undertaken in collaboration with Professor Morley. (Nov. ’87.)
The result amply confirmed the result given by the original experiments.

In an address given before the Physical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science 1888 attention was called to the application of the Interferometer. Among these were mentioned:

1) The connecting of the arbitrary yard or meter with the unalterable length of a light wave.
2) Standard of mass based on the same unity.
3) The testing of optical surfaces.
4) Measurements of elastic constants.
5) Effect of temperature, pressure of electrical and magnetic conditions on optical properties.
6) Measurements of indices of refraction of solids and liquids.
7) Determination of the wave length of standard spectral lines - both relative and absolute.
8) Investigation of the ultimate analysis of spectral "lines", and the effect of temperature and density of the sources on the composition of the radiations as shown by the symmetrical or unsymmetrical broadening and consequent shifting of their mean position. It was also stated 1st, that the chief factor in the broadening of the spectral lines is the increase of density; 2nd, that the broadening in all the cases examined is unsymmetrical - causing a displacement towards the red;
The results briefly confirm the recent finding on the origin of

experiments.

In an address given before the Physical Section of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1936,back to

were called to the attention of the Interntionists. Among these

we mentioned:

The connection of the expiratory phase of respi-

with the inspiratory length of a single

2) Gradation of time based on the same unity.

3) The testing of the tissue indicators.

4) Measurements of elastic constants.

5) Effect of temperature, pressure of effector.

6) Measurements of indices of reflection of surface

7) Influence.

8) Determination of the wave length of sound.

8) Specific lines - such as line and absorption.

Investigation of the influence on the absorption of specific

these, and the effect on temperature and generality

of the substance on the coefficient of the reflection

as shown by the absorbancy as well as the

proportional and constant portion of the mean

pressure. We were able to distinguish for the first

time the effect of pressure on the transition phase to

the increase of energy, and with the corresponding

to the cases examined in this connection - generally

a temperament, toward the last
and the bearing of these conclusions in the relations to the motion of the heavenly bodies, and their physical condition, was duly emphasized.

9) The investigation of the theory has proposed, that the luminosity of gases is not an effect of temperature but is due to sudden release of tension in the surrounding ether.

---

The scheme for comparing the standard meter with the length of a light-wave was proposed to Professor Morley in 1889 and its feasibility was established by our joint experiments.

---

In 1890 the collaboration with Professor Morley was terminated by a call to the Chair of Physics in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, where the succeeding three years were spent in the study of applications of interference methods to Astronomical and to Spectroscopic measurements. The former resulted in a device by means of which the diameter of Jupiter's Satellites was measured at Lick Observatory.

The latter investigation showed that of the many radiations examined nearly all were more or less complex. Among the more simple, one was found which promised to fulfill the conditions necessary for a standard of length - namely the red radiation from cadmium vapor made luminous by the electric discharge.
and the peasant of those conditions to the relation
of the motion of the peasants' bodies, and their physical
conditions, was only imperative.

The transaction of the French and the English, and the
imperative of cease to not an effect of compensation
but to give a sudden release of tension in the

environment's effect.

The scope for comparing the standard meter with the
length of a light were new problems to Professor Mott in 1880.

In 1880, the collaboration with Professor Mott was
initiated through a call to the Chair of Physics in Clark University.

Materials, measurements were the subjects of those being
directed to the study of application of resonance methods to
the far field and to spectroscopic measurements. The former
resulted in a device by means of which the attenuator of the
satellites was measured at low frequencies.

The latter investigation showed that at the earth
satellite examining devices will make more of these complex
models.

The more difficult ones was found with ordinary to fullfill the
conditions necessary for a standard of model - nearly the real
satellite from certain aspect make manifest of the effective
acceleration.
On communicating this result to Dr. B. A. Gould - then a member of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, the Committee extended an invitation to carry out the investigation at the International Bureau at Seivers; and the necessary apparatus was made and given a preliminary test at Clark University.

During this work in 1892 a call was received to the Chair of Physics at the University of Chicago - with a preliminary leave of absence, which enabled me to undertake the series of determinations of the number of light-waves in the standard meter. The investigation was brought to a successful termination in 1893.

It may be of interest to add that a recent investigation by Benoit Fabry and Perot gave the same results within one part in ten million. From this time to the present my efforts have been chiefly devoted to the further analysis of spectral radiations and the effects thereon of temperature, pressure, and of magnetism; and in the invention and construction of apparatus designed with a view to increasing the power and efficiency of spectroscopic appliances.

Among these may be mentioned the echelon, which has a resolving power ten times as great as the largest diffraction grating up to this time; and a ruling engine designed to cover a ruled area of 35cm. x 17cm., and which has already ruled a grating 22cm. x 11cm. whose resolving power is 220,000.
On communicating this report to Dr. H. A. Gough
then a member of the International Committee of Water and
Waste, the Committee resolved to invite him to give a
presentation at the International Congress of Engineers and
the necessary apparatus was made and given a preliminary test
at Clark University.

During this work in 1935 a call was received to the
Chair of Physics at the University of Chicago, with a preliminary
lecture on the subject, which enabled me to undertake the series of
investigations and experiments in the field of thermal physics which
were published later in the Proceedings of the American Physical
Society.

It may be of interest to note that a recent investigation
of westerly winds and pressure by the same methods with a
period of ten years from this time to the present by others have been
specifically devoted to the further study of certain phenomena and
the effects of pressure on temperature, temperature, and on
mechanical and electrical phenomena. In the investigation my contribution was limited to a view of the theoretical and experimental
results and the conclusions which have been arrived at.

Among those may be mentioned the exception, which was
responsible for some of the phenomena which interested.

Experimental power can achieve great as the laboratory allusion
with a view to practical application, the power and applicability of
appropriate equipment.
C. S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.
June 9th, 1869.

SIR:

In obedience to your order the Medical Board has carefully examined Albert V. Nicholson of POLARIA, a candidate for admission into the Navy as a Midshipman, and respectfully report that he is, in our opinion, "free from deformity and disease and imperfections of the senses," and otherwise physically qualified, according to the "Regulations which govern the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy."

Very respectfully,
for the Medical Board,

M. C. Frinken
President

To: N. A. Rhoads, S. B. Porter
Superintendent of the Naval Academy.
18 June, 1869, Navy Department,

Capt. S. S. Brown
Ambrose M. P. R.

June 26th, 1869.

Sir:

You are authorized to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., between the 20th and 30th inst., for examination as to your qualifications for appointment as a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy.

Should you be found qualified, you will receive an appointment bearing the date of your passing the examination; but your pay will not commence until you have joined the Academy. Traveling expenses will be allowed only to those who successfully pass the examination and receive an appointment.

This permit will be void after the time specified for reporting, and immediately upon receiving it you will inform the Department whether it is your intention to present yourself for examination. You will also certify, over your own signature, to your exact age, stating the day of the month and year of your birth.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Albert Stetson,
of Nevada.

St. Louis.

Washington, D.C.
U. S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.
June 29th, 1869.

SIR:

In obedience to your order the Academic Board has examined Albert Michelson of at large, in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, and has found him duly qualified for admission into the Navy, in conformity with the "Regulations which govern the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy."

Very respectfully,

for the Academic Board,

R. L. Phyfe

Superintendent U. S. Naval Academy.

To Vice Admiral B. B. Porter U. S. N.
Monreal July 19

Dear Théophile,

Can you do something to help

Audetson to get me from the two separate districts

If Audetson is in the army? The letter for

recommendations were put in long ago and

were very pleasant as he is a very brilliant fellow.

If he does not get the office he will have to

go to Paris for some years and will be lost to

pari. All that is passing as I believe it to

get the President to pay a visit to the Duke of

the many who does not seem to be able to

make up his mind. I cannot it a mistake if

real importance to this country to keep such a

man as Jaurès as chance to work. Then
are you? Newport to part a postilte
relate the matter. We have found and
his part. Presently and your letters nothing
will be miss. There is one August 10 18
Roger. Robert Rogers. Cooke & company
a place. Providence a letter this winter. If you
can do any progress anything to help Michelson
for the next period. She is in Washington
now and his address is Albert A. Michelson
Washington Almanac Office.

J. B. J.

M. E. Gibbs
Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
March 28, 1881. 4 p.m.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Case School of Applied Science, held, pursuant to the call of the President, at No. 7 Rockwell Street in the City of Cleveland, on the 28th day of March 1881, at 4 o'clock p.m., there were present Messrs. Hale, Tracy, Jr., and Abbey, about Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Hale in the chair.

Resolved, that Albert A. Michelson be and is hereby appointed Instructor of Physics in the Case School of Applied Science, at a salary of $2,000 per annum; this appointment, if accepted, to take effect September 1, 1882.

The meeting adjourned at the conclusion.

J.R. Abbey, Sec'y.
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE PHYSIQUE
Reconnue comme Établissement d'Utilité Publique par Décret du 15 Janvier 1881
44, Rue de Rennes

Paris, le 1er Janvier 1893

 Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que vous avez été élu membre de la Société Française de Physique dans la séance du 6 Janvier.

Vous pouvez être assuré que nous trouverez dans la Société les sentiments d'affection fraternelle que vous êtes en droit d'attendre et nous ne doutons pas pour notre part que vous ne fassiez tous vos efforts pour aider à notre prospérité commune.

Je crois devoir vous prier particulièrement de faire connaître notre existence aux personnes qui s'intéressent aux progrès de la Physique et de les amener à nous.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments de bonne fraternité.

Le Secrétaire Général

[Nom signé]

[Signature]

Monsieur Albert A. Michelson, Professeur à l'Université de Chicago.
Columbia College, N.Y.,
Oct. 16th, 1874.

My dear Professor Michelson:

Today I began the examination of my last three months on air, and found at the top of the heap your magnificent work on the determination of the meter in terms of wave-lengths of light, a stupendous monument of genius and deliberate scientific work, the like of which the world has hardly seen before. Every American will be proud of you, and the people on the other side will begin to open their eyes, and think once of the Republic over the water.
Gibs and Gould had talked to
me a good deal about the
affair, but today for the first time
I saw the publication.

I send you, as requested, a
duplicate electro-type of the fine
Ethiopic gem — a better one than
you had formerly unmounted,
so that you can use your own
taste about it. Some time ago
Tiffany mounted one of my elec-
tro-types for a friend, in a simple,
and very effective manner as
indicated below: the horse-profile
was of gold, rather
heavy, so that the parts
could not be sprung
out of place. These
were let into the un-
touched copper
so that it was out of balance, &
when not in use hung downward.

The contrast between colors of the
two metals was charming, and the
rough file-marks on the back
made a nice contrast also in
workmanship, the gold being well
polished. Fixed in this way it
was always ready for dealing and
also for an ornament.

Sincerely yours,

Ogden M. Poor

Prof. A. A. Michelson,
Chicago, Ill.
1877 June

Sir,

I have the honour of informing you that you were elected an Honorary Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society on 24 May 1877 on the ground of your contributions to physical science by your investigations in physical optics.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. Newall
Secretary.

Professor A. A. Michelson.
1869

This is a handwritten letter or note, but the text is not legible due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a personal or formal communication, possibly discussing an event or matter of importance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]

[Address]
Dear Mr. Davis,

Thank you for your kind letter of the 19th. I am very pleased to hear from you and to see that your work is going on well.

I hope you will have a pleasant journey home and look forward to hearing from you again soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Date: Dec. 24, 1919
Société Scientifique "Antonio Alzate."
MEXICO. MEXIQUE.

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous annoncer que sur la proposition de MM. Mendizábal Tambordel et R. Aguilar, cette Société dans sa séance du 6 courant vous a nommé Membre Honoraire.

Elle espère qu'en acceptant ce titre comme une marque de son estime pour vos travaux, vous voudrez bien contribuer à enrichir sa Bibliothèque par l'envoi de vos ouvrages; elle serait surtout flattée de recevoir vos mémoires inédits, qu'elle aura l'honneur de publier dans son Recueil.

Nous vous serons aussi très reconnaissants si vous voudriez bien nous envoyer votre carte photographique avec votre signature, destinée à l'album de la Société.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et très honoré collègue, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée.

Mexico, le 10 Février 1898.

Le Président,
J. de Mendizábal Tambordel

Le Secrétaire général,
R. Aguilar

Monsieur le Professeur A. A. Michelson.

Chicago, Il.
Société Scientifique "Antonio Alzate".

MEXICO, MEXIQUE.

monsieur,

Veuillez trouver ci-joint une énumération de monsieur le

Commissaire Général de la Commission Centrale de l'Exposition Internationale de Paris, 1867.

La Commission Centrale de l'Exposition Internationale de Paris a l'honneur de vous faire connaître

le voire commissaire à la Commission

Mexico, le 10 octobre 1867.

[Signatures]
American Philosophical Society,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia: April 4th, 1802

Sir: I have the honour of informing you, that you have been this day elected a Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]

To

Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson, Sc.D.
I have the honour to communicate to you that on our last night meeting you were elected an Honorary Member of our Society.

Hoping to get some of your publications for our Library,

I am dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Kindly address:

Prof. Luis G. Leon,

Puente de Peredo núm. 11, México.

MEXICO.
I have the honor to communicate to you that on Oct 1st

I hope to see some of you before leaving for our Institute

I am your St.

Your sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

[City, State, Mexico]
SOCIETÀ ITALIANA
DELLE SCIENZE
(DETTA DEI XL)

Roma, il 25 novembre 189-1903.

Al Cmo. Signore
Prof. ALBERTO ABRAMO MICHELSON
CHICAGO / U. S. A./

Fra i premi che vengono conferiti dalla Società Italiana delle scienze, ha posto distinto quello fondato dal beneficito Matteucci consistente in una medaglia d'oro da darsi all'autore della scoperta di fisica giudicata più importante negli ultimi tempi.

Ora la Società, su proposta di apposita, competente Commissione, ha deliberato che la medaglia Matteucci sia conferita a V.S.Ch. per le sue importantissime e m'rabili ricerche ed applicazioni della fisica.

Nella fede e sim. vorrò gradire questo attestato dell'altissima stima in cui sono tenuti propri di noi i lavori da Lui contribuiti alla scienza, e con riserva di farla pervenire la medaglia appena ne sia compiuta la coniazione, mi professò con particolare osservanza.

Suo Devmo.

IL PRESIDENTE

[Signature]
SOCIETY ITALIANA

DELLA BOTANICA

DELTA DEI XII.

AT WHICH I AM PLEAS'D TO JOIN,

PROF. ALBERTO ARMANO,

MICHELIN,

CHICAGO,

U.S.A.

The present is very much to the

Society Italiana phyto-anatomy the branch of biology as in the

钯甲醛ing a more perfect and conclusive. In the

observation of the importance of the nutriment of

the plant as a whole, and of its power of

accommodation, and its adaptation to the

environment of the


SOCIETÀ ITALIANA
DELLLE SCIENZE
(DETTA DEI XL)

Roma, li 15 dicembre 1898.

Al Gentilissimo
Prof. A. A. Michelson
Chicago

Per incarico dell'On. Presidente della Società
Italiana delle scienze mi prego di riferire che, racchiusa in
una cassettina, le è stata seriamente la medaglia d'oro confer-
ritale in premio dalla predetta Società.

Con sensi della più alta considerazione.

Dovvo.

S. Tringone
Society Italiana

D. E. B. N. L.

[Handwritten text not legible]
Physical Society of London.

Sir,

We have the honour to announce to you that at the Annual General Meeting of this Society held on the ninth day of February, 1906, you were elected one of the twelve Honorary Fellows of the Society.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

John Perry President.

W. E. Cooper

W. Cassie

S. K. Thompson, Foreign Secretary.

To Prof. A. A. Michelson.
Dear Professor Michelson:

It is with much pleasure that I write, as Foreign Secretary of the Physical Society of London, to inform you that at the last General Meeting you were unanimously elected as an Honorary Member of that Society. The official certificate is enclosed herewith. In handing it to you, I desire to add my personal satisfaction at seeing your name thus connected with the Physical Society, and to express the wish that from time to time, as occasion may arise, you may be able to come into personal relations with its members and contribute to its work its influence in your scientific position and your reputation.

I am, yours most truly,

Silvanus P. Thompson

Prof. A. A. Michelson

University of Chicago
[Handwritten text not legible]
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.
April 7, 1908.

Dear Prof. Michelson,—

I have the honour to inform you that, at their last stated meeting, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania unanimously voted to confer upon you the Honorary Degree of—

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The conferring of this Degree will take place in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, upon Thursday, April 10th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,—the occasion being the University's Commemoration of the Bi-Centenary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Very respectfully yours,

To PROF. A. A. MICHELSON.
Dear Personnel,

I have the honor to inform you:

that in your last written report to the

Superintendent of the Department of Personnel

you mentioned your need to complete your

report on the nearest degree of


SIGNED

[Signature]

[Date]
Mr. A.A. Michelson  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

My dear Mr. Michelson:  

I am writing to ask if you will not consent to let me use your name as a member of the first Board of Trustees of Marion College. Your acceptance of membership on the Board would make no demands upon your time, for the charter of the new college will warrant vote by proxy, and I shall come to Chicago to secure your advice on the scientific plans for the college. The weight of your name will be an immense service, and your presence on the Board would assure men of wealth who are interested alike in science and in establishing a great independent college in the Lower South that we should have the highest authority on the Board of Trustees to direct this fundamental part of any modern educational foundation.

Marion College, briefly, is designed to be a great independent college in the heart of the Lower South, free from the control of Church and State, with Physical Science instead of the Classics the basis of the scheme. By intimate association with the leading national universities, such a college will render a service of the first order to the South. It is only through science that the problems of civilization are to find their ultimate solution; and it is only through a strong modern college, with physical science as the major side, that the youth of the South can acquire that spirit and training so essential to building up our civilization. The initial endowment aimed at for the college is $1,000,000, with an additional $500,000 for the first buildings and equipment. The first of these are to be the laboratories. The Physical Laboratory I trust you will permit me to name the Michelson Physical Laboratory.

The following are to be the other trustees of the new college:  

President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University  
President E.A. Alderman, University of Virginia  
President E.R. Craighead, Tulane University  
Mr. Wm. F. Hills, Lowell, Mass.  
Mr. F.G. Caffey, New York City  
Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale University  
Dean J.H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania  
Dr. E.O. Lovett, formerly Professor of Astronomy at Princeton (succeeding Young) but now president of the $2,000,000 educational foundation in Texas.  
Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation  
Chief Justice J.R. Tyson, of the Alabama Supreme Court  
Chief Justice T.M. Shackelford, of the Florida Supreme Court.  
Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, New York

(Nota)  
The majority of these men have already written me formal letters of acceptance of membership on the first Board of Trustees of Marion College, and all have given the purpose and plans for the college strong endorsement and expressed willingness to serve when the organization is effected. We are desirous to have Chicago represented on the Board, and I trust you will permit me to place your name on the list. It will be a service, I believe, to the University.
The enclosures will acquaint you more in detail with the purpose and plans for the college.

In conclusion, permit me to express to you my very great personal indebtedness to you. Your example and influence have given me courage to fight my way back to health and strength and to strive to do some worthy work for humanity. When the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching retired my father from the head of the Institute in 1906, I was called to take up his work; and these plans for Marion College constitute my first experiment in education.

No one read with deeper joy the good news of the high and deserved honor which has come to America and Chicago through you in the Noble Prize, than the Southern boy whom you generously took into the Ryerson Laboratory. If my plans work for Marion College, I hope that the Michelson Physical Laboratory at Marion will be a perpetual memorial of your generous interest in a beginner in the way of science, and that others in after ages may carry on here your work in your spirit.

With great respect, I remain

[Signature]
MARLOON INSTITUTE

...for the college...

In connection with the preparation of the draft for the next year's budget, I have been informed that the college intends to continue its support of the Marion Institute. I am very pleased to hear that the Marion Institute will continue to receive funding for its important work.

I will be attending the Marion Institute's annual conference in November. I look forward to meeting with the institute's leadership and discussing the institute's priorities and goals for the coming year.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

6/10/1934
By the removal of Howard College in 1837, from Marion, Alabama to East Dale, Alabama, the lands and buildings formerly occupied by Howard College reverted in equity and law to W.W. Wilkerson and J.B. Lovelace, the munificent men of Marion who had dedicated "the said lots of land and the buildings thereon to be forever used as a college and schools connected therewith and for no other purpose". On this removal of Howard College, Colonel J. T. Murfee, who for seventeen years had been President, remained at Marion; and in a deed executed to him by W.W. Wilkerson and J.B. Lovelace the lands and buildings were rededicated "to be used for an institution of learning of a high moral and useful grade and schools connected therewith, and for said lots of land and buildings and said institution of learning and schools to be used for the education of white children and students only". In order "to do the greatest possible amount of good for all time", this property was transmitted to a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees of seven members, appointed by President Murfee, and including himself. To this Board was transmitted this property as a trust under the deed of dedication. The deed required that "said Board of Trustees and their successors shall have and hold the possession of said lots of land and buildings and have the care, management and control of the same and of such buildings and improvements as may be hereafter erected and made thereon, for educational purposes and uses and for an institution of learning of a high moral and useful grade and schools connected therewith and for the education of white children and students only; and the said Board of Trustees shall not sell or incumber the said property, nor shall the same be sold or in any way incumbered, but shall forever remain dedicated to and for educational purposes and uses as aforesaid".

The deed further reads: "The said Board of Trustees may pass all such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem expedient for their own proceedings and for the good government of such institution of learning and schools that may be carried on and conducted on said lots of land and in the buildings thereon".

Upon this Foundation was established the Marion Military Institute.

Of this institution the deed says:

"The school which is now being carried on and conducted on the said lots of land and in said buildings shall be styled the Marion Military Institute. The Board of Trustees shall elect a President or Superintendent of said Institute. No one shall be eligible to the office of Superintendent or President of said Institution except a professional educator of known ability and successful experience. The Board of Trustees shall also elect as many instructors as may be deemed wise for maintaining the Institution as a first class Institution of whatever grade they may be able to sustain. The instructors shall be nominated to the Board of Trustees by the President or Superintendent of the Institute. The President or Superintendent of the Institute and the instructors so appointed shall be styled the Faculty of the Marion Military Institute, and shall have such authority and power of enforcing by-laws, rules, and regulations for the good government of the students as may be conferred upon them by the Board of Trustees".

"If the Board of Trustees shall at any time deem it advisable to have the institution incorporated, they shall have the authority to have it incorporated in whatever name and with such provisions in the charter as they may deem most advisable".
By the dawn of November College in 1912, from Marion, Alabama, to Florida, the Marion Institute was ready to serve students. The institution had been established in 1888 as the Marion Institute of Agriculture, founded by Samuel C. Johnson, a local farmer, and was initially supported by a small group of local citizens. The school's mission was to provide education and training in agriculture, mechanics, and business skills.

The Marion Institute was located in a small rural community and was known for its strong emphasis on practical education. The school offered a variety of courses, including carpentry, blacksmithing, and farming, and was designed to prepare students for careers in these fields.

Throughout its history, the Marion Institute has played a significant role in the local community, providing education and training to generations of students. Today, the Marion Institute is a respected institution that continues to offer education and training programs that are relevant to the needs of the community.
MARION INSTITUTE
Office of the Superintendent
MARION, ALABAMA

II
HISTORY OF THE MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE

In accordance with aforesaid deed, the Marion Military Institute was incorporated under Act No. 322 of the General Assembly of Alabama, 1838-39. Under the charter thus obtained, the Marion Military Institute has been conducted for twenty years. During these years the institution has grown steadily in influence and usefulness; and without support from either Church or State, it has rendered a service to the South that has met with recognition from the highest authority.

The faculty has increased from 3 professors and 1 instructor in 1833 to 6 professors and 3 instructors in 1906.

The enrollment of students has increased from 79 in 1833 to 153 in 1906.

The gross income has increased from $9,770.00 in 1833 to $26,830.00 in 1906.

The total enrollment of students has been 2,289.

The students have come from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Cuba.

Among the patrons of the school have been the following educators:
   Dean J. H. Wright, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
   Professor C. L. Hoke, Hollins Institute, Hollins, Va.
   Professor J. R. Harfoot, Louisville Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
   Professor J. C. Townes, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

A detailed account of the Marion Military Institute (now Marion Institute) is given in the accompanying copy of the current catalogue. The distinguishing features of the school are: the Life-Guard system of self-government to train for democratic citizenship; and the Institution, a system of individual teaching beyond the regular class-room instruction.

These features are to be continued in the proposed larger institution and other features incorporated as set forth in the accompanying PLAN FOR MARION COLLEGE.
HISTORY OF THE MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE

In accordance with Chapter 11, Section 10, the Marion Military Institute
was incorporated under Act No. 256 of the General Assembly of Alabama
1928-29. Under the Marion State Act, the Marion Military Institute
was given the opportunity to receive state funds and to become an institution
as a state college. On July 1, 1929, the Marion Institute
was organized as the Marion Military Institute.

The faculty has increased from 9 professors and 1 instructor to 1966
4 professors and 32 instructors at present. The enrollment of students and the income
has increased from $7,700.00 to $465,280.00. In 1929
the total enrollment of students was 1,139.

The students have come from Texas, California, New York,
Arkansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Indiana,
and Massachusetts. Some students have come from:

- Dean J. W. McFarland University
- Rev. J. W. McFarland University
- Rev. J. W. McFarland University
- Rev. J. W. McFarland University
- Rev. J. W. McFarland University
- Rev. J. W. McFarland University
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PLAN FOR MARION COLLEGE

NAME:— The name of this institution shall be Marion College

OBJECT:— The object of this institution shall be the education of Anglo-Saxon youth in a school similar to Rugby School and Eton College in England but adapted to American conditions; an institution devoted especially to the period in education from the age of 13 to 19, giving thorough training for citizenship, for scientific pursuits, for business, for the study of law and medicine, and for advanced study at the great American universities and schools of technology.

TRUSTEES:— The trustees of Marion College shall be fifteen in number. Three shall be presidents of American Universities of the first rank. It is expressly provided that a majority of the Board of Trustees shall not be citizens of the same state; neither shall a majority of the board of trustees be of the same religious sect.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:— The Executive Board shall consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to see that the enactments of the Board of Trustees are faithfully carried out by the President, The Comptroller, and the Faculty. The Executive Board shall be elected from among their number by the Board of Trustees. The President and Comptroller of the College shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Board. The trustees shall serve for a term of five years each excepting the members of the first board; members of the Executive Board for a term of three years each. The Board of Trustees shall be self-perpetuating. After the first term of five years, the original trustees shall retire, by lot, three every succeeding year, after electing their successors.

PRESIDENT AND COMPTROLLER:— The administration of said Marion College shall be entrusted to a President and a Comptroller, who shall have immediate supervision over the conduct of the College. The President shal
III. THE PRESIDENT AND DEANS

A. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

III. THE PRESIDENT AND DEANS

B. THE DEANS

A. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

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C. THE MODERATORS

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D. THE TREASURERS

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E. THE SECRETARIES

A. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

B. THE DEANS

C. THE MODERATORS

D. THE TREASURERS

E. THE SECRETARIES

F. THE CLERICAL STAFF

A. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

B. THE DEANS

C. THE MODERATORS

D. THE TREASURERS

E. THE SECRETARIES

F. THE CLERICAL STAFF

G. THE INSTRUCTORS

A. THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

B. THE DEANS

C. THE MODERATORS

D. THE TREASURERS

E. THE SECRETARIES

F. THE CLERICAL STAFF

G. THE INSTRUCTORS
be entrusted with the supervision of the instruction and discipline, under statutes setting forth his powers and duties. In like manner, the Comptroller shall be entrusted with the receipts and disbursement of funds and the care of the property and finances.

THE FACULTY:— The Faculty shall be nominated by the President and elected by the Board of Trustees. The faculty shall be composed of men who have received thorough training for the profession of teaching, and who propose to make teaching a life work. A majority of the faculty shall not be members of the same religious sect.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION:— The Departments of Instruction in said Marion College shall be:

- Department of Experimental Science
- Department of Descriptive Science
- Department of English Language and Literature
- Department of Ancient Languages
- Department of Modern Languages
- Department of History
- Department of Government
- Department of Mathematics
- Department of Industrial Training and Technology
- Department of Business
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Art and Architecture
- Department of Music

LIFE:— The mode of life of the students shall be similar to that of the great English Schools. The students shall live in the homes of the Professors, and the Professors and their wives shall direct the social and moral culture of the students in the College homes. There shall be in the faculty two sets of masters, known as Professors and Instructors. The duty of the Professor shall be to give class instruction and to care for the social and moral welfare of the members of his home. The duty of the Instructor shall be to give the students of the home such private, individual
MARIAN INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent
MARIAN ALABAMA

The purpose of the Marion Institute, as of the Marion Grammar School, is to provide an educational program for girls, with emphasis on religious instruction and character development. The Institute is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Education of the Marion County Board of Education.

The faculty of the Marion Institute is composed of men and women who have received academic training and are prepared to give guidance and instruction in the various subjects taught.

Marion Institute features full-time and part-time study programs, as well as extracurricular activities such as sports and clubs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

W. C. Lacy, President

Department of Social Studies

Department of English

Department of Mathematics

Department of Science

Department of Music

Department of Art

Department of Physical Education

Department of Home Economics

Department of Industrial Arts

Department of Guidance

The Marion Institute is dedicated to providing a well-rounded education for its students, preparing them for successful futures in their chosen fields.
instructi0n outside the class room as the Professor may direct; and espe-
cially to direct the students in reading, to show them how to study, and
to lead them in their games. One Instructor shall be in each Home. The
Instructors shall be young un-married men, especially trained for the
profession of teaching, as the Professors. Men who serve with credit as
Instructors shall be given preference in the election of Professors.
GOVERNMENT:- The system of the Government of the College, shall be a
system of self-government, modelled after that now established at the
Marion Institute and built upon the ideas of Thomas Arnold and Thomas
Jefferson at the University of Virginia, for the express purpose of train-
ing citizens for the Republic.
RESOURCES:- The estimated resources necessary to carry on such a college
are:

10 Homes, each to accommodate 20 students, an Instructor, and a
Professor and Family $300,000
3 Laboratories: Physics and Astronomy; Chemistry and
Biology; Geology and Mineralogy 75,000
1 Power Plan, Manual Training Shop 50,000
1 Gymnasium 25,000
1 Library 50,000
Permanent Endowment 1,000,000
$1,500,000

One tenth of this equipment is estimated to be already insured for
such a college in the property of the Marion Institute
Meiner Excellenz Herr!

Die Philosophische Fakultät der Universität Leipzig gab mir die Ehre, die bei Gelegenheit des großen Jubiläums unseres Universitätsjahrestages zum promovieren. Sie ønscht damit die hohe Wertschätzung, die diejenigen wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten entgegenk.
ausdrücken.
Das Epilom wird durch die Post
nach Chicago geschickt.
Mit Aussicht auf Anwesenheit

Mr.

[Signature]

[Date]
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1910.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston, Massachusetts, December 30, 1909, you were elected President for the Association year beginning January 1, 1910.

Permanent Secretary.

Albert A. Michelson, Ph.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.