finally, in addition to my previous notes on this collection, I must say that, in my opinion, here is a glorious opportunity for Chicago, the like of which is extremely unlikely to occur again in our time, if ever.

Here is a great and wonderful collection of books and manuscripts, - in some lines quite unparalleled. Many of the books could be duplicated only after long search and at great expense, - some, not at all. To get them all at once would be a brilliant thing for the new University, and would give great credit to its library, as soon as the value of the acquisition becomes known.

By all who are acquainted with the extent and nature of the collection, so far as I can learn, the price (without the duplicates) is regarded as very low. This is admitted even by those who for business or other reasons do not wish well to Herr Simon.

He himself, I am convinced, is entirely sincere in thinking that the whole ought to be far more than the price...
Burlington Oct. 5, 1892

Dear Dr. Harper,

I cannot express my pardon that I have not acknowledged your card before, but I am happy to say that your letter and all your instructions were fully carried out and I think Prof. Chandler was very favorably impressed with the library. I gave him all the points I could.

Your truck left today and I trust will reach you in safety. We have begun the Latin and the children do very well. I think Eowle will perhaps make the better progress of the two, but we cannot do much until the axework comes.

As to the sewn work for the "Stu. Res" I cannot ask you not to think one remnant of it do not accomplish enough at it. I am translating "Die Pindarische" of Struck and..."
I will finish it before the university opens, and will send it to you. After I break revision of your paper for the "Student of Nebraska." I happened to be at Kochle when Stock ne'd your letter mentioning a proposition that the library might be tampered with by Simon. He was greatly astonished and thought it incredible. As an experiment I cautiously asked him if he thought Simon had tried to influence the Royal Censors. He said he had heard nothing of the kind, and added that Simon had never tried anything of the kind with him (Stock). If Simon tampers with the library, it cannot be by any collusion with Block, they are not on the friendliest terms by any means. Simon does not deal like Block. I am done.
very thing is safe so far as

The latter insisted that Simon
shall send me a telegraph and
asked me to see about it.

as he did not wish to request
it of Simon himself. I saw the
old gentleman about it, the

The cost is 150 a year. I think he would pay
it if the clergymen would give the stock. It would give

I enclosed the list you desired
of works on the Hallie worship.

This is only from the shorter
work in English. The one in
French is longer and is not
yet ready. But will send it to

I hope you are enjoying your
stay in England. I left the

You are treating most of
the scholars.
I am slowly getting into the harness, think have made most
preparations. Do Carnarvon yet. If I can see of any help please
let me know.

Wishing you a very pleasant
voyage. Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I hope the more trouble no
better, but the treatment keep you.
We have quite a Gale today
now that I reappeared in here and
we are very on my to come over.
K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM.

Berlin N.W., den October 6 th 1891
47, Unter den Linden 41.

Professor William R. Harper
p. t. Landon

Very dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge with deep thanks the due receipt of your favor of the 1. inst. and beg to hand you enclosed:
1) The original of your contract with Mr. Linton, of which I have taken a copy.
2) The different lists on which the works already in your possession or which I could supply you with at cheaper prices are crossed out; Mainsonneau's prices are partly very high.
3) General invoice of your own account, with regard to which I beg to inform you, that all your books will be dispatched to-morrow by cheapest and fastest conveyance in 3 cases, marked K.F.K. 291, 292, value assured with sw. m., the specified invoice together with the Card-Catalogue has been laid into the case # 292; I shall go to-morrow morning to the A. H. Consul late and let verify there the invoice; the fees hereof will be charged to your account and I shall let you know them by my next. I do not doubt that all will reach you well and safely.
4) A notice from my assistant Mr. Kohl with regard to the Card-Catalogue.
5) Several lists of periodicals, sets, etc. made by Mr. Lemon. You will find in looking over the titles that a very large part of them is defective and Mr. Lemon told me that it was understood that I had to overtake the sets as they are, that will say uncompleted! In the contract it is said that he (we another) has to complete them within 12 months, but I do not know what to make with those defective sets. They cannot not be bound and are in this state of no use for your Library. You still remember that we (you & I) had agreed that he (Mr. Lemon) has to supply you with the 60 best sets complete and now I see that only the smallest part of them is complete! The numbers marked at the left side of the leaves are those which Mr. Lemon asks for completing the sets and I must say those prices are mostly very slow, even so slow that I do not doubt the completion will cost here much more. But that is not the principal matter, the principal matter is: Have I to take from your these defective sets (even if so indicated in his stock catalogue) and have I to act in regard to the binding? Shall the important defective sets we remain here till they are completed? – I can plan return than leaves to me, as I had no time to take a copy of them, and I want them very much! – I should like very much of getting your answer just to this point before you sail! – I believe to be sure that Mr. I. does not tamper with the Library, besides I do not know how he should make this possible! I shall give my best attention to the work. Duplicate and shall take your interest any way. – Hoping to hear from you by return in order to be able to write event. I remain, dear Mr. Barger, with high respect

Very true yours

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Harper,

Just a line to you in respect of the difficulty concerning the Periodicals, academica re, of which Mr. Black wrote you on the 6th inst. - If possible of them are sent to America incomplete, sample copies of each set cannot be kept here in order to know in what style to bind the supplied copies - and this would be continued for the entire 18 months. In order then to abate this difficulty in some measure, the facts ought to be completed at the earliest.
possible moment, and many of them can thus be shipped with the rest complete. Mr. Clock and deacon to see Simon this morning and obtained from him the verbal promise, whatever it may be worth, that as soon as he receives the order from the University he will do his utmost to complete all possible acts in two months. This, he says, is to his interest to do, for he intends to go entirely out of business on the first of Jan., next. Now, in view of these facts, and also of the extreme choppiness of this volume, to be supplied, I desire the allowance to 

[Handwritten text]
time, trouble and money if Mr. Simon were to get
line, simultaneously with
the closing of the Contract,
an order for all, or a
major part of the remaining
amount, in order that the
collection of the same may
begin at once. This we asked
Mr. Elschenberg's opinion, so that
a list of the pets you wish
completed shall be in Mr.
Simon's hands, on the same
day the Contract is signed.

For you by Mr. Elschenberg,
Mr. Simon seems to simply
tell me, that he does not place
much, if any confidence in
Mr. Poets's offer. However he
thinks this is done with a
purpose.

Finally, I have to say that
Dr. Münzel has been ap-
pointed second librarian at Marburg and afterward I now he difficult to transplanted him into America. Mr. Simon has a man on hand, Dr. Repp, who has been ten years in the Royal Library and has been appointed to the Inner Gewand Museum. I can find out more about him if you wish.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a pleasant voyage, I am

Very Truly Yours

[Signature]

[Dear Professor Harper!]

All Mr. Breasted has said above is my opinion too, and I need merely beg you especially to send all orders for Mr. Brown through my intermediary, if you please, for I think I can take in this manner your interest best! Mr. Brown told me that he would forward to-day the rest of the lists. With your kind instructions with regard to the above questions, I beg you to believe me with very best wishes for a lucky travel.

[Signature]
Mr. William Rockefeller:

Dear Sir:

As indicated in my note of this afternoon, I take the liberty of placing before you, in briefest possible statement, a matter which certainly has great interest attached to it.

I. I have just returned from Europe. Upon reaching Berlin in August my attention was called by the Rev. Dr. Stuckenberge, the minister of the American Church in Berlin, to a collection of books, remarkable alike for its size (280,000 books, 120,000 pamphlets) and for its character. It includes

1) 200 mss. — many of which came from the library of Pope Pius VII —, and, among others three original letters of Raphael.
2) 140,000 volumes in Roman and Greek archaeology and literature.
3) 25,000 volumes of periodicals, the journals and transactions of nearly all the learned societies of Europe and America.
4) 5,000 volumes on German, French and other languages.
5) 4,000 volumes in History.
6) 1,000 illustrated works on Art.
7) 12,000 volumes in Science and Natural History.
8) 120,000 scientific, philological and philosophical dissertations (mostly pamphlets).

It was especially rich in archaeology, containing many books not to be found even in the British Museum. The collection had been making for nearly 40 years. Two brothers had worked together, one managing the purchase and sale of old books, the other publishing new books. The bookseller died five years ago. The remaining brother, now 75 years old, with no son to continue the business, was ready to sell at a bargain. The price of the collection, according to the cataloger, was between two and three million marks. The actual cost was nearly 500,000 marks. Three factors entered into the situation.

1) The proprietor, who had already sent three libraries to America, desired the collection to be sold as a whole, and, being himself wealthy, could afford to gratify his desire.
2) No ordinary book-merchant could purchase so enormous a stock of books.
3) No institution, having a library, could purchase it as a whole, for in so doing, it would purchase an immense number of books already possessed.
HUNTING & HAMMOND

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th, 1887.

Mr. William Hammond:

Dear Sir,—

As interested as I am in the future of the Library and in the growth of its usefulness, I feel the duty of placing before you, in a personal capacity, this recommendation of your proposition for the purchase of the building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 188-190 Madison Avenue.

I have paid several visits during the past year to the Metropolitan Life and been authorized by the Executive Committee of the Corporation and the Board of Directors to make inquiry and offer to purchase the building for the Library.

The building is a large structure, of brick, in three stories, with long extensions to the rear, containing a large number of rooms and offices, and fits the requirements of the Library in every respect. The proposed purchase is at a price which is far below the current market, and the terms are such as to make the transaction a very advantageous one for the Library.

The amount of the purchase is $250,000, and the terms are as follows: $50,000 to be paid in cash, and the balance in five annual payments of $50,000 each, payable at the end of each year for five years.

This transaction will not only provide a permanent home for the Library, but will also enable the Library to increase its holdings of books and periodicals, and to expand its services to the community.

I am confident that the Library will continue to be an important and useful institution in the community, and that it will be able to meet its obligations in full and on time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
II. After the days spent in examining the library, I was convinced of its great value; but in order to be very certain, I secured the assistance, among others, of the following:

1) Two of the Royal Librarians in Berlin, who worked ten days upon it, and declared it unique, a collection which could not be gathered in many years, and remarkably valuable and cheap.

2) The manager of Koeler’s Antiquarium, one of the largest book-establishments in Berlin, who worked five days, and decided that the terms were incalculably cheap, and the library one of exceptional value.

3) Professor Poland, of Brown University, on his way to the American School at Athens, who declared it to be a great prize, and something which would be a great boon to all American scholars.

4) Professor Chandler, lately of Dennison University, who will be one of the Latin professors in Chicago, who spent three weeks in careful examination and testified to its extreme value.

All these statements (made at some length), duly signed, are in my possession, to be used publicly at the proper time.

III. In view of all this, after some weeks of work I secured an option on the library till Nov. 1st on the following general conditions:

1) Price to be paid, if purchased, 180,000 marks.

2) Certain books to be added to the collection by the owner to the amount of 10,000 marks.

3) No books in the collection to be sold between the date of agreement and Nov. 1st.

4) Guarantee of 280,000 volumes and 120,000 pamphlets, and a rebate in case of any deficiency.

5) Payments - 1/2 Jan. 1st '92, 1/4 Jan. 1st, '93, and 1/4 Jan. 1st '94, with interest at 5 per cent.

Some additional particulars were agreed upon which I here omit.

IV. In closing, please allow me to mention a few important facts:

1) The purchase of the library would be one of the greatest book-deals ever made, and would produce a profound impression in the literary world.

2) Its possession would place at least 200,000 valuable books in the West which cannot be found there now, many of which cannot be found anywhere in America.
II. After the year spent in examining the Library, I was convinced of the great need of the Library to be made available and practical. I therefore suggested the establishment of a separate Library, and the move was immediately adopted, for the Library opened and the Library and Library Department received a vast increase in activity.

III. In view of all these, after some weeks of work I became an advocate of the Library, and I am now in the position of the following General:

10,000 volumes

1. I propose to bring it into operation;
2. Catalogue of the Library to be completed;
3. Collections of the Library to be increased;
4. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
5. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
6. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
7. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
8. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
9. Recommendations of the Library to be made;
10. Recommendations of the Library to be made;

Some additional recommendations were added, upon which I

Please wait.

IV. In conclusion, please allow me to mention a few important facts:

1. The importance of the Library may be one of the
2. Greatest need of the Library may be one of the
3. No possession may be less of the Library may be one of the

I cannot be found anywhere in America.
3) Its possession would give the University of Chicago, at once, a library which would stand favorable comparison at once with the best in the land.

4) Another such opportunity will not come in a century.

5) It would take 20 years, and the cost of this collection in salaries alone, to obtain it.

6) The price is undoubtedly small one, and the terms of payment easy. 10,000 volumes might be selected worth the amount named.

7) Its possession will compel at once the erection of a building to hold it.

8) Since leaving Berlin, I have been informed that a Mr. Loeb (of a Jewish Banking-house) has offered the sum named, to be paid Nov. 2nd, if we cannot make the necessary arrangements.

9) I am to make an effort the coming winter to raise $500,000 to $1,000,000 in Chicago for buildings. This is all we can reasonably hope to do in Chicago, and it is felt that nothing should be allowed to interfere with this effort.

10) The collection, one feels, ought to be the purchase of one man, bear his name, or such a name as he may designate.

11) In addition to the $45,000 for purchase, the sum of $5,000 will be needed for completing to date certain portions of the library; $5,000 to $10,000 for binding; & $5,000 for packing and shipping.

I have endeavored in this compact form to place before you the essential facts; but I feel that I have not told you half that needs to be known. At the great risk of seeming importunate, I venture most earnestly to request the privilege of half an hour’s talk with yourself and Mrs. Rockefeller, in which to add at least a little flesh to this skeleton statement. The time is short (to Nov. 1st) in which to act. The case is a wholly unique one. The circumstances are peculiar. If only I might see you, I could make it much more clear.

Sincerely apologizing for thus trespassing upon your most valuable time,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. R. Harper
I am writing to express my desire to pursue a degree in the field of Arts and Letters. I have been interested in this area for several years and feel that it would be a suitable path for me to take.

I recently attended a seminar on the role of the artist in society, which further fueled my interest in this field. I believe that artists have a unique ability to influence and shape society, and I would like to contribute to this important work.

I am currently a student at the University of [Redacted], and I am looking to expand my knowledge and skills in this area. I am particularly interested in the works of [Redacted] and [Redacted], whose contributions have had a significant impact on the arts.

I am confident that I have the necessary skills and qualifications to succeed in this field, and I am excited about the opportunities that lie ahead. I would be honored to be considered for a position at your esteemed institution, and I look forward to the possibility of contributing to your community.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

[Signature]
Oct. 29, 1891.

(Copy)

S. Calvary & Co.,

#21 Unter Den Linden, Berlin, Germany.

Gentlemen:--

In accordance with my cablegram of the 27th and the notification which you received from Koehler's Antiquarium on the 29th, I understand that the contract is closed in accordance with the terms proposed by you. As indicated in the cablegram, our University Trustees decided to take the library without duplicates. Mr. Bloch is authorized to represent us. I have sent to him the notes of the University for the sums due you. These notes will be paid exactly as they are due. You will have no difficulty, I am confident, in reference to the money. Mr. Bloch will inform you that we have no money for binding and no money for completing the sets, but we expect the money for the completion of the sets to be provided within a short time. I have sent him a full letter of instructions which he will show to you if you ask him for it, and in accordance with which he is authorized to proceed.

Sincerely hoping that everything will be carried out in a pleasant way, and thanking you most heartily for the great opportunity which you have given us,

I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Deane has informed me that you are considering an offer to attend the University of California, Berkeley. I must inform you that such an offer will not be made. The University of California is a competitive institution, and the competition for admission is very strong. You must meet high academic standards and demonstrate exceptional potential.

If you are interested in attending a university, I would recommend that you investigate other options. There are many excellent universities in the United States that offer high-quality education and opportunities for personal and professional growth.

I hope this information is helpful. Please let me know if you have any further questions or concerns.

Thank you for your interest in the University of California, Berkeley.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Date]
CABLE MESSAGE.
The Western Union Telegraph Company

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U.S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
CLASCOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

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Received at Board of Trade Office.

Concluded Awaiting directions no letter need money Block
To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over her own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.
Dear Sir,

When I received your telegram and learned that you had ordered the books to arrive in Berlin, I have been very much concerned. As I had already suggested, I must come to a decision on the number of volumes. The number of volumes does not reach 20,000, but the number of books is not more than 10,000. I have calculated that for 20,000 books, the cost is not more than 20,000 Reichsmarks. I believe that the difference for 10,000 books is not more than 10,000 Reichsmarks, which is in the current rate.

Now you know that my calculations have been done from my inventory, in which the prices are taken from historical and not from current units. I believe that the value of the whole collection is less than the price for the books. I have to pay by credit, but I cannot bear the loss which I am in the past by your credit. I think it comes to a complete failure. If you are willing to bear the loss, I do not wish to it. I wish to agree on a margin of 10,000 Reichsmarks for the part you owe me. You know that I have written the value of the books more than the true value. I am ready to allow this margin difference for the whole stock including the duplicates as long as you buy.
it if it is up calculate 200,000 clarks that work as it is supposed to the completion of the tunnel (at 240d
inclosure etc.) and 100,000 clarks to the completion of the
principal.

You will reply to this letter as soon as possible and answer

Your most respectfully

J.W. Simm

The completion of a part of the principal has been asked for by the Robins at my request and I have consented, this does not affect the material
question, the same is to be deducted of the 18,000
clarks.

You will stages now by sending a cable: first (from
possible) acceptable meaning that you accept the deduction
of 20,000 clarks as maximum second (preferably)
acceptable that you take the whole work for 30,000
clarks and completion of principal to 18,000 clarks
New London, Conn.
Nov. 9, 1871.

My dear Hapar:—

Your telegram from Rochester meant me all right.

I am sorry that the desired results were not brought about. Is the "funding postponed" indefinitely, or is there a likelihood of a satisfactory arrangement being reached soon?

The opening of the Berlin library was a grand thing for Chicago. City that now, Rockefeller is too poor to do anything & has his own reputation, or for the welfare of humanity. God bid them so few men appreciate either their opportunities or their responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Philips Babcock.
when put into the shelves. So I think it all in your sense, if I take the liberty to propose your, that at least the more important works, the selection of which you may leave to me, in the number of about 15,000 volumes, to the amount of about 15,000 dollars, quite according to the money now, or in the next time in your hands, may be bought. With regard to the freight according to the my rather exact estimate will at the highest cost you only 1,000 Marks, and not at we thought first, 2,000 Marks, with regard further, that the boxes, packing paper etc. etc. will make an amount 100 to more than 1,000 Marks, that the salaries for the different people will amount at the highest to 2,000 Marks, so that you spare about 5,000 Marks, I think it would perhaps be in your own interest, if at least a part of the library could be bought here not, only because if you get it here cheaper by more than the half, but more still with regard to the impression, when the library is sold up.

With regard to your instructions, that the books are to be divided into such in the English and other languages, and into those of rarity and special value, I beg to say, that already 3 large boxes are packed, and it is impossible to repack them, firstly by lack of room and secondly the boxes being already bought in the Germany, especially hired (without any extra costs) for their purpose. It is a matter of course that the number, but only a very small one, of English works is in the boxes, but there are indeed so
very little that I think it will surely not matter. Henceforward all will be done as you have instructed. As you did in your last letter, the books are packed into the cases in the best possible order, and every case marked outside with its contents; besides, I have made a careful list corresponding with the outside of the boxes giving the contents of each one, and so I shall do in the future.

I am well aware of your meaning of the word, duplicate, and shall take your interest, any way.

According to your first instructions I have nothing done till now with the webs and periodicals; and am awaiting your respective directions.

As soon as I get the advised draft I shall act with it according to your prescription.

Till I get further notice from you I shall separate the bound from the unbound volumes, and pack in only the bound ones; in the case you are able to accept my proposal, please cable me over as soon as ever you can, the following words: "Accept." 

Thousand to Lord's disposable. That will say, you will please cable me the sum now, or in the next time at your hands, and I shall do my utmost with regard to the proceedings. It is a matter of course that you will except from the sum you shall tell me by cablegram.
the $2,000 # already advised, so that I know I have to cover all expenses
with the sum you name me in your cable again, bindings included.
I need not tell you that I await your answer anxiously
and remain with the highest respect

yours most faithfully

[Signature]

Dear Dr. Harper,

A word to explain: Mr. B's cable
grammes by the word "disposable" he means available.
over and above the base price of library paid
him. What Mr. Black says about the words of conveyance of the library library should be
sincerely true, but if the money is not forth
coming I suppose nothing can be done. He
is attending to your instruction very faithfully
and the work is being thoroughly done,
I hope there will be no difficulty among
books already borrowed as Mr. T. confirms
he will act according to your instructions.

Without further delay,

There are no instructions as to the choice
tions. Do you wish any attempted Such modes
as they are practical?
Dear Prof. Harper,

I confirm my letter of yesterday and beg to say that I meant with granary the warehouse.

I forgot to mention in my letter that there are according to my estimate only about 60,000 volumes, so that about 220,000 volumes are lacking. you will have to give about 44,000 marks for the library, and I beg to draw your attention to the point that the sum could be used perhaps for bindings.

Besides I think it necessary that the about 10,000 dissertations (it is impossible to make here an estimate) must be done into boxes.
I have made a description hereof for Prof. Chandler who is quite of my meaning in this regard; I think the whole matter would purely not amount to more than a doubt about Jno. M. and the effect of the whole would be quite another of course as it is now!

If you accept this proposition you may state still please: "Programs boxes and then I will understand what I told you above and what Prof. Chandler shall describe you.

Hoping to hear from you at the very soonest, I remain, dear Sir, hoping to excuse the many troubles

yours most respectfully

W.H. Walker Antiquarian
in Upland
Berlin M.W., den 27. 1891
41, Unter den Linden 41.

Professor William K. Harper
Chicago

Dear Sir,

I just got your favor of Nov. 14th and beg to repeat what I hold you in my last respects of the 13. 113. inst. I have spoken
the matter with Mr. Lemon who told me that he had the intention of
buying still a lot of books!

We have numbered till now about
three volumes (4,600 duplicates
which remain here) if I believe that
we have about 2/3 of the whole back-
stock without periodicals & inser-
tions! — I do not know what
Mr. Lemon intends to do if he
will be able at all of buying still a lot of books at a reasonable price but that is no concern of mine. Only I must tell you that I tried to induce me to number the single parts of the volumes, but I laughed at this undertaking, telling him it was impossible for me to do so without your special authorization. In this latter case about 10 thousand members would have been more I think. — With regard to your information that you will remit to me $22,500 I beg to inform me at the same time if I may use the difference of my payment to the Y. for bindings, for I can only regret you that it unbound makes a quite deplorable impression! I should be much obliged by an earliest cable answer to this regard. — I remain, dear Mr., yours most respectfully

W. McNichol, Clerk, Quincy
Berlin N.W., den 17. 1892
41, Unter den Linden 41.

Prof. William H. Harper
President of the University
Chicago

Dear Sir,

I got your telegram on the 30th p.m., but the cabled money only to-day. I have paid hereof to Mr. Linnan as first payment M. 65,000.—

and beg to hand you enclosed the receipt; the difference of M. 29,100.— has been placed to your credit, resp. to the credit of the University. Finally I got M. 94,100.—

Till now there seem to be only 30 till 40 thousand volumes, so
preferred paying somewhat less & believe he have acted in your inter
rest.

Please tell me now if I may use the 1990 M. for completing
the sets and for bindings; in this case it would be better to cable
me for saving time the following
words: "Sets and bindings?"

I am still without your in
structions with regard to the taxes
for programs; if please add to
your cable "Program taxes" and
I will understand that the taxes are
to be made.

Awaiting your earliest full in-
structions I remain, dear Sir, with
my best compliments of the season

yours most respectfully

K. H. Koch

K. H. Koch
K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM

Berlin N.W., den 4/1 1892
44 Unter den Linden 41.

Prof. William T. Harper

Chicago

Dear Sir,

I have got your letter of your last and your fax. of Dec. 20. By the furnishing of the chemical books from the part of Calvary they pretend to get first the rate of payment of about 35000 M. they have to ask according to the contract made by you with Mr. Loom. I have tried to convince them that the payment could not wait after their having supplied the remaining volumes, but I am sure to say I have not succeeded with my pressure.

My own opinion is that they
are indeed fully entitled to ask this time the agreed rate and I fear the University would have disagreeable consequences by withholding the payment this time!

It is quite another case with your next payment if the volumes are not supplied in the meantime; but according to the contract I for my part have the opinion that the rate due Jan. 1st 1893 should not be withheld, the time for the completing of the sets finishing only about November of this year.

I remain, dear Sir, awaiting your resp. dispositions,

yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

Your parcel of the 20. and 26. p. which hath reached me nearly together have touched me most painfully, the more so as I told you already by my respects of the 28. of Dec. that there would be a large shortage and awaited from your instructions from one day to the other telling me what to do and ev. how with draw from the contract, but in vain – I heard absolutely nothing from you and only at the beginning of last month I got your table and the money with the order to pay, what could and must I do but act exactly to your instructions?! I spoke about the matter already early in December with Mr. Brechedt & Professor Hartt, telling them that I had questioned about the case a very high german officer, a Reichsgerichtsrath, who told me that there might be a good possibility of withdrawing from the contract no long as we did not pay, but now it will scarcely be possible! But after all the matter is no so bad as you seem to think, for surely the library has the thousand value you will pay for it and it really contains first rate

K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM.

Telephon: Amt I, 2683.

Berlin N. W. den February 9th 1898
47, Unter den Linden 47.

Professor William R. Harper

Chicago
works and uniques.

I will give you in my other letter which you will perhaps submit to your Trustees, a more detailed account how the matter stands and so you will agree, I surely trust that I have fully done my duty.

I had to day a conference with Prof. Chandler and Mr. Breasted who are quite of my meaning and shall write you directly about the matter.

In the meantime believe me, dear Sir,

yours most respectfully

[Signature]
Berlin, February 9th, 1892.

Professor William R. Harper,
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Your fav. of the 20. and 26. which have reached me nearly together have touched me most painfully, the more so as I told you already by my respects of the 2 of Dec. that there would be a large shortage and awaited from you instructions from one day to the other telling me what to do and even to withdraw from the contract; but in vain -- I heard absolutely nothing from you and only at the beginning of last month I got your cable and the money with the ORDER to pay; what could and MUST I do but act exactly to your instructions? I spoke about the matter already early in December with Mr. Breasted telling him that I had questioned about the case a very high german officer, a Reichsgerichtsrath, who told me that there might be a good possibility of withdrawing from the contract so long as we did not pay, but now it will scarcely be possible! But after all the matter is no so bad as you seem to think, for surely the library has the threefold value you will pay for it and it really contains first rate works and uniques.

I will give you in my other letter which you will perhaps submit to your Trustees, a more detailed account how the matter stands and so you will agree, I surely trust that I have fully done my duty.

I had to-day a conference with Prof. Chandler and Mr. Breasted
Professor William R. Harper

Grassoro

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 20th of June, with which have reached me,courses together with receiving most painstaking and courteous manner of the 20th of June, that there may be no false
 speeches or mistakes in your instructions from one day to the next;
other filling me want to go and even to withdraw from the contest;
but in vain--I mean specially notifying from you any only of the

beginning of last month I get your care and the money with the

ORDER to pay, what you care and MUST go out exactly to your

instructions? I spoke about the matter already early in December

with Mr. Professor telling him that I had understood the point

with a very high German officer, a referenten of approximately, who told

me that there might be a strong possibility of withdrawing from the

contest so long as we had not pay, but now it will seemly be

possible? But after all the matter is no so easy as you seem to

think, for certainly the instruction is the necessity for the necessity

for it and it really contains; that these words may

I will write you in my other letter, which I will perhaps

seem to your Professor's more extensively because how the matter

seems and so you will perceive I simply just that I have only gone

my part.

I had to gain a converence with Prof. Grassoro and Mr. Professor.
(Feb. 9, '92).

who are quite of my meaning and shall write you directly about the matter.

For the meantime believe me, dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium,

i.v. H. Bloch.
who the date of my message may spell write you directly upon the matter.

For the meantime believe me, given Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

N. R. Cooper, Secretary

T. V. H. Spoon

Sep. 3, 1922
Treatise between Prof. W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago and S. H. Simon of the firm S. Calvary of Berlin.

Mr. M. Simon on behalf of S. Calvary of Berlin

1. Sell the collection of books now known as Calvary's Antiquariat to said Prof. Harper for 230,000 marks (two hundred and thirty thousand marks) without duplicates.

2. Guarantee the collection as a whole to number 350,000 volumes and 15,000 periodicals and pamphlets without duplicates to 250,000 volumes and 15,000 periodicals, should the monitor fail short of this number.

3. Furnish before October 10th books in each department of the collection of the sixty or more most valuable works.

4. Add to the collection the remaining volumes of

- Corpus inscriptionum latinarum
- Corpus inscriptionum graecarum
- Corpus inscriptionum etruscam
- Corpus inscriptionum cimbrorum
- Corpus inscriptionum saxonicum
- Dionysii Peripatetici commentariorum

5. In case said collection is taken without duplicates, furnish a capable assistant who will assist Prof. Harper shall together separate and encompass the books.
6. in case the collection is taken without duplicates, give that copy the duplicates which is bound.
7. allow the work to remain in the present quarter free of charges, the cost being $1 per month after that date, at a cost of 500 dollars a month.
8. add to the collection one copy each of the publications of December 16, of which the firm possesses more than twenty copies.
9. make a new collection of all books already purchased and not received, and all books received up to Nov 7th.
10. receive only such books as are held in common, and the catalogues and handbooks of the Back-lairing.
11. give said Prof. Harper the Nov 1st to decide whether he will accept the proposition he made and what form of the proposition he shall prefer to accept.
12. accept as terms of payment one-half of the price Jan 1st, 1892, one-fourth, Jan 1st, 1893, and one-fourth, Jan 1st, 1894, with 5 per cent interest on the unpaid sum from Jan 1st, 1892.
13. render all possible help in binding the books and in packing them for shipment.
14. give the latest stock catalogues of the books.
15. sell no books belonging to the collection before the date and Nov 1st, except duplicates and keep an account of such sales the sum of which shall
**Systematic disposition of Calvary's Library**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of vols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Manuscripts &amp; Rarities</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Calvary's own Publications</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Archaeology</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Natural and Exact Sciences</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Greek &amp; Roman Classics</td>
<td>8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Greek &amp; Latin grammar</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Operaeca</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MRIN RALIN</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. European languages &amp; literature</td>
<td>4475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Varia</td>
<td>3250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Periodicals</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of vols.</strong></td>
<td><strong>46570</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odd volumes</strong></td>
<td><strong>11060</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of vols.</strong></td>
<td><strong>57630</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Counted only as 5,778 of the 5,763avor the number of odd volumes, being counted only for half, according to a special agreement between Mr. Pimper and Mr. Black.*
be demanded. The duplicates are purchased.

The above is the sum necessary to complete part of the
341 periodicals received to Jan. 1, 1871. The whole sum
not exceeding $10,000; marks it being understood
that the University may order such as it please
of which they shall be furnished if ordered within
12 months.

To: The above shall be paid for on receipt of bill.

J. H. Andrews

[Signature]
My dear Harper,

You greatly overestimate the gravity of the situation in the matter of the library, the number of volumes materializing is disappointing enough. I presume I was not as surprised as you at the final announcement of the approximate total; for Bloch had by almost wearisome repetition kept fresh in my memory what he insisted he told you from the start, viz., that he considered Simon's estimate of the number of books far too high. I repeatedly asked if he had written you what he had said at first suggested, — for his own lower estimate became yet lower as he went on, — he had gradually got down to fifty or sixty thousand before the final Chap came, — and he said he had. I had supposed that it was assumed by all except Simon himself that his (Simon's) figures were greatly exaggerated. Breasted had said so in his first conversation with me, The custodian of the Royal Library thought the same, so did Mr. Abbot; I assumed from the beginning that such was the case.
this reason, I was very sorry to see these high figures given by the American newspapers, fearing that expectations would be aroused which would be disappointed. To myself, the question of numbers did not seem particularly important, except as big numbers might impress some imaginations more than any sober description of the value of the books would do. I see no reason to change my opinion that you made a first-rate bargain, and that it would have been a matter of increasing regret if the opportunity had been lost. Of course, my last letter on the subject must be judged in connection with the earlier ones in which I mentioned how much I did not find that I had hoped to see, and especially the almost complete absence of the works on Latin hymnology and popular Latin medieaval poetry in which I was especially interested. (Yet I afterward found a fine copy of Monté in the office, and doubt not that I should have found more but for the exceedingly difficulty of learning what was there and what not. I wrote you early of the incompleteness and untrustworthiness of the catalogue, the confusion and dust in which I found the books, and the incompetence of the clerks to say what was on hand.) But fullness in
seemed to imply, surely you would not have begun the epistle with "My dear Mr. Bloch!"

As to withdrawing from the contract, it seems to me that it is too late for that, were we never so dissatisfied. Simon claims that his numbers were mere estimates, not guarantees, and that, if the counting were properly done, it would appear that his estimates were not so far out of the way. I do not think for a moment that his way of counting is right, but in absence of definition of word 'volume' in the contract, I consider it hopeless to prove intentional misrepresentation, and the result would be at least a vexatious lawsuit, where all the lawyers would have cause to mourn - causal imposter, saith the law, and it is practically hard to recover money once it is paid. For my part, I do not feel at all certain that Simon has any consciousness of having misrepresented anything or of having made any very considerable overestimates, he would simply and with considerably plausible say that the astounding discrepancy was due to Mr. Bloch's way of counting. Mr. Bloch says that Mr. S. could by his way of reckoning volumes raise the number to probably 150,000, possibly to 200,000, or even a little more. I have to take his word for that, as it seems hardly possible. Though I see that the number of
volumes in the periodicals would be vastly increased from the 12 which Bloch counts them at. Bloch himself says that by his own way of counting, if e.g. there were 12 monthly numbers in one annual volume of a periodical, he would count the 12 as one volume, but if all the 12 were missing but one, he would be obliged to count that as a volume. In fact, without having agreed upon a definition of the word "volume" I do not see how such questions can be settled for an agreement about the number.

I am surprised and indignant at what I hear about Mr. Atwater's remarks publicly made. I understand that he was assuring that that actually has taken place which before the contract was signed he simply hinted might possibly take place—a removal of valuable books. I've not seen him for many months, and am wondering as to the objective sources of his information.

Mr. Bloch has doubtless written you about the 12000 books, now a loss which he finds in Simon's old quarters, and which convinced me and myself. I am to look at Thursday morning. Bloch thinks it possible that Dr. Stanley remarks at the small number of books reported, has to save his own honor, bought them somewhere after Nov. 1, and now wishes to have them included as having been purchased before Nov. 1. First places they
all directions was not the expected, and the more I searched
the more I was convinced of the great value of what was
there. By the way, I was laboring under the error, I think Mr.
Breasted also, for I got the notion from him, that the incom-
plete series of periodicals mentioned were to be completed to date
as part of the 165th, I mean without additional payment.
Now, I have been in the store but a few times since the University
obtained. The books looked for were there all where they were when
I first saw them, except as Mr. Borch had already cleared certain
shelves. That any have been surreptitiously removed by Siunow,
I do not for a moment believe. That he is a sharp dealer, many
tell me, but that he is a thief is to me simply incredible.
Indeed, since he knows that Borch has catalogued a certain number
and Siunow knows not which they are, it seems to me that he
would not dare to run the risk of removing any, for fear of their
being on Borch's list. But, really, I am ashamed to write in this
way, the supposition that a business man of his years and
standing would be guilty of anything of the sort seems to me to
be in the highest degree improbable and uncharitable. I was at
least of the booksellers here have dealt pretty sharply with me;
I shall keep an eye on them in future deals—both eyes, in
fact, but I am quite confident that neither of them,
no matter how fine the opportunity, would actually steal my books or pick my pocket. Yet I am equally confident that either of them would charge me, if he could, twenty marks for a book worth six, and thank God for such a customer, if they have any God. Bloch says he has not missed any of the books catalogued. I think that he, doubtless not entirely from philanthropic motives, has been working loyally in the your interest, and at the cost of considerable fiction, too, and I do not wonder that he regards it as a little hard that after working so faithfully to keep the number down to the minimum (perhaps also with the hope that the money thus saved would go for binding under his direction), you make it a ground of reproach that the numbers are not higher.

There is much force in his remark that, if he had allowed Herr Simon to reckon the number of volumes according to his notions—every separate issue, part, lieferung, etc., if however few pages, counting one volume, the figures would have been highly satisfactory, and he might have added that the 400 marks forfeit would have gone like a treasuring surplus! He thought that your letter in some parts was very unjust, but had comforted himself with the thought (now here's a characteristic piece of German Scharfsinnigkeit) that surely if you had felt so dissatisfied with him as some things in the letter
seems rather plausible; but to me the matter is mysterious. Why
have we heard nothing of them before? However, we did not have
three times much about them, — perhaps there will be an
adequate explanation. It was suggested to me long ago by
another firm that books of small value would be bought and
forced upon us to avoid the 20 pf. penalty; but I dismissed the
suggestion as improbable. How much less than 20 pf. would be
the price he must pay for the cheapest books? More of that after we
see them.

I am delighted with your success in
getting the money, and you mention, several will be great
drawing cards for the institution. Von Hobel would be a treasure,
— I took up his Cons. H. l. E. with a strong prejudice
against it, and found it wonderful. He will be a
first-rate man, so far as I could judge him from my inter-
views and from some of his writings. In discussion of the
sequence of lessons in Latin won a model. I expect to hear
from him as to the money you mention. I suppose that
money for new books cannot be expected immediately, yet
that will be one of the most imperative needs from the first and
in all departments. It would be well, while I am here, to
let me purchase about $4,000 worth of Latin works on
the subjects already mentioned as unrepresented in Suicinus's books.
Their number is not large, but they need to be looked up separately and purchased as and when opportunities occur; for most of them are found but rarely. Yet, there the demand for them also being small, their price is generally reasonable if one comes up on them himself; but if he orders them, a fancy price must be paid almost invariably.

I have been spending my time quite largely on Senecan, so far as lectures are concerned, little in Latin prose, so that I should care at all for. I am quite disappointed in what I've seen and heard of the Seminar work. Well satisfied with results in Senecan, the translation of which proceeds even every day. Last week I was the only hearer on two days out of the three, and often that is the case. I suffered from something resembling the grip for a time, very light attacks, generally my health has been the very best. German living agree with me perfectly, and I see very much here to admire and like. Very lovely sometimes, especially when thinking of wife and my youngsters. Many delightful letters from my little girls all. Sorry to have your family go away; but you will, I trust, be better cared for now. I should preach you a short sermon on the duty of saving your strength; but I fear you are incorrigibly devoted to over-work; and indeed, I can see that under present circumstances you must find it nearly impossible to stop are yourself; yet for your own and the University's sake, it is clearly your duty so to do. Hope your family will have a pleasant voyage and find you feeling better. God bless you and them.

Yours faithfully, Chas. Chastain.
My dear Hans,

The last time I saw Bloch, he was tearing his hair in despair, on account of his failure to hear from you. I am almost afraid to go into his shop now a days, lest I hear of some new fiction or listen to some new request to "authorize" him to do this that or the other — he's very fond of being authorized and forgets invariably between my every two visits, my previous emphatic assent that I can not authorize him to do anything whatsoever. I have hesitated greatly even to give advice in the matter of that last book of books to which I referred in my last; seven eight or nine thousand possibly. I had finally to tell him that he must use his own judgment in the case. For fear that he may not have stated the matter fully and clearly to you, I shall myself try to do so within a few days, with the full conviction
that you will say that in such cases Bloch must make up his mind to decide. I think that he will try faithfully to serve our interests; though I find about him a certain indecisiveness and a tendency to waver in his opinion as to the proper thing to do, that makes it hard to discern just what his notion on any given point is. The first thing he spoke about those books was, he seemed to think that probably we must take them anyway; now, he seems to fancy that we can not be forced to take them. Of that I shall write not later on. I write this mostly to warn you privately that, as compared with the prices of other firms, I find those of Bloch somewhat higher and those of Simon quite notably higher. I am warned from many sources that the latter is very tricky, not dishonest, but capable of prevaricating to mislead us and orders, and not able to be trusted to affix prices. I think myself that I should not care to enter any thing from him without knowing exactly what the price would be. This of course is private in the strictest sense. Moreover, have you not a good and definite
even here, if Simon's method of counting by parts be allowed, the deficit is not so great. And it must be said that in many cases, Simon's count is reasonable and plausible.

Further, the books contained are worth three times the money paid for them, according to a careful calculation made by Mr. Black. The conclusion from the above seems evident. The greatest difficulty is of course how to explain the defect to the parties and to the donors, if it becomes known.

2. Can I the university with draw from the contract and recover the money already paid?

So to this seems an impossibility, as far as one can determine.

3. Exact numbers?

Pacs 30,000.
I did not arrive till the first week in June, and we stopped the 10th of July. So I think she covered a good deal of ground. As for Melville, I found it much easier than did Nida. I was often astonished to see how the little yellow took hold of it. She certainly has a great talent for language, but she must work at it pushed too hard.

With reference to the library matter, Prof. Chandler and I had a two hours conference with Stick the afternoon and the result was as follows, taking up your questions:

Would it be wise for the university to accept the library in view of the momentous shortage? Yes, the shortage is feeds entirely upon the manner of counting, for the clash was never counted as Mr. Simons has demanded there would be in the neighborhood of 300,000 volumes; that is, making a part equal a volume. That Mr. Stick has drawn out this method of counting is really to his praise, it saves the university a large sum and at the same time a great deal of the collection can be counted via America on Simons's method.

Further, all the unique and especially valuable works written by Mr. Simons mentioned are the few and the especially fine and rich collections via Classics & Archaeology via Academics. It is only in this sum total of works I remember that the collection fails, and...
4. What does Mr. Simon say as an explanation?

I have asked him a number of times and he attaches himself and his estimate to the ground of the method of contrast.

5. As to going over again, it would not seem necessary as far as I try. And I can tell you, poor Jack is much chagrined, and I am confident he has done the best he could in the smaller, and that his book in clashing the aspect he was seeking for the centre of the university, I did truly sorry you have...
had so much worry and vexation in the matter, and if I can be of the slightest use I am to be conciliated.

My work in the university causes me a daily and
enjoy it more and most every day. Our work ing up a good deal of
the required for it as the command of the language.
I must need to know all that is to be told on
the subject before I return.

Wishing you may be some
what used to the
library. I am
Mary Emgeyman.

Anhalt Oct. 15th

Pray give kindest regards and
reminds me to tell you that he is working
on the literature of the ancient Biblical
world.
K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM

Berlin N.W., den 11. IV. 1892
41, Unter den Linden 41

Professor William A. Harper
President of the University
Chicago

Very dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge with best thanks the true receipt of your fav. of the 4 inst. which only reached us on the 17 (not 15) inst. and hope that you have received in the meantime my telegram informing you that the cases will go off from here at the beginning of next month, of course I shall give you still special and very detailed advice with general invoice as soon as the boxes go off from here.

Yours most truly,

Hugo Koch
2. I have remitted to Messrs. Cal.
mary 14 your definite order for
completing the different sets up
to 1890 quite according to the
contract for the total sum of $12,000 at
the highest, but with regard to the circumstance that the
completing may take at least
several months (at the highest 12 months,
according to the contract), I of course
shall dispatch the whole matter as
soon as I have the still remaining
vols. from the binder.

3. Please remit the $4000 for the
completing of the sets as soon as is
possible as I must pay Mr. Simon
for every set completed quite according
to the contract.

4. The pamphlets have already been
packed as I feared that you would
not order boxes for them.

5. I send you my sincerest thanks
for the consideration bestowed on me and
can assure you that I had very many
difficulties in getting the matter so
far as at now is, I shall give you
detailed account in my next.

6. I shall fill your order for books
of course with the greatest pleasure and
as cheaply as possible, but I cannot
say anything with regard to the time
of payment before I have not seen
the order. I shall feel much obliged
if you will limit me your order as
soon as possible telling me at the
same time till which time you want
the remaining orders and when you will or
can pay them, you may be sure in
advance that I shall do my utmost
in any regard.
should have to pay otherwise for every 100 miles and for every month 50 & store money, that will pay for the about 240 bases (about 250 M.) and besides for forwarding them from Calvary's to the store house again about 40 S. for every 100 miles, so that I have saved by my disposition about 500 M., abstracted from several other disagreeable things, if I could not look myself over the premises & good spadance etc. - moreover I have agreed the very lowest rates as far as I can judge & I beg to hand you enclosed the contract made with the Racketeers Gesellschaft of over town, perhaps you will compare here with the rates offered to you; the whole matter has been assured here on the store house with half a million. - the whole

Professor William R. Harper

Dear Sir,

I just got your telegram that you would arrange the shipment of the boxes yourself, and you will have received in the meantime my answer that I had arranged this long time ago as I must do if I would save over the interests of the University.

I told you already in my letter of Nov. 12th that I had agreed with a large firm here which takes the responsibility without any extra costs from Calvary's to the warehouse, whereas I
freight including all expenses as assurance, declaration etc. will cer-
rely amount to 3000£!

You never told me in one of your former letters nor in your in-
structions nor personally that you would arrange the shipment there,
now the contrary we had agreed when you were here that I should apply
to several large houses which would be the best and cheapest, and that
I have done. In thought, I am very sorry having acted not according to
your present instructions, I am sure having fully done my duty and taken
best care of the interests of the Univer-
sity, so far as this was possible
without any rep. instructions

Believe me to be, dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully

[Signature]
with half a million

Sincerely yours, all as are
your hands and all other charges
included only about 400 dollars!

You will agree with me that this
is a very low rate and I can scarcely
suppose that you at the bazaar there
at a cheaper figure always with re-
gard to the point that if I could
not charge my agent with whom I made
the contract with the whole order I
should have had to pay at least 100-
or 120 Marks extra. But though
I should have acted quite according
to your instructions if this had been
still possible, but you will imagine
that my agent had made contract with
his agent in Hamburg, the latter
with the shipper and this again with
the railway station in New York
and the last with the parcel office

K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM

Berlin N.W, den 4/11/1892
41, Unter den Linden 41.

Reform William E. Harper
President
Chicago

Very dear Mr.,

You will have got my last
respects of the 20th, and my last
table with the contents!

Forty three thousand dollars around
Berlin Chicago house seven thousand
dollars. Contracts inviolable.

If I feel myself obliged giving you
here to a small commentary:

The whole shipment will weigh
about 4000 kilos which will cost
you including the charge from the
freight c.s. do the University pub.
Library buildings, value assumed
in Chicago to carry the boxes to your buildings, you will now agree with me that it was quite a matter of impossibility dissolving all those contracts even with the best will! But besides I beg to draw your attention to the point that the least charges are really those from Hamburg to New York (and every profession man will confirm you that ship-premises are very cheap) and I rather am supposing that you only have for this line half rates, but not from library to the carriers office, to Hamburg etc. etc. as already told formerly. But possibly the freight will be still under $1, as I have made the very profitable contract for you that the whole matter will be charged from Hamburg till to your buildings in cubic-meters as you will have learned probably from the contract sent to you by my last. I do not yet know how many cubic-meters there will be, but I can assure you that this made is by far very much profitable for you than the calculation by weight.

Truly trusting that you now will be quite satisfied I beg to remain, dear Sir,

yours most truly

[Signature]
United States Consulate General, Berlin, Germany.

Form No. 140.

I, W. H. Edwards, Consul General of the United States at Berlin, do hereby certify that at this Consulate General on this 14th day of May, A. D. 1891, the within invoice, No. 1631, in which are mentioned and described certain bound books amounting, with the charges thereon, to the total sum of 20·75, was produced to me by M. Bloch in person, who thereupon declared in writing in my presence that entry of said merchandise was to be made at the port of Chicago in the United States of America.

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the price stated in said invoice represents the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets of the country at the time of exportation, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to proper authority.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Berlin, the day and year aforesaid.

[Signature]

L. S.

Consul General of the United States of America.

Consular Correction of Invoice.

Invoice No. 1631...

BERLIN.

Shipper

K. H. Kühler's Antiquarium
Berlin, W. 14, Unter d. Linden 41

Consignee

University - Library
Chicago

Contents

Bound Books

Quantity

242 Boxes

Value

M. 307.39.95
(Betrag)

Mark

K. H. 509 - 742
(Beilagen)

Port of Shipment

Hamburg
(Berthungs-Hafen)

Port of Entry

New York
(Einstuf-Hafen)

In Bond to

Chicago
(In transit nach)

Destination

Chicago
(Bestimmungsort)

Fee of $2.50 received.

W. H. Edwards

Witness my hand and seal of office at Berlin, the day and year aforesaid.

[Signature]
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
at BERLIN, Germany.

Form No. 138.

Declaration to be Indorsed on the Invoice
and Signed by the Purchaser or Duly
Authorized Agent of such Purchaser, where
merchandise has been Actually Purchased.

K.J. Kochler, Consul General
Berlin

I, the undersigned, do truly declare that I am the
Purchaser of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described;
that said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was
made at Berlin:

in the Consular district of Berlin whence said merchandise is
to be exported to the United States; that said invoice contains a
true and full statement of the time when, the place where,
and the person from whom the same was purchased, and the
actual cost thereof, and all charges thereon; that no discounts,
bounties, or drawbacks are contained in said invoice but such
as have been actually allowed thereon; that no different invoice
of the merchandise mentioned in said invoice has been or will
be furnished to any one, and that the currency in which said
invoice is made out is that which was actually paid for said
merchandise. And I further declare that it is intended to make
entry of said merchandise at the port of Chicago
in the United States of America.

Dated at Berlin, this 1st day of
May, 1897.

Alex. Kochler, Agent of the
University of Chicago.

* Purchaser or owner, or agent of purchaser or owner.
† Name the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the
United States.

(Erklärung, welche der Rechnung anzufügen ist und von dem
Käufer oder dessen gebührend beauftragtem Vertreter, wo die
Waaren wirklich gekauft worden sind, unterzeichnet
werden muss.

Ich, der in der beigefügten Rechnung angegebenen und näher
beschriebenen Waare bin; dass die besagte Rechnung in jeder
Beziehung richtig und wahr und dass sie in den Consular-Betrieb Berlin aus-
gestellt worden ist, von wo aus die besagte Waare nach den
Vereinigten Staaten exportirt werden soll; dass besagte Rech-
nung eine wahrheitsgetreue und vollständige Angabe enthält
über die Zeit wann, des Ortes wo und der Person, von welcher
dieselbe gekauft worden ist, sowie ihren wahren Kostenpreis
und aller Spesen darauf; dass keine Sconti, Prämien oder
Robuste in besagter Rechnung enthalten sind als solche, die
wirklich gewährt worden sind; dass keine anders lautende
Rechnung über die in besagter Faktura versicherte Waare
an irgend Jedem ausgehändigt ist oder werden wird, und
 dass die Währung, in welcher die betreffende Rechnung aus-
gestellt worden ist, wirklich für besagte Waaren bezahlt wurde.
Ferner erkläre ich noch, dass es beabsichtigt ist, die Zeil-
einführ-Declaration über die in Rede stehende Waare im Hafen
von in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika vorzunehmen.

Geschehen zu Berlin, am 1897.

Käufer oder Eigentümer, oder Vertreter des Käufers oder Eigentümers.
† Name des Ortes, von wo aus die Waare nach den Vereinigten Staaten
exportiert werden soll.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book batches</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>945.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>112.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycomb cover mounting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing paper for books</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Half of charge for the quarters W. d. Linding for February, March &amp; April instead of $500.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary paid to 6 people, partly for 4, partly for work from 1st April to 30th April 1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>314.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different charges for materials joining, nails, keys, &amp;c., &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% commission from $50.00 for the whole week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count for 1st Oct. 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>307.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $2,390.35
# Invoice

To the University Library, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bindings according to the detailed list</td>
<td>2396.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 boxes each M. 4.50 = M. 945.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 &quot; &quot; &quot; 5.75 = &quot; 172.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; &quot; &quot; 3.50 = &quot; 3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; &quot; &quot; 7.50 = &quot; 7.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 hereof with iron-mounting</td>
<td>1136.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing—paper for books, 242 boxes each M. 1.2-</td>
<td>487.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half of charges for the quarters U. d. Linden. 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for February, March a. April (instead M. 1.50)</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries paid to 6 people, partly for 4, partly</td>
<td>3140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for 6 months from Nov. 1891 till end of Apr. 1892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>68.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different charges for materials, joiner, nails,</td>
<td>145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tips etc. etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ % Commission from 30% of M. for the whole work</td>
<td>1023.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My payment to Calvary &amp; Co</td>
<td>3073.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your payment of Nov. 21 th A. 6299-</td>
<td>6500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Jan. 2 th &quot; 9410.</td>
<td>9573.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in your favour M.</td>
<td>1004.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4660.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings according to the detailed list</td>
<td>23963.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216 boxes each at M. 4.50 =</td>
<td>972.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 &quot; &quot; &quot; 5.75 =</td>
<td>172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; &quot; &quot; 3.50 =</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; &quot; &quot; 7.50 =</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 herof with iron-mounting</td>
<td>113.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each 75 =</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing-paper for books &amp; 292 boxes each M.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half of charges for the quarters U.d. Linden</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for February, March &amp; April (instead M. 150)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries paid to 6 people, partly for 4, partly</td>
<td>314.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for 6 months from Nov. 1891 till end of April 1892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>68.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different charges for materials, joiner, nails, tips etc. etc.</td>
<td>145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1/3 % Commission from M. 7000 for the whole work</td>
<td>1023.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My payment to Calvary &amp; Co</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your payment of Nov. 21th</td>
<td>1289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Jan. 2nd</td>
<td>9410.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in your favour M.</td>
<td>4660.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindings according to the detailed list</td>
<td>23963.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 boxes each M. 4.50</td>
<td>M. 945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 &quot;         &quot; 5.75</td>
<td>172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot;         &quot; 3.50</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot;         &quot; 7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 herof with iron mounting</td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing paper for books &amp; 242 boxes in kind</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half of charges for the quarters U. d. Linden</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for February, March &amp; April (instead M. 150)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries paid to 6 people, partly for 4, partly</td>
<td>3140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for 6 months from Oct. 1870 till end of Apr. 1871</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different charges for materials, joiner, nails, tips etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1/2 % Commission from 30,700 M. for the whole work</td>
<td>1023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My payment to Calvary &amp; Co</td>
<td>30139.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95739.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your payment of Nov. 21th M. 6297</td>
<td>6297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;          &quot; Jan. 2nd 94101</td>
<td>94101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in your favour</td>
<td>4660.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Received of the undersigned the packages for shipment per "Kingston" Capt. Robert or other steamer.

CONSIGNEE. Mark, number and description

Contents and value declared by the sender but not known to the forwarding agents. Weight: Value for insurance:

K.F.R. Goods 42,000 30,000

DUTIES OR CUSTOM HOUSE EXPENSES, IF ANY, ARE ADDITIONAL AND MUST BE PAID BY CONSIGNEE:

CHARGES. Conditions and exceptions under which this receipt is issued.

Paid on
Carriage
Freight
Insurance *
Stamp, Policy
Postage

Total

*) Insurance is not effected by us unless we are expressly instructed to do so.

Wulkow & Cornelsen are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to property arising from the dangers of railroads, ocean or river navigation, steam, fire in stores, depots or in transit, leakage, breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case the same is proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of W. & C. or their servants. W. & C. undertake the forwarding of packages only subject to the conditions and exceptions stipulated in their tariff or of the respective Steamship and Railway Cos and forwarding agents. W. & C. are not answerable for specie, jewelry, precious stones, bonds or other valuables, unless exact value is declared. All perishable and fragile goods or articles of inflammable explosive or otherwise dangerous nature are forwarded at sender's risk.

Hamburg 28th May 1892

[Signatures]