Chicago, May 19th 1903.

To the Board of Trustees,

University of Chicago.

The collection of original historical locomotives, cars, track models, drawings, documents, photographs, etc. composing the transportation section of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, constitutes, the perhaps, the most valuable industrial museum in the world. It is many times larger and more complete than the mechanic arts department of the South Kensington Museum, or those of the museum of Paris. It contains a large number of original relics, documents, etc, which are unique; and altogether affords a very complete study of the origin and development of the railway. It could not be duplicated at any cost; and is today the only worthy foundation for a great engineering museum. Its value is recognized the world over, and it is generally believed that under proper auspices it will become the only important institution of the kind in the world.

This collection consists of the great historical exhibit made at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Transportation Department of the Exposition. I estimate that over $150,000 was expended upon it; and that it was well spent. The Purdue Univer-
The collection of agricultural experiments, the selection of new varieties, the study of animal husbandry, and the investigation into the best methods of farming are all subjects of the University of Illinois. These experiments and investigations are conducted to improve the agricultural practices and to increase the productivity of farms.

To the Board of Trustees,

University of Illinois

[Signature]

[Date]

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois

[Signature]

[Date]
-sity of Indiana recently endeavored to secure it, as it was known that the Field Museum had decided to limit itself to natural history, archeology, etc., and to abandon its original idea of an industrial museum. Purdue offered to build a suitable structure for it, and to maintain and enlarge it, but Mr. Field decided that it ought to be maintained in Chicago or some other great industrial center.

The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania System having decided to make a great exhibit at the St Louis World's Fair of 1904 have applied to Mr. Field for permission to take the collection there at their own expense, and to return it or hold it subject to his order after the close of the Exposition. Mr. Field has consented to this, and has tendered the whole collection to the University of Chicago, provided it will accept and provide for it in connection with its Department of Technology. The railway companies agree to add greatly to the collection, and will undoubtedly expend upwards of $50,000 in so doing. They agree to turn over the entire enlarged collection to the University, delivering it in Chicago; and even to install it properly in the building provided for it, at their own expense. They have already entered into extended correspondence with railway companies and individuals in all parts of the world, for the purpose of securing valuable
additions; and are planning extensive and expensive engineering models of recent work.

I consider that there has never been so important an opportunity offered to any technological school. The collection will draw students from all parts of the world and will give direct financial returns. The cost of maintenance will be very small, and it will grow and expand by voluntary contributions and accretions. The railway officials of all civilized countries, and the leading engineers, all express the greatest interest in it. The announcement at the Exposition, that it is to become a part of the University of Chicago, and be adequately provided for, would be a most valuable advertisement of the School of Technology.

I estimate that it should occupy a floor space of about 60,000 square feet. The cost of the room, which must be one on the ground floor, would probably be about $100,000. The documentary portion of the collection has never been properly displayed; but the cost of providing cases, etc. would not be large, as the railway companies will turn over what they provide for this purpose at the Exposition.

The railway companies are very desirous of having the collection set up somewhere, in 1905, so that it may be visited by the International Railway Congress which meets in this country in
that year. This might be done temporarily if permanent quarters are not ready at that time. Manifestly it would be very desir-
able to have the Congress visit the University.

All that now seems to be necessary to secure this great col-
lection with the important additions which are to be made to it, is for the University to agree to receive it, and properly care for it when it is prepared to do so. It can if necessary be stored for a time; but in my opinion there would be great and manifest advantage in being prepared to receive it and permit it to be properly installed early in 1905.

There is no printed catalogue, but the Museum and the railway companies each have complete inventories which can be obtained for examination.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]
This seems to be a page from a document discussing the importance of the University and its role.

The text is difficult to read, but it appears to be discussing the University's significance and the need for support.

There is a mention of "The University of Chile" and "The University of Mexico," suggesting a comparison between the two institutions.

The text also includes references to "property" and "advantage," indicating a discussion on the benefits or drawbacks of these institutions.

There is a mention of "property transferred early in 1906," which might be a specific event or detail.

The text is not entirely legible, but it seems to be related to the University and its operations or policies.
Chicago, December 15, 1915

Dear Mr. Laughlin:

From the manuscript catalogue of ancient coins of China by Jacob Speicher, donor of the important collection of Chinese coins now in the possession of the University of Chicago, I quote the following from pages 4 and 5:

"The earliest of these coins are distinguished by their peculiar shape, being oblong in form, the lower half divided and ending in square, pointed or rounded feet, having also a head or handle projecting above, and also possessing square or rounded shoulders. ( ). The designations of these coins are somewhat puzzling. The general term under which they are included in nearly all the treatises is Ku-pao ( ), literally "ancient cloth." The term "pao", however, when so used has the distinctive meaning of "money" or "coin" and at the present day is frequently used in reference to the current coin of the latest issue. A comparison of references in ancient records shows that Tai Hoa ( ), B.C. 2697, and Kao-sin ( ), B.C. 2435, called the coins used in their time "hwo" ( ), literally "goods" indicating their use for purposes of trade. In the time of T'ao-T'ang ( ), B.C. 2356, they were called "ts'u'en" ( ). Two reasons are given for the use of this word. The first is that as "ts'u'en" means a fountain whence streams of water issue, so money ("ts'u'en) has its fountain in the State treasury, whence it flows out through the channels of trade and commerce among the people. The second and more probable reason is found in the shape of the coins which resemble the seal form of the character "ts'u'en" ( ).

"In the time of Shang ( ), B.C. 1766-1122, and the Chow Dynasty ( ), B.C. 1122-255, these coins were called
"pao", "cloth" referring to their commercial value and use in trade. Later forms in use in the Ts'ie kingdom ( ), B.C., and elsewhere were called "tao" ( ), "knives," indicating both their shape and commercial uses. It may be accepted as a general explanation of the terms used for ancient coins, that "ts'uen" ( ) refers to the shape, "kin" ( ) "metal" to the material of which they were made, while "pao" ( ) "cloth" and "pei" ( ) "rolls of silk" and also "tao" ( ) "knife" refer to their use and commercial value. Round coins were introduced at the beginning of the Chow Dynasty by the great Kiang Tai-kung the chief minister of Wen Wang in the 13th century before our Christian era. These round cash were at first also called "pao" ( ) "cloth" indicating their use and commercial value.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R.-B.

Mr. J. Laurence Laughlin
The University of Chicago
December 7, 1907.

My dear Mr. Judson,

I have lately acquired a small but interesting collection of about 350 Babylonian antiquities, consisting chiefly of inscribed terra-cotta cones and tablets.

If the University of Chicago will accept them, I shall be proud to present them. They will be but a very small tribute of appreciation of the many hospitalities I have received from Chicago during the past year. If I might be allowed to make a suggestion, I would
propose that they should be considered as the nucleus of a practice collection for the use of students, as the risk of damage in the hands of beginners is outweighed by the reading of actual clay inscriptions.

Yours very faithfully,

[Signature]

H. P. Tuthill, Esq.
President
Chicago, Jan. 13, 1897.

Dear Dr. Harper,

Major W. S. Beebe of Thompson, Conn., has donated to the Dept. of Anthropology a small collection of interesting things, chiefly ancient, from Peru. Will you not kindly write him an acknowledgment of the gift — as President of the University, sending it to me for forwarding with my personal letter of thanks? I solicited the gift.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Starr

Will you ask the Registrar to make this letter?
The Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago has been given, this week, a new collection of Egyptian Antiquities, recently excavated at Abydos and in the Fayum. The Museum receives a share of all the finds made by the Egypt Exploration Fund in its annual excavations in Egypt, and it is from these excavations that this newest accession comes. The collection consists of more than sixty objects, many of them from the earliest historical periods of Egyptian history, the first and second dynasties. There are jars, palettes and vases of slate, pottery and alabaster, granite statuettes, household utensils of the earliest times, papyri, graffiti, stelae, and fragments of inscription, together with vases, sandals, baskets, beads of ivory, and rings and amulets of gold and bronze from the Graeco-Roman period.

The Egyptian antiquities were found by Professor Flinders Petrie in his recent excavations about Abydos, famous since the dawn of Egypt's history as the burial-place of Osiris and other mythical kings. The Graeco-Roman objects were excavated by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt in various places in the Fayum. Altogether, these new additions will constitute a remarkably representative group of antiquities, covering as they do so wide a range of periods of Egyptian history. The collection is expected to arrive within two weeks.

9/15/1902.
Egypt Exploration Fund
37 Gt. Russell St.
London, W.C.
18. ix. 99

To The University Museum,

Chicago,

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that the President and Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have voted a donation of antiquities from the site of Diospolis Parva, Upper Egypt, to your Museum.

Jas. S. Cotten
(Hon. Secretary)
To The Director,
The Haskell Oriental Museum
The University of Chicago
Chicago

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the President and Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have voted a donation of antiquities from Abydos to your Museum.

A list of the objects will be found overleaf.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Jas. S. Cotton
(Hon. Secretary.)
From the Excavations at Abydos.
1899-1900.

Prehistoric - Beads, steatite & 70
green glass X
amethyst X 27
Shell bracelets £ 5.

1st Dynasty - 1 box of pottery & Kings' tombs, marked
with letters as on plan.
Lot. Inscription xiii. 2. in "Royal Tombs"
alabaster & Sealing.

Iberite. Inscription x. 2. ivory mat.
work, sealings.

W 2 arrow heads.

Iber. Inscription xiv. 9. 4 bits ivory
inlay, bit of box, sealing.

Agat - Inscription xvi. 1. 4 pieces
ivory inlay, piece of glass, bound
inscription.

Uberskeha. Inscription iii. 5. Sealing.

1 piece wood mat, piece ivory
cylinder case, 3 copper pins.

2a - Inscriptions xiii. 2. x 2. 4, 311.
8 ivory inlay, 2 copper pins,
8 model bases, sealing.

Stele No. 8. 25. 39. 46.

VI - xii Dynasty. Mirror and 2 alabaster bases.
Beads, carnelian & blue glass.

As.
2 jar-pâr scarabs heads. 1
Blue glazed heads. 1

XVIII Dynasty - Bronze bag of Hapeshnu, yoke nail
Glass beads 6.
Ushebi of Pepenamhu.

Tomb D. 14. clay boats.
Tomb D. 13.
Tomb D. 15.

4 flint arrowheads.

Later

Trial sculptures of heads
Canopic jar heads
39 ushabtis.
November 29, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

Mr. Hall informs me that the purchase of the Joseph Pennell lithographs of Greek Temples, made some years ago as a memorial to Mr. Tarbell, calls for about $100. of further pledges, and he suggests that eight friends of Mr. Tarbell’s might be willing to join with him and me in making up this small amount. The pictures, which have been hanging for sometime in the corridors of Classics, have been generally recognized as a happy memorial of Mr. Tarbell’s aesthetic interests and work among us. Would you be willing to contribute $10. to pay off what remains to provide this memorial?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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

EJG:S
My dear President Judson:

Mr. Stanley McCormick purchased and presented to the School of Education some years ago a collection of pottery. It probably comes from one of the Greek islands and Mr. Tarbell is very much interested in it. He says it is a valuable collection and asks that it be transferred to the Classics Building. I have canvassed the matter with all the people in this building who are at all interested in the collection and they are entirely willing to have the collection sent to the Classics Building if you authorize it. Perhaps you will wish to take up the matter with Mr. Stanley McCormick before making the transfer. In any case we shall be glad to proceed as you direct in the matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

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

CHJ-G
Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit herewith a report on the progress of the School of Education in the years 1915-1916. The report includes a detailed description of the activities and achievements of the School during the past year. It is my hope that you will find the report informative and useful in your consideration of the future of the School.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Vice President of Education

The University of Chicago

CH3-5
Chicago, March 6, 1915

Dear Mr. Judd:—

Your note of the 5th inst. is at hand. I would suggest that inasmuch as the collection was purchased for the School of Education the question of its transfer to the Classics Building might be taken up by yourself directly with Mr. Samuel McCormick. In any event if it is transferred it should be distinctly marked as belonging to the School of Education, and there should be every effort made to make it an object of study in the School. Incidentally, the opening of the new building will make possible, I suppose, a larger display of what objects of archaeology we have, and I should think that that collection as well as the collection in the Haskell Museum might be used for the purposes of the School.

Very truly yours.

M.P.J. — L.

Director C. H. Judd,
The University of Chicago.
Office, March 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Jaggie:

Your note of the 5th inst. is at hand.

I would suggest that the emphasis on the collection of books proposed for presentation to the University of Chicago be taken up in conjunction with Mr. James M. Cipriano. It is desirable that the collection be made up of books in science and engineering, and preferably in the field of mathematics and chemistry. I suggest that you make an effort to secure a good collection of books in these fields.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director of Libraries,

The University of Chicago
March 21st, 1907.

Mr. Henry W. Elliott,
17 Grace Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

My dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. The drawings to which you refer are undoubtedly of great interest. I do not understand just what you propose with regard to the transfer of these to the University and should be interested in your further suggestions.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Mercer State, 1907

Mr. Henry W. Elliott
In Grace Ave., Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 14th that I received, the Greene to which you refer, is unfortunately not of great interest. I go not understands that what you propose with regard to the transfer of these to the University and sports do interest in your further suggestions.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Judge
Dear Sir:

It was my fortune, thirty-four years ago, to be selected by the Smithsonian Institution, as a trained naturalist and artist, for the task of making a biological investigation and survey into the life and habitat of the fur-seal kinds of Alaska. I was sent up under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and the U.S. Treasury Department. I landed on the Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea, April, 1874, and remained there until the close of the season of 1874. During this period I made an elaborate and detailed examination into every phase past, present and prospective of that animal and highly organized marine life.

This work of mine was the first scientific life study ever made of the fur-seal; I embodied the results in a Monograph of the Seal Islands of Alaska, published in Vol. VIII, 10th Series, U.S. A., and in Bulletin No. 176, U.S. Fish Commission, 1882.

These records of my work of 1874-75, declare the fact that when I made them, there were not less than 4,700,000 fur-seals in existence on the Pribilof Islands during the season of 1874; they make it even more, they make it probable that there were not less than 5,000,000 of these animals in existence at that time.

The official records of 1876 as to the numbers of this kind of 1874, above cited, declare the startling fact that not to exceed 100,000 of these fur-seals were in existence at the close of that season.
This fearful elimination and extermination of that herd in the immediate future is due and will be due entirely to the greed and cruelty of human butchers, who licensed by improper regulations to kill it in the islands and in the sea, have brought this shameful end to pass.

During the progress of my work in 1872-74, on the Pribilof Islands, I made a series of water color life studies of this great fur seal herd of Alaska as it then existed on the several breeding and racing grounds selected by these animals for that purpose then, by them, on these islands aforesaid.

These drawings were made at that time, with utmost regard to precise nature, color, action, and surroundings of land and water; they were so made with the view of my being able at some time, to publish them; immediate publication at the time my monograph was issued (1882) was impossible for me, on account of the great cost; since then no opportunity has presented itself to me, by which they could be published, except by the expenditure of a very large sum.

The thought occurs to me now that if these drawings of that vast herd of amphitheatres of 1874 were placed in the library or the museum of such a great establishment as the University of Chicago, and possessed by it, they would constitute a unique, interesting and instructive exhibit for the students of the University — that they would be of real historical value — of great scientific educational value to the establishment;

I would like very much to submit them for your inspection and comment and if you will permit me, I will send them to you by express for such an examination.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry W. Elliott.
Mr. Elliott has written a book that will last and be as
worthy for years to come. (Brooklyn Daily Eagle)

One of the most satisfactory and complete works upon
Alaska which has yet appeared. (Boston Journal)

Mr. Elliott's new volume on Alaska (Alaska and the
Seal Islands) is a work deserving the closest attention.

People who believe that all books are for hunting animals
should read Mr. Elliott's treatise on this subject. The
books will assist in the wise and intelligent arrangements
written by one who has had the advantages of a
professional life in the country that he describes. (Baltimore
Evening Sun)

This magnificent volume is a permanent place in the
literature of the Far North. (New York World)

In the meantime Mr. Elliott's book is in most earnest
attempts to assist some one in procuring, and upon one point
meeting with some success. The book has much of interest
in the world, and the world is well worth while. (New York
World)

Mr. Elliott is a man of great ability, arises from
provincial observation and experience, and with a purpose to
large purposes. For the present, he is writing the history of
Alaska. The book is tolerably well written and methodically
arranged, and its criticism is from the pen of one who has had
the advantage of a professional life in the country that
he describes. (Baltimore Sun)

It is a lovely landscape with a lovely title (New York Tribune)

Although many books have been published in regard to
Alaska, none has been equal to this in power and scope.

Mr. Elliott has been indefatigable in his search for
knowledge and his knowledge of the land is unparalleled. He
has given us an elaborate account of the land, and there is
not one line that is not good. (New York Post)

Mr. Elliott is a man of great ability, arises from
provincial observation and experience, and with a purpose to
large purposes. For the present, he is writing the history of
Alaska. The book is tolerably well written and methodically
arranged, and its criticism is from the pen of one who has had
the advantage of a professional life in the country that
he describes. (Baltimore Sun)

As the author, a young man of evolutionary tendencies,
Mr. Elliott is naturally disposed to be a rather bit
broad-minded and big-hearted. (Boston Journal)

Mr. Elliott is a man of great ability, arises from
provincial observation and experience, and with a purpose to
large purposes. For the present, he is writing the history of
Alaska. The book is tolerably well written and methodically
arranged, and its criticism is from the pen of one who has had
the advantage of a professional life in the country that
he describes. (Baltimore Sun)
March 18, 1907.

President H. P. Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Judson;

I am returning herewith Mr. Elliott's interesting letter. I do not see how we could utilize his drawings at present, but if they were a gift and were suitably framed they might, as he suggests, be an attractive exhibit if placed in the Museum. At present I do not see where we could hang them to advantage, supposing them to require considerable space.

I do not think it would be desirable to purchase them, if that is what Mr. Elliott means to suggest.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Frank P. Elliot
President H. J. Jackson

The University of Chicago

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I am writing to express my deep appreciation of the excellent work of the Institute of Research.

I do not consider it necessary to emphasize the value of the Institute's work, but I am sure that none of its members are aware of the extent to which it has been appreciated in the academic world. It has been of great service to the educational community and I am most grateful for the opportunity to have been associated with it.

I do not think it necessary to emphasize the importance of the Institute's work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Collections

Anacinda Montana
Dear Mr. Hallahan

Mr. HathAWAY
University of Chicago

Dear Sir: Enclosed is a note from
Dr. Martin of Deer Lodge who has examined my
"curio" collection carefully. I did not make this
collection with the idea of selling it, but I have gone
beyond my means and must realize on it.

To anyone who takes an interest in the
spread of progress in the Orient this collection
will be of great educational value. The old Spanish
records are fascinating and their penmanship
superb, little did they think a few years ago that
such things would be unearthing their treasures of long
forgotten lore in old Cavite, still they might have fallen
into worse hands.

The specimens of the jewelers
handicraft show such skill and taste that our
American workmen say they could not duplicate for
less than forty per cent in excess of their prices.
that I ask for them. The pearls are products of the Sulu Archipelago, and much of the gold used is obtained from the province of Benguet.

Will you kindly return the catalogue if your folks do not wish to purchase the collection. The price is five thousand dollars. Other references can be given if desired.

I am very Respectfully yours

John Hallahan

Late Capt. C.M. 1st Montana Infantry U.S.A.
William R. Harper
Principal Chicago University

March 2nd, 1897

Salado, Bell Co, Texas.

Dear Sir,

Are you at all interested in relics or curiosities? I have two relics of Napoleon Bonaparte and an African fetish image which I am anxious to sell and which you may possibly feel disposed to purchase.

The relics of Napoleon consist of a pair of silver plated lamp stands and a small 16 day clock, which were used by Napoleon and his suite at Longwood House, while he was in captivity upon the Island of St. Helena.

The lamp stands formed part of the furniture belonging to the Longwood House, which previous to Dec 1815, when Napoleon and his suite began to occupy it, was the residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the Island. But which has since become famous in history as the place where the mighty warrior uttered his last words, "Rête d'Armée."

After Napoleon's death, and before Longwood and the Tomb Site were conveyed by Queen Victoria to Napoleon the IIIrd, these lamp stands, as well as other things, were sold by public auction and came into the possession of my wife's parents, who lived and died upon that Island. They are elegant in design, have been...
well preserved and when polished up look nearly as bright as if new. The oil bowls, which screw into the lamp stands, are not complete and have not been so well preserved. In places the silver is worn off. They could however at small cost be re-plated, have burners attached to them and be used for burning coal oil. Or the lamp stands could be used as candlesticks without the oil bowls.

The clock was one of the numerous articles brought with Napoleon and his suite to the Island in Oct 1815. When the Chief Officer in charge of the Napoleonic property was recalled to France in 1868 I bought it at Longwood at the public sale of Col De Bourgemont. It was made in Paris in 1671. The pendulum swings upon a piece of thread. It is still in running order and has not needed any repairs since it came into my possession.

The fetish image or family idol represents a colored woman in a sitting posture, holding a boat paddle in one hand. It is rudely carved out of red African ebony, measures about 23 inches in height and weighs 10 lbs. It belonged to Operabi Ammina, the Chief of an African tribe located in a town called Abak, 250 miles up the river Niger, and containing a population of 8000 people. He had fired into a steam launch belonging to the "National African Co" of Liverpool, England, had killed one Englishman and held another as a prisoner. In the
Niger Expedition of October 29th, 1883, a small squadron of H. M. War ships, consisting of the "Electra," "Starling," and fleet under Command of Capt. A. F. Brooke, with 112 men from H. M. S. Opal, stormed the town, and after its destruction this image was taken from the chief's house by a young officer of the "Opal," whom I had baptized upon the Island of St. Helena, and upon his next visit to the Island he presented it to me.

Should you feel disposed to purchase these articles I will take the small amount of $400 for them.

I may here state that for 17 years I labored as a Missionary Pastor on the Island of St. Helena. I first went out there from E.H. Spurgeon's College in 1865. I have been in Texas 11 years and 8 of these have been serving the Salado and other adjacent churches, but I am at present without remunerative pastoral work which is my reason for wishing to dispose of the above mentioned articles.

If you are not personally interested and could among you large & influential acquaintance secure me a purchaser for these relics & I shall esteem it a very great favor.

Soliciting the favor of a reply

Sincerely,

Yours very respectfully,

W. J. Cothele.
Dates of some of the facts in connexion with the exile of Napoleon I to the Island of St Helena

Sunday June 18th 1815

At Waterloo was fought one of the most obstinate and decisive battles of all history.

After the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon having surrendered himself to the Government of Great Britain and the Island of St Helena selected as a suitable place for effectually securing his person, the squadron appointed to guard him, the 4th, was placed under command of Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

Sunday Oct 15th 1815

H.M.S. Northumberland anchored in James town harbor bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and having on board Napoleon Bonaparte and certain state prisoners, viz. Marshal and Countess Bertrand, Count and Countess Monbelon, General Gourgund, Count Las Cases and son and eight servants, who all landed the following day Oct 16th upon the Island.

Napoleon and his suite moved into Longwood House which had previously been occupied by the Lieutenant Governor of the Island. His first temporary residence upon the Island was at the “Briars” a picturesque pavillon nestled among the mountains ½ miles distant from James town and at the present time the residence of Hon. Geo Moss.

Feb 26th 1815

Napoleon’s Maitre de’hotel Sypriani, a faithful servant who had followed all the vicissitudes of his fortune from the time he was a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1794, died at Longwood.
Greatly appreciated. I think it's far more effective and better

...
May 5th 1821

Napoleon Bonaparte died at Longwood House aged 52 years. On the 7th the body of the deceased Emperor lay in state in full Military Costume. On the 8th all the Garrison, the Governor, Admiral with their staff, the Foreign Commissioners, a great number of Naval Officers and half the population of the Island attended the funeral. His body was interred at the head of Sable Valley about a mile distant from Longwood, and near a living spring of cold clear water which had been a favorite resort of the Emperor, the spring furnishing him his favorite drinking water in his captivity. The spot is now called "Napoleon's Vale."

Oct 8th 1840

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville and suite in the Frigate La Belle Poule accompanied by the Favorite Corvette arrived from France in James town Harbor for the purpose of conveying the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte to that country.

On Oct 15th

The exhumation took place and on the same day the remains were deposited with funeral honors on board the Frigate which on Oct 18th sailed for her destination.

May 7th 1858

The lands in the Island forming the site of Napoleon's Tomb and also the land forming the site of the tenement of Longwood and its appurtenances were by order of Queen Victoria in Council vested in Napoleon III, then Emperor of the French and his heirs forever. The Tomb site contains 33 acres and 14 poles. The Longwood House site contains an area of 2 acres, 2 roods 418 poles.
July 12th, 1880

The Empress Eugénie, widow of the late Emperor Napoleon III, visited Longwood and the Tomb. She was at that time on her return voyage, after visiting the grave of her son who had been killed in the Zulu war.
The Compress Grammar Section of the Late Emperor

He welcomed the ILQ visitors from overseas and his family

Life was at first tense yet later became more relaxed

Visitied the home of his son who had been killed

In the future even
THE FLOWER SHOW.

LOAN EXHIBITION AND TRADE DISPLAY A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Orchestral Season Opening.

'Symphony of the Winds.' Mixed Pictures of Our Exhibition and Mr. Alvah's.
CHICAGO September 3rd, 1901.

Mr. Sarmiel P. Verner,

Retreat, (via Westminster) South Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I have read with much interest your letter of August twenty-seventh. I think that if your ethnological material is valuable, as I suppose it must be, we could arrange to have you do work at the University in return for such material, in so far as the tuition fees are concerned. It would not be possible for the University to arrange for your other expenses. Can you not in some way secure the money needed for your other expenses? We should like to be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Smith, with respect to your request for an interview with Mr. Westman, permit me to say:

I have your letter of February 3rd and have been in receipt of your second letter of the 7th. I am writing to let you know that I have been unable to come to the University to discuss the matter in person. I have not been able to make arrangements for an interview with you.

I would be grateful if you could come here to discuss the matter in person, or if you could come to the University.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
University of South Carolina, and originally meant to engage in a legal and political career. But he finally chose to cast his labors upon a wider sphere, and went to Africa in 1885. Besides his work of religion and philanthropy, he conducted various other lines of work and research.

He founded two new stations in the interior of Africa—one of which was 1,200 miles from the coast—besides making explorations looking to the establishment of a third. He engaged largely in efforts at the suppression of the internal slave trade, and obtained the cordial promise of extensive cooperation of the authorities of the Belgian government, at Brussels. He made some interesting explorations, mapping new territory, discovering eight new lakes, which were described in the organ of the government, Belgaic Calenda.

One of these lakes he named after Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who had signally assisted him in his diplomatic labors. Rev. Mr. Verner also received much practical help from Senator Tillman, who had known him well before his departure, and had encouraged him to enter political life in his state.

His Various Studies.

Mr. Verner's ethnological collection at the Smithsonian Institution is one of the largest and most carefully chosen ever brought to America from Africa. It includes a blacksmith shop, a weaver's loom, many fine battleaxes, and spears in iron and copper, made by the natives from the ores; many kinds of fine cloths, tools, and weapons. Many skins and insects are among the collection,
The work of notation and punctuation, the correction of errors, and the correction of errors, are all aspects of my profession. As a legal secretary, I have the opportunity to engage in a rewarding career. My duties involve the preparation of written materials, such as legal briefs, contracts, and correspondence. I enjoy the intellectual challenge of analyzing complex legal issues and ensuring accuracy in my work.

The work of notation and punctuation, the correction of errors, and the correction of errors, are all aspects of my profession. As a legal secretary, I have the opportunity to engage in a rewarding career. My duties involve the preparation of written materials, such as legal briefs, contracts, and correspondence. I enjoy the intellectual challenge of analyzing complex legal issues and ensuring accuracy in my work.

To some, the process may seem tedious, but to me, it is rewarding. The satisfaction of completing a task with precision and attention to detail is unparalleled. It is a challenge that I embrace wholeheartedly, knowing that my efforts contribute to the success of our clients.

In essence, my role involves much more than just typing and proofreading. It is about understanding the nuances of the legal system and being able to convey complex information in a clear and concise manner.

The nature of the profession is demanding, but it is also incredibly fulfilling. I have the opportunity to work with some of the most brilliant minds in the legal field, and I am constantly learning and growing as a result.

In conclusion, my role as a legal secretary is not just a job—it is a means of contributing to the legal community and ensuring that justice is served. I am proud to be a part of this important profession.
as well as a considerable geological and mineralogical collection. His geological discoveries were the first made in a large and previously unknown country.

His relations with and studies of the pigmy races is one of the most interesting phases of his life. He lived near a town of these remarkable little dwarfs for two years, and his investigations excited comment in scientific circles in Europe. Rev. Mr. Verner believes also in the commercial development of the country, and contributed a lengthy article recently on "The Cape to Cairo Railway." His specimens of rubber, ivory and other native produce, are full and varied, and his statements of the natural wealth of the country are a revelation.

A steamer is being built for the use of the coast, and it will have free access to a valley larger and better watered than that of the Mississippi. He also has a number of photographs affording vivid glimpses into these remote scenes. The reduction of the language of the Baluba tribe, of over 2,000,000 people, to writing, and the production of one book in their tongue, also engaged his attention.

Besides his addresses and lectures to large audiences that he has never failed to hold in rapt attention, Rev. Mr. Verner has done considerable writing for the press.

Africa's great Future.

He has written some original folk-lore stories, showing that "Uncle Remus" has his psychological basis in his ancestral history, besides various other descriptive articles. He believes
as well as comprehensive geological and geophysical collection.

The geological observations made the first steps in a large and pro-

Agnostic unknown companion.

As the tale of any nation of the earth is
one of the most interesting present to the eye. He found many
a form of these remarkable little grains for two reasons, one and the

interpretation extends to our contents in animalistic affections in nature

Now it comes to pass that in the commercial development of the

community, and community efforts to strike a balance, there has been

A moment to pause, and the rapidity of the development

will have to some of a matter of fact and a matter of fancy.

He who has a name of importance at the top of the staircase
stripping away elasticity into those remote seasons. The connection
of the linings of the horses, to one, 8,000,000 people, to

writing, and the promotion of one book in spirit's range. Also in

easy the attention.

So soon the necessity and learning to take advantage

Above in plain language

He has written some attempt for the sciences.

first name he can and the botanical perm in the newspaper

Interact, pleasure,INTERACT, GENERATION, ATTENTION.
in the future of the Dark Continent, having called it "God's Res-
ervation." He says that Africa is to be the seat of the greatest
Anglo-Saxon empire, with the blacks as manual laborers, and that
the very undeveloped character of the continent presents its great-
est opportunity. Rev. Mr. Verner considers Cecil Rhodes as the
great man of Africa, and, with all his faults, the coming great
man of the British Empire.

One of the most interesting phases of his studies is
the connection between the American negro and the aboriginal Af-
can. He considers the natives of the elevated plateau region
superior to the average American negro. He says there are many
ethnomedical points of difference, many of the Africans being light
colored, with aquiline features and good looking. He says he had
heard so much speculation upon the question of the possibilities
of the negro that he brought two of simon-pure breed and undoubted
savage antecedents, to see what could be made out of them.

They are now in Alabama, and have already learned to
read and write and speak English in a few months time.

Rev. Mr. Verner means to return to the scene of his
labors, and is earnestly at work to place his cause on a large and
education, in self-supporting colonies, in commercial development,
and in religious instruction, and he hopes to see all these ends
realized in the work to which he has devoted himself.
In the future of the development of the country and the world, the need for a free and democratic society is crucial.

The question of the future of the country is of great importance to us. We have to ensure that the system of democracy and the rule of law are maintained.

We must also ensure that the country remains peaceful and stable. The role of the government is crucial in this regard.

The economic development of the country is also of great importance. We need to ensure that the economy remains healthy and sustainable.

We must also ensure that our culture and traditions are preserved and protected. The role of the government in this regard is crucial.

The protection of the environment is also important. We need to ensure that the natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.

In conclusion, we need to ensure that the country remains strong, healthy, and prosperous. We need to work together to achieve this goal.
From the Baltimore American of October 1st.

Rev. Samuel Phillips Verner, who has been a missionary in Central Africa for the past four years, under the auspices of the Mission Board of the Southern Presbyterian Church, is now in Baltimore, and he will preach this morning at the Southern Presbyterian Church, Mount Washington. A representative of The American called yesterday at the residence of Rev. Joseph A. Vance, pastor of the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Rev. Mr. Verner is being entertained, and had a talk with the returned missionary on Central Africa and his missionary labors.

Rev. Mr. Verner's history is an interesting one. A son of a South Carolina slave-owner redeeming slaves in Central is a rather unique thing, illustrative of a striking revolution in thought and action in the history of human affairs. A Carolinian vainly seeking for a lodging place for two black-pure Africans, fresh from the country of the terrible Batelec cannibals, in New York City, to find that the love for the negro race in the great metropolis of the North could not secure for the two negro boys a resting place is still more unique. The experiences, adventures and labors of Rev. Mr. Verner form a tale of absorbing interest, and border on the romantic.

Sprang from a Planter Family.

Rev. Mr. Verner is of a planter family of South Carolina, on the paternal side Revolutionary soldiers and farmers; on the maternal, scholars and divines. His father has been comptroller general of the state, and is a lawyer practising in Columbia. His maternal grandfather was a lawyer and farmer in South Carolina. He graduated with the
From the Methodist Ministry at College, Ic.

Rev. Samuel Phillips, your letter has been a source of great interest. It is evident from your letter that you have been affected by the events unfolding in the nation. I hope you can provide further details about the situation you describe.

The Methodist Church has been deeply involved in the events of the past few years. We have been called to respond to the challenges facing our society. As you have noted, there is a need for us to be proactive and to work towards a more just and equitable society.

I am grateful for your insights and your commitment to our mission. Let us continue to work together to bring about positive change in our world.
My dear Mrs. Eaton:

I received your letter of March twenty-fourth and with it the accompanying list of coins. I am perfectly free to say to you that we should like very much indeed to have the collection and to preserve it in our Museum under Professor Eaton's name. I am sure that it would do a great deal of good. I have submitted the list to several experts. I do not think that you can secure so large a sum as $1100, and even if the collection were estimated at that price, we should not be able to find that sum of money here for it. On the other hand, I think that if you were willing to dispose of the collection for $500, or perhaps for $700, I might be able to find the money for it.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. R. Eaton,

C/o Hardin College, Mexico, Mo.
Rm. 9, R. E. Reza

C/o Hafiz College, Mexico, Mo.

My dear Mr. Reza,

I received your letter of March twenty-fourth and with the accompanying letter of course, I am particularly glad to see to you that we should like very much indeed to have the collection and to presume it in our Museum under Preservation. I know I am sure that it would be a great help to you. I have understood the fact to narrow it and not think that you can examine to take as large as $1,100 and experience. I do not think that you can examine to take as large as $1,100 and even if the collection were estimated at five or six, we should not be able to think that you were willing to give the collection for $2,000 or perhaps for $1,000. I might be able to find the money for it.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Prez. Mr. A. Harper
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Dr. Harper,

Will you pardon me for again bringing to your notice the Collection of Coins you so much admired, when in Liberty, Mo. The collection had been made by Prof. J. B. Calvin of the Joelwell College and first traced Courage from the beginning until the present day and also included all the coins
mentioned in the Bible. My husband was very proud of the
coins and then wished to sell
them before taking the trip from
which he never returned.
You may possibly remember
for thought them cheap at $1200.
But he did not sell and crossed
the benefit of his children. I
will take $1100 for them and
be glad to think of them in
the university, where so many
gay they should be. We, of course
is not able to buy them and I
would not have to appeal to
you. Very truly,
(Mrs.) of E. Bolton
Henderson College, Henderson, Mo.
Gold Dario
Two specimens of the Siglos.
Royal Shekel of the Jewish Temple.
" " (Simon Macebees)
1/2 " "
Didrachm of Corinth
The Stater
The Didrachm of Alexander
The Roman Penny
The Two Farthing Piece
The Farthing of Tiberius Caesar
The 1/2 Farthing, two pieces (Agrippa & Archelaus)
Two Quadrans
Three Quadrans
Three genuine Lites of Alex.
A modern Greek Lepton
Aegina, earliest coin, 869 B.C. * Second Period.
Two Deni and Drachm.
D's Chio's
(2) 12 (large) & 2.50 (small)
Lycia.
(2)
Obolus
Crotos
Sybaris
Wheat
(Ob)
(1/2 Ob.
(1/4 Ob.
Minerva (Athena)
Macedon
Phillip (gold)
Alexander
(2) Bronze
Ptolemy Soles
Lysimachius (Thraco)
* (Bronze)
Seleucus
*
Cassander (2)
Antigonus (hole)
Achaean
Demetrius II.
Carthage
Cyrene
Rhodes
Bronze coin of Rhodes
Coin of the Second City of Illium
Drachm of Arsaces
Bronze coin of Prusias
* * Chios
Cabinet of Coins: Collection of 9. R. Estate

Cylinder Beads

The Development of the Cylinder

Roman Beads of the Seventh Temple

(Stone Beads)

I S

Diadems of Carnelian

The Stelae

The Diadems of Alexander

The Roman Bead

The Two Parting Piece

The Trimming of Tidrines Casket

The Two Parting, Two Beads (Arthrite & Ammonite)

The Two Beads

Three Oudjatas

Three Earring Mites of Alexa

A modern Greek relief

Ancient Egyptian, ca. 5th B.C.

Scarcely patent

The Case and Diagram

D's Coin's

(8) 75 (Ist) of 50 (2nd & 3rd)

(8) 75 (Ist) of 50 (2nd & 3rd)

(8) Open

Coins

Cameo

Fragments

West

(8)

5 S of

(8)

5 S of

Middle Ages

Manchester

Phillip (King)

Alexander

(8) Bronze

Plotted 1025

Ivory

Bracelet (Brace)

Seventeen

Cistern (S)

Allegorical Horse

Amanon

Solomon's Temple

Cameo

Pharaoh

Printed copy of Ptolemaic

Coin of the Second City of I_thumb

Dollar of Atreus

Dollar of Ptolemaic

Printed copy of Ptolemaic

Coins
A Cistophore of Pergamum
Bronze coin of Antiochus I
Coin of Ancient Persia
Denarius of the Roman Republic
Showing obverse side of 57
Quinarius of the Roman Republic
Sestertius

Roman Victoriatus

Bigatus
Quadrigatus
Aureus (gold)

Denarius of Julius Caesar
Bronze Sestertius of Julius Caesar
Denarius of Augustus Caesar
Dupondius of Tiberius Caesar
Caligula

Bronze Sestertius of Claudius Caesar
Dupondius of Nero
Assarion

Dupondius of Galba
Denarius of Otho

Vitellius
Vespasian

Quinarius
Sestertius of Vespasian (bronze)
Denarius of Titus
Dupondius of Domitian
Sestertius of Nerva (bronze)
Dupondius of Trajan
Sestertius of Hadrian (bronze)
Antonius Pius
Assarion
Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (bronze)
The As Liberalis
The Semis
The Triens
The Quadrans
The Sextans
The Uncia
The As
The Semis (reduced)
Sextans
Quadrans
Unica
Triens
Sextans (very much reduced)
Semi-Unica (reduced)
To 108 Cities of the Seven Churches
Sacred Money of Antioch
Coin issued by Constantine
Coin of Constantinople
Ptolemy I

Ptolemy III
Sestertius of Nero (bronze)
Lo logra Crítica y lo gana Chulipea

C. Murcia

Lina Pantoja

Acabamiento

Suficie

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My dear President Harper:

I return herewith the letter regarding Prof. Eaton's coin collection. We certainly should have such a collection containing every coin mentioned in the Bible, but I am not able to state from the catalogue submitted whether it is worth $1100 as asked.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

James H. Breasted
Director.
My dear President Harper:

I return herewith the letter referred to:

"Nel. wolston's coin collection. We certainly would have a collection consisting every coin mentioned in the list. I am not able to make from the catalogue submitted, as I have not a single copy of the book."

Yours truly,

Director.
DIRECTOR:
Gwynn Garnett, Esq.
W. O. Keith
John Biermann
Charles W. McRuer
Frank H. Sellers
G. F. Kemper
Geo. M. Bossue
Samuel B. Chase
John G. Shortall
A. H. Sellers

COUNSELS:
W. C. Goudy
John P. Wilson
A. W. Green
A. M. Pence

DIRECT REPLY TO GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

George C. Walker, Esq.,
Windsor Hotel, New York.

My dear George:

When in Pasadena, California, last Winter my brother-in-law Mr. Frank G. Logan of the Chicago Board of Trade (you undoubtedly know of him), told me he would like to purchase something to exhibit in the World's Fair that he could afterwards give to some appropriate Chicago Institution. I took him at once to see Mr. Rust's Archeological collection in Pasadena; which collection, on my advice and that of Mr. Medill, Frank bought for $6,200. This is the best collection in one respect, that I know of, and that is in the Moundbuilders' work, the specimens being the most perfect ones I have ever seen, and more perfect than those in the Smithsonian. Frank is anxious, as also am I, to get Mr. Rust a position under Mr. Peabody in his Department of the World's Fair, I, because I think a good deal of Mr. Rust from long acquaintance and admiration of the man as a well posted and sensible Archeologist, and because it would help him, and because I know he would be so proud of a position in Mr. Peabody's department. Frank wants to help Mr. Rust, and besides he thinks Mr. Rust would find more or less time to exhibit his, Frank's, exhibit and lend
Dear George:

When in Denver, Colorado, last winter my
proposer-in-law, Mr. Frank G. Oakey, of the Chicago Board of Trade
proposed to me to sell the latter part of the
some of its properties to me, for which I am willing to purchase
something to exhibit in the world's Fair that will be
some of the most interesting.

I took this opportunity to write to you
Mr. Frank G. Oakey, the archaeologist, who
in the course of your travels and your work of
the Smithsonian, I am to excuse me, I am to say
Mr. Proctor, and Mr. Peabody in the Department of the World's
Exposition, and I am to scramble in as long as I can to get
Mr. Proctor, and I am to make a good case of Mr. Proctor's
from your

And because I think a good case of Mr. Proctor's and because I know

Please write to Mr. Proctor in a hurry, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Proctor's
Word to be good of a position in Mr. Peabody's Department.

Please write to Mr. Proctor's and please be patient with Mr. Proctor.

I am more than I am to exhibit that Proctor's and I beg
increased value and interest to the collection by his personal knowledge that cannot be fully catalogued. I told Frank that you were, in my opinion, the best man to help us with Mr. Peabody. And the other day I told Frank that if he would give his collection to your Museum at the University, after the World’s Fair, you would get Mr. Rust the position desired. He agreed to the proposition.

I have been working very hard, and wife and I are going to take a short trip over the pond, returning in time for the Spring business. Will sail on the Teutonic Wednesday, December 23rd, and will be in New York, either Monday or Tuesday, the 26th or 27th inst., the former if possible, and will come to your Hotel (Windsor). Think this matter over, and when I come, will give you more detailed information. Should, however, I fail to connect, please write to Frank G. Logan, Board of Trade Building, tho’ I shall be disappointed if I don’t see you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Mr. Rust’s address is N. H. Rust
Pasadena Cal. & Mr. Peabody Knox
interest in any interest to the collection by a personal
knowledge that cannot be fully explained. I have been able to
and the only way I can think of is to send the collection
to your museum of the university, after the money is paid.
I want you to remember that it is owned by the collection.

John

I have been very busy and I am going to take a trip to see the
pen of the Teton Writer, December 26th, and

Winston. Think of it. Perhaps I will write you
more about the collection. It is very interesting.

Please write to Frank. I have not heard from you
for a long time.

Your very truly,

Sincerely,
June 18, 1920

My dear Mr. Lowenstein:

President Judson wishes me to say that the collection of coins to which you referred in your telephone message yesterday was presented to the Board of Trustees, was accepted, and formal acknowledgment was to be sent by the President, which he wrote with his own hand, addressing it to you. He will see that a duplicate is sent.

Meanwhile the collection is held subject, as the President understands it, to the completion of Dr. Seidenadel's work. As soon as that is completed matters will be taken care of.Ultimately it will be placed in the Harper Memorial Library in a safe place.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Private Secretary.

Mr. Sidney Lowenstein,
3975 Ellis Ave., Chicago.
October 8, 1912.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I enclose herewith a letter just received from Dr. Iyenaga. In explanation of this, permit me to say, that when Dr. Iyenaga was passing through Chicago 2 weeks ago he told me that he was bringing with him a considerable number of "slides" which he wished to use in his lectures and which he likewise desired to present to the University. Inasmuch as he contemplated presenting them to the University he did not desire to pay the importation tax which would otherwise have been required. As a result of our conference it was suggested that he would make the presentation to the University at the present time, reserving the privilege of using the slides for his public lectures. I told him I would present the matter to the President or to another official necessary and report to him whether, under the circumstances, the University would accept the gift. I have no doubt this is an excellent collection of slides which would be of material value to the History and Political Dept. of the University.

Will you please call the matter to the attention of the President and let me hear from you?

Yours very truly,

Examiner
October 8, 1979

To: [Name]

From: [Name]

Dear [Name],

I have received a letter from [Name] regarding the appointment of a new dean. In anticipation of this, I am pleased to announce that I am writing to inform you of the present situation.

The current dean has been a long-time member of the University and has made significant contributions to the institution. We are hopeful that the new dean will continue the tradition of excellence and dedication to the University.

I am confident that the new dean will bring fresh perspectives and innovative ideas to the University. We look forward to working closely with the new dean to ensure a smooth transition.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I am available to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
Chicago, October 15, 1912

Dear Mr. Payne:

Your note to Mr. Robertson enclosing communication from Dr. Iyengar has been received. The matter has been arranged as he requested. The gift has been accepted by the Board of Trustees, the understanding being that he can use the slides for his lectures.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Walter Payne,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, October 12, 1912

Dear Mr. Province:

Your note of Mr. Hornbeck outlining the communication from the Board of Trustees on the matter of pension annuity as representative of the University Board of Trustees, etc., that you may know the salaries for the faculty.

Very truly yours,

H. C. L.

Mr. Walter Payne,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, May 27, 1910.

Messrs. Rosenthal & Hamill,
134 Monroe Street, Chicago,

Gentlemen:—

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, held May 17th, your communication of May 14th announcing the transferring of the bequest of Mrs. Mannheimer to the University, was read. It was voted that the coin collection referred to be accepted, and I was instructed to communicate the thanks of the Trustees to the executors—Mr. Bernhard Rosenberg and Mr. Sidney Loewenstein. I desire to convey this expression of the gratitude of the Trustees to the executors through you. It is a great satisfaction to the University to receive the collection which we value highly.

In accordance with your request to the University, I am enclosing to you the receipts bearing the stamp of the University seal.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. W. Goodspeed,
Secretary.

Encl.
COPY

May 5th, 1910

MEMORIAL, Honorable A. B. Circass
IN MEMORIAL, Honorable C.

Gentlemen:

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, May 1st, 1910, your

committee of May 1st announced the completion of the

repeal of the May 1st Muniments of the University, to which

constituency and to its interest to continue the

organization of the Trustees of the University. I be

come to convey this

my Mr. Bishop, Treasurer. I am directed by the

executive of the Trustees of the University to the

principal, you. If a great satisfaction to the University

to receive the collection which we value highly.

In so far as with your request to the University I

am advised to con the request for the amount of the

University coat.

Yours very truly,

Alfred T. M. Goodspeed
Secretary.
Chicago, May 14, 1910.

University of Chicago,
57th & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Augusta Manheimer, the widow of Dr. Michael
Manheimer and daughter of Jacob Rosenberg, died in this
city on June 5, 1909. The eighth section of her last
will and testament, which was admitted to probate and
record in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois,
on October 1, 1909, reads as follows:

"The coin collection belonging to my late
beloved husband, Michael Manheimer, as well as
any additions to the same, I direct my executors
to give to some public or educational institution
or to some museum, in the name of my beloved hus-
band and myself."

Mr. Bernhard Rosenberg and Mr. Sidney Loewen-
stein, the executors of Mrs. Manheimer's will, believ-
ing that the University of Chicago is the most appropri-
ate institution to which the coin collection left by the
testatrix might be given, have pursuant to the powers
vested in them by the will, selected you as the educa-
tional institution to whom to transfer said bequest.

We ask you to be good enough to sign and ex-
cute the enclosed duplicate receipts, attaching the
corporate seal of the University of Chicago and to re-
turn both the original and the duplicate to us. In
accordance with the desire of the testatrix, this gift
is made in the name of both Michael Mannheimer and
Augusta Mannheimer.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Rosenthal & Hamill.
The copy collection pertaining to my case:

The court collection pertaining to my case:

We may have to go again to said county to view and see the same duplicate documentation, attaching the same.
June 20, 1910.

Mr. T. W. Goodspeed,
Secretary of Board of Trustees of
University of Chicago,
57th St. & Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I am advised that you made inquiry today about the receipt of the coin Collection lately belonging to Michael Mannheimer, given to you by the executors of the estate of his widow, the late Augusta Mannheimer.

The executors were advised of your letter and were pleased with your acknowledgement, but Mr. Loewenstein, when he wrote to you, had evidently forgotten about this.

Very truly yours,

LR-P

(Signed) Lessing Rosenthal.
June 20, 1910

Mr. W. Goodspeed
Secretary of Board of Trustees
University of Chicago
1156 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I am delighted that you are embarked

soon your report to the corn collection field season

the necessary equipment. I am an to you of the execution of

the work of the maize the Iowa University Station.

The execution was handled of your letter and

were pleased with your cooperation and the Iowa Staion.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) James Roosevelt

[Handwritten text]