47, Cromwell Place
Russell Square W.C.

Dear Professor Harper

I send you enclosed letters, will you forward Haupt's to Laman and Moore. I will see that Pllman's right to receive some answer - if at all because of his unwarranted reference to "Juden". I trust the other members of our committee will do what both parties and myself are prevented from.
interest to students. Perhaps, though, you can yourself suggest something. I am sorry to say that my work has always been very superficial— the result of 6 hours work here, and the necessity of taking exercise and eating— for I cannot do any work for myself until 9 o'clock in the evening, and then, I must confess, I hardly feel in the humour. You may depend, however, upon my doing the best I can to produce something worth reading.

I greatly regret having been away when you called, but hope that we shall not be personally strangers much longer.

I am, yours faithfully,

Theodore Buckley.

British Museum, London, W.C.
Dec. 17, 1890.

My dear Prof. Harper,

I certainly intended to send you something upon certain Babylonian names of more than usual interest, but the research which this necessitated took so much time that I abandoned it— partly, also, because I fear I should not be able to prove my point. I have it still in my mind to complete this paper, but the material at my disposal has now increased to
such an extent that, though
I am no longer in fear as
proving my point, a considerab

time must elapse ere I
shall have worked it all up.

A shorter paper upon a frag-
ment of a tablet from
Babylon, purchased by your
brother, I refrained from
publishing in your journal
because I feared that he
might get into trouble with
Dr. Peters thereby. I suppose,
however, that, as you have
published the brick from Nipph,
there is no need for unreason-
on that score, and I can send
you the note in question.

The prior claim, however, belongs
of right to your brother, and
not to me, and my copy is
at his service should he decide
to publish it.

Would you like to have some
notes upon archaic case-tablets?
There is still a great deal to
to be done with them, for Strass-
maier's copies are very untrustwor
thy.

I can also give you the content
of some of my note-books, with
remarlas thereon, but this would
naturally form a very miscellaneous
series, though probably of great
May 29

My dear Prof. H.,

Mr. in the meeting of the SBE on June 12, the very day of the anniversary at Andover? I cannot go, as I am expected there.

Exciting news from Boston. Of course I get all the story, as from almost all sides. Will you better be with Prof. Luce, as reported, or will he stay at Philadelphia as requested from Philadelphia.

Mrs Helen Ward
Dear Professor Harper,

The fact you were kind enough to send me is surprising. I have never questioned Müller about his religious views. I think that he has been misrepresented, and that he knew nothing at all about the article. You can see that the whole article is "false," and that it is full of misrepresentations. I am, it is true, partly responsible for it's accepting the position. He came and asked my advice. I knew that he had

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE,
ROOM 10.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1890

[Handwritten signature]
believe, from what I know of his character, that he had no hand in the statement. If we draw the lines very strictly, a good many of us are in a "false" position. We make use of old terms in a sense; and we put a new meaning into old ideas. Mr. Savage of Boston uses the word "inspiration" in a sense very different to that in which Dr. Green uses it. And yet both speak of the "inspiration of the Bible." All proper is a compromise — an honest compromise between the present and the past.

I did not intend to give you a lecture. Excuse the length of this note. I hope, for Müller's sake, that you will not move in the matter unless you feel such a Course imperative. Shall I find out — or try to find out — from Müller himself what it all means?

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Richard S. Heil
Bishop Usher, of Kansas City, to the youngest
son of the Rev. Mr. Tweedale, of Frankfort, and
continued to Mr. Price, of Boston, who has been actively
associated with the Rev. Mr. Gray.
The Christmas Term opens most auspiciously,
there being not less than fifteen resident students,
which, added to those who come from without, will
make the number not far short of twenty who will
take this term be connected with the Seminary.
The new arrangement of having a House Father
and House Mother, with Mr. and Mrs. William A.
Hammer filling these respective positions, has
gone into successful operation.
Prof. W. Max Müller, recently elected by the
Trustees of the Seminary to occupy the Chair of
Ancient Languages and Oriental Literature, has
entered upon his arduous and responsible task.
Doctor Müller comes to us with the highest testi-
onials from the most prominent scholars in the
European Universities, as to his advanced scholar-
ship and gifts as a teacher. Dr. Müller began his
theological studies in Erlangen University, a centre
of evangelical teaching in Germany, and later
continued the same in the Universities of Leipsic
and Berlin. Before he completed his studies in
these well-known institutions of learning, his at-
tainments in philology began to attract attention.
But it was not until later, when he was a student in
the University and Museum of Munich, that
his marked abilities, and qualifications as a philol-
gist and Egyptologist, became generally recog-
nized by the leading European Professors in the
great Universities.
Prof. Müller is just entering the prime of his
manhood and usefulness. He is most enthusiastic
in the work which he has undertaken, accus-
ted to hard, tedious and painstaking work, he
is now eager to impart to others the rich stores of
learning and science, which during the past years
he has garnered. In thorough sympathy with the
full and verbal inspiration of the Bible, and with
all the distinctive doctrines and principles of the
Reformed Episcopal Church, the students will be
put into possession of the best results of scholastic
research and criticism, without the unsettling influence of an unsettled "Higher
Criticism," which seems to have no higher pur-
pose than to tear down, with no effort to rebuild or
buttress the facts in the realm of supernatural
truth.
The remarks of Dean Nicholson to the students
at the formal opening of the Christmas Term, will
be lovingly remembered by all those who were
privileged to hear them. He emphasized the im-
potence not only of mental cultivation, but of
heart culture, and that all knowledge would be of
nothing worth without a deep personal spirituality
on the part of the preacher. There was much in
the Dean’s address that might well be enshrined
in the columns of the Recorder, if space per-
mitted; as one remarked, the Bishop’s “mind, dic-
tion and manner were at their best when he spoke
to the students.”
The Church is to be congratulated upon the
present condition and future prospects of the
Theological Seminary. And yet it must be stated that the bright promises of our “School of the
Prophets,” is overshadowed by the need of finan-
cial means, of which Treasurer Allen may later speak.
Let his statement to those to whom he makes it, make a ready and generous response.

CHRIST CHURCH, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
made," Gal. iii: 19. "Moreover, the law entered, that the offence might abound," Rom. v: 20. "The law, therefore, could in no sense bring us unto Christ, except by convincing of our sin and misery and need of Christ. It was our school attendant or pedagogue, following us with stern and forbidding aspect, and with uplifted rod, until Christ came, who "hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us," Gal. iii: 13.

"He is the propitiation for our sins: and not for our only, but also for the sins of the whole world," 1 John ii: 12. Here again the italicised words make the text teach a false doctrine. If Christ is the actual propitiation for the sins of the whole world, it is obvious that the whole world will be saved. But He is the propitiation for the sins of believers, and also the propitiatory or mercy seat let down within reach of the whole world. He must be trusted, however, by faith before He is the propitiation for the sins of any, as Holy Scripture everywhere teaches, and hence it is not true that He is the propitiation for the sins of all mankind.

Other illustrations could be given, but perhaps enough has been said to put the careful and diligent reader of the Bible on his guard against hurrying over words printed in italics. It is well to look at every one of them, and see whether the meaning is strengthened or weakened, whether the testimony of the Holy Ghost in other places is confirmed or contradicted. Such thoughtful reading would form the habit of an attentive perusal of God's Word, and lead to the conclusion that it is difficult for the best of men, even with the best intentions, to touch the sacred oracles without leaving upon them the impress and defilement of human imperfection.—The Truth.

Ripeness in Character.

One mark is beauty. Ripe fruit has its own perfect beauty. As the fruit ripens the sun tints it with surpassing loveliness, and the colors deepen till the beauty of the fruit is equal to the beauty of the blossom, and in some respects superior. There is in ripe Christians the beauty of realized sanctification, which the Word of God knows by the name of "beauty of holiness."

Another mark of ripe fruit is tenderness. The young, green fruit is hard and stone-like. The mature Christian is noted for tenderness of spirit.

Another mark of ripeness is sweetness. The unripe fruit is sour. As we grow in grace we are sure to grow in charity, sympathy, and love. We shall, as we ripen in grace, have greater sweetness toward our fellow-Christians. Bitter-spirited Christians may know a great deal, but they are immature.

Those who are quick to censure may be very acute in judgment, but they are as yet immature in heart. I know we who are young beginners in grace think ourselves qualified to reform the whole Christian Church. We drag her before us and condemn her straightway; but when our virtues become more mature I trust we shall not be more tolerant of evil, but we shall be more tolerant of infirmity, more patient, more humble, more pitiful, more charitable, and certainly less arrogant in our criticisms.

Another and a very sure mark of ripeness is a loose hold of earth. Ripe fruit easily parts from the bough.—Spurgeon.
Dear Professor Harper,

Referring to your enquiry about your Brother, I will try to have that question settled in the early part of next week, and will inform you at once. Referring to your communication about Mr Manatt, it will give me pleasure to add a brief statement to those in your hands. I know somewhat of him, and would at any rate gladly depend upon your statement. To whom should my statement be addressed?

Yours sincerely

Professor W.R. Harper.

January 18th 1839.
18th Street
Philadelphia

Dear Professor Harper,

Relating to your enquiry about your brother, I will try to have the necessary details sent in the early part of next week and will inform you of any reply. Relating to your communication sent on the 2nd, I will give me pleasure to add a private statement to those in your name. I know something of him and would write directly to you about your statement to whom you might address me.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Professor M.R. Harper

January 18th, 1888
My dear Doctor,

Replying to your communication of January 12th, I would state that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Babylonian Exploration Fund held yesterday, it was decided to continue operations for another year with the present force in the field. I am very glad to be able to communicate this to you, as I think it insures satisfactory results. I am especially glad on account of your Brother and Dr. Hilprecht who will both have such fine opportunities of developing their special knowledge.

Yours very respectfully

Professor W. R. Harper.

January 23rd 1889.
My dear Doctor,

Replacing for your communication of January 15th, I

want these facts at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the

Reproductive Experiments Fund, and requests that we be given to con-

sume operation for another year with the present scope in the

future, in order for another year with the present scope in the

I think I am very easy to be able to communicate this to you, as I

think it involves essential reasons, I am especially glad on

receipt of your letter and of the Hills' report, which will help me much

fine opportunities of developing their special knowledge.

Yours very respectfully

[Signature]

[Date: February 24th, 1889]
1811 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

In a letter just to hand from Professor Washburn of Robert College, he says,

"I think the most serious mistake which you made last year was the giving so much publicity to your plans. This was what made most trouble here, and if you can manage in the future to keep all your plans and all your work a secret, to say nothing of what is found, or of what you propose to do until the expedition comes to an end, it will be a very great advantage. Every newspaper paragraph comes here to the Turks, and every Museum in Europe is ready and anxious to obstruct you as much as possible, so that the more quiet you keep the better for you."

You will at once see therefore what serious damage is done by such publications as were in the last number of the Hebraica. I beg that you will use your full influence in all directions to prevent the admission of a single allusion to the subject into any publication. I make this request without hesitation, because I assure you that it requires us to strain every effort here to furnish the means to keep the expedition in the field, and to bring out the results on the scale that we intend to do, in all of which your Brother
is of course most immediately concerned.

11th Spruce Street,
Philadelphia

Professor Harper.

February 16th 1839.

In a letter just to hand, I have learned

Wealth of Harvard College, etc., etc.,

I think the most serious mistake which you make is that you're most
the giving so much publicity to your plan. This will make most
unwise here, and if you can manage in the future to keep all your
plunge and still your work a secret, to say nothing of what is looked

if will be a very great advantage. Every newspaper publishery conclusion

please to the Turks and every mission in Europe to respect and

you keep the better for you.

You will not once see Berkeley what serious damage is gone by such
baptisms as were in the last number of the Harvard. I beg you
you will not your full influence in all circumstances to prevent the

mission of a single mission to the subject into my publication.

I make this statement without hesitation because I believe you that
it requires us to attain every possible means to carry the means
to keep the exhibition in the field and to print out the notices

on the scenes that we intend to go on if at what your brother
Dear Professor Harper,

Will you have the kindness to sign the enclosed letter to President Harrison and to get President Dwight and a few of your leading men to sign it; and will you then return it to me. I beg that you will do this at the earliest possible moment. I am just in receipt of interesting letters from Dr. Peters and Dr. Hilprecht. The prospects are very encouraging, and I am trying to bring our people here up to the point of supporting the Expedition on a fine scale.

Yours sincerely

Professor Wm. R. Harper

February 28th 1889.

[Signature]

P.S.

Let the ship Cardboard Glide on.
Dear Professor Helder,

Will you have the kindness to sign the article

and send it to President Harrison, and to get President Dingley and

a few of your teaching men to sign it? and will you then return it

to me? I beg that you will go this at the earliest possible moment.

I am just in receipt of interesting letters from Dr. Peters and Dr.

Hilpert. The proceedings are very encouraging, and I am striving to

print and people part of the body of supporting the Expedition

as a live force.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Professor W. R. Helder

[Address]

[Date]
My dear President Harper:—

The Oriental Congress seems to hang fire yet. I have not got anything from Professor Jastrow, who has it in hand. We missed you at the meeting of the Biblical Exegesis Society in Philadelphia. Then it seemed that something would be done about the Congress in a week or two.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the Rabi (professor) Baba of Urumia, Persia is in this city. He is the most scholarly man that the Nestorian mission has yet developed. He has devoted seven or eight years to compiling a very full dictionary of the modern Syriac—godd either for the Nestorian or Jacobite dialect. It is very highly spoken of by the missionaries, and he is now devoting himself to getting money to print it. It will cost some $4,000 printed in Urumia, and $5,000 if he has to get the definitions translated into English. It is now all in Syriac. He has warm letters of approval from Sachau, Noeldeke and the English Syriac scholars. He has visited them and he has the promise of a $1,000 from England and a $1,000 from Germany. Now we have got to raise money for him here, I think, among us American scholars and friends of the Nestorian mission. We propose to have a meeting very soon here to talk it over, and I shall apply to Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago for help. Cannot Chicago do something to help the matter? We have one subscription of $200 al-
ready. Do you approve? Would you like him to help in any way anywhere in teaching Syriac a little while? Of course he is a good scholar in ancient Syriac.

I wonder if among your candidates for a Greek professor you have the name of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson of Dartmouth College? I do not doubt you have. You know he has just got back from a year's work in charge of the American School in Athens. He was there with his wife and family. Mrs. Richardson is a beautiful woman, thoroughly accomplished. They talk German in their family, parents and children. She would be an accession to any circle, while he is a good Greek scholar I do not doubt, certainly he is much liked. He has just been to California to consider an invitation from Professor Jordan to become professor of Greek in the Leland Stanford University, but has declined it. I think that Chicago would attract him. It ought to. But you may have made your selection already. Professor Richardson has productive power. His edition of Aechines is well spoken of, and he has articles published in the American Journal of Archaeology on Eretria and the inscriptions found there. He has been lecturing since he returned at Columbia and Harvard. Harvard men can tell you what they think of him.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Prof. Hardy may come Dartmouth
I wonder if much enjoyment is not a great凭据.

If you have a sense of humor and a feeling of superiority for yourself, you know that you have the ability to entertain. This can be a source of comfort and a means of survival in stressful times.

Remember any situation, the more you are in your element to enjoy.

Enjoy myself at the happy times I get some satisfaction to live.

Enjoy your immediate future, but not the future of the past.

Enjoy the present moment, but not the moment of the past.

Enjoy the moment of the present, but not the moment of the past.

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Enjoy the moment of the present, but not the moment of the past.
Dear Professor Harper,

Dr Peters has returned. I am glad to say we are in receipt of more hopeful reports as to what may be expected from the Turks. The Committee has decided to go on with the work upon a small scale, provided that the subsequent reports are of the same favorable tenor. It will be impossible for us to decide for several months to come what can be done. Dr Peters will return to Constantinople immediately. Of course under the circumstances it will be impossible for us to make any new arrangements with Dr Harper for the ensuing year. In reply to my letter, I have a very gratifying letter from him under date July 4th. I am writing him immediately in return thanking him for the kind tone of his letter, and expressing our regret that it is not in our power to offer him a new appointment for the ensuing year. I have written Mr. Clark again in regard to the amount for your cablegram.

Yours sincerely

Professor W. R. Harper

July 19th 1889.
Dear Professor Herbert,

Dr. Pepper sees tomorrow. I am glad to say we
are in receipt of more reports as to what may be expected
from the Turbo. The Committee has received reports to go on with the work
when a small section proving that the succeeding reports are of
the same. Leary's report was sent. It will be impossible for us to receive
let several months to come. What can be done? Dr. Pepper will return
to the government immediately. Of course under the circumstances
it will be impossible for us to make any new arrangements with
Dr. Herbert for the remaining years. I am agreed to my letter. I have a
very gratifying letter from him about July 4th. I am writing
him immediately in regard to the kind note on the letter and expressing my regret that it is not in our power to
offer him a new appointment for the coming year. I have written
Mr. Clark again in regard to the amount for your character.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Professor W.R. Herbert

July 1888
Dear Professor Harper,

In the confusion of leaving town I could not answer before now. I trust you have received from Mr E.W. Clark the amount for the cablegram. If not kindly advise me. I have letters from Hilprecht and Peters, but they contain nothing new and indicate that it is not likely either will reach America much before August 1st. Dr Peters speaks more hopefully than the others as to what has been done. We shall see. I am very glad to receive your suggestion as to Hebraica. It seems an excellent plan. I will see that the matter is carefully considered by the Executive Committee when the time comes to take up this practical question.

Yours sincerely

Professor W.R. Harper

July 3rd 1889.
Dear Professor Harper,

In the commission of teaching toward I really not
answer before now. I first you have received from me.

Clark the amount for the expression. If not kindly writing. Now I have letters
from Hopkins and Peters, put their condition very well and immediate
that if is not filled after will reach America each parole.

Another last letter believes more population than the others as
to what has been gone. We still need I am very glad to receive your

recommendation to Hopkins. It seems an excellent plan. I will see
whether the matter is especially considered by the executive committee.

when the time come to take up this projected election

Yours sincerely,

Professor W.H. Harper

July 8th 1880.
You can certainly get a loan for me for 2-3 yrs. at a fair interest. It is not necessary for me to emphasize the point any more. I regard it as suicidal to return and the making of my future to remain here and do the work.

If you cannot get the money by July 1st send it later. I can live by using my passage money and some of what I have from Yale for till Aug. 1st. I could prefer, however, not to use the Yale money. I go to see them by this O.M. to see what I can get for Yale. Even if I use the money, I can get him to wire sometime and I can send some stuff over.

Make every effort — and that means success — to accommodate me in this matter.

1 Bedford Place,
Russell Square
London
June 18th /87

Dear Brother:—

I arrived in London on the 16th last. Remained in Paris only one hr. Saw Pinches on Sat. and again this (Tues.) morning.

I received your letter on my arrival and I have been thinking over what was the best thing to do since. I know how hard it is to get money— I appreciate this difficulty, but on the other hand I will need money even at home — just as much and perhaps more.

I think that it would be suicidal to return to America before April '98 unless I can get a position.
I would love the whole year and also a great opportunity to do some good telling work. Again, I would not feel at home in New Haven unless connected with the college.

I have been talking with Pinches about the Assyrian Historical Text. He is delighted with the plan and will go into it with me. We discussed the cost of publishing the book, but could not arrive at an definite conclusion. We will, however, examine into the matter at once very carefully, and I will write you.

If I remain, we can bring out
1) the Vol. of Assyrian Text.
2) My Esarhaddon translations in Record of the Past — also some other translations, as Pinches told me this AM. Sayge will be glad to have me translate some other text.

4) I can furnish an article for each Vol. of Archaica, Itschaf, J. C. Assyriologie, & Babylonian Record. I have the Assur-itilišami text here with me in London. They have already made a great stir.

If I do this work during the next 10 mos., it assures me a stand and a position. If I go back to America, I will be compelled to do some randine work, which will be of little value tome or any one else. I regard this as a chance of a life time. I appreciate the money difficulty, but it must be raised if at all possible.

Remember that raising the money will not involve you. I will repay it very soon. Of course, I need your help and want to get it, but that your responsibility ceases.
also that I am willing to do anything in my power for the expedition.

I have had the fever a great deal since I came to London—sometimes pretty bad. Don't let Peters or Pepper know of this, as they might say that I was not fit condition to return. I am.

I have been reading a great deal, trying to catch up with the literature. Have also been working on my report which I will send in soon and on the Escherichim tests. My preliminary report will not be long and I will tell the exact uncensored truth as to the finds. I will have much material for a later published report.

I wonder like blizzons even whether I am to remain here, go to the East or return to America. If I remain here I would like to begin on some big work as soon as possible.

Write often,

Frank
Peters will be in America soon. If he keeps quiet and treats me well I will do the same. If he attempt to discredit me with Pepper then I will expose everything — his ignorance, incompetence, want of tact in handling the members, his deceit, etc., etc. If he compels me to do this, I will be sorry. I have already undergone too much for his sake, and if he goes on, he must stand the consequences. For his sake, the sake of the expedition and my own, I hope that nothing will be said.

As I said before, my resignation has not been accepted and as you seem to think that I have been in the wrong I am willing to go on with the Expedition. I know the buyers and sellers of antiquities in Baghdad, which I ordered to Baghdad I will gladly do. Write Pepper to keep Peters quiet, as you told him to ask me to be quiet. If Peters sets the bad example, we cannot be expected to keep back what we have today. This is important. Again emphasis the fact that I did not hear or see the telegram asking me to remain in B —

1, Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, W.C. July 12, 1859.

Dear Brother:

Your cable and letters, together with the one from Pepper came some time ago. I replied to Pepper at once. I do not think that it was necessary to tell Pepper that you thought that I would talk against Peters in London. I had no idea of doing this, as it would have been against my interests. I have kept very quiet in regard to the Expedition and none here has learned any inside affairs from me.

Pepper wrote asking me to be loyal "in all ways and at all times". I wrote back telling him that he could count on me.
It is all very nice to talk now of what the Committee would have done. When I resigned, things were different. You all acknowledge—Peters himself even—that Peters was a great failure. Still at the time I resigned, Peters was the leader and expected to be for all time. He also wanted to force the men to go back to Kiffer—sure death. If you could know all, you would say that I was right in my action. I can't go into long details.

Again Peters went against his instructions in not asking me to remain in Baghdad. My resignation was cabled to America. He received the reply: "Hold Harper or Repetto, alas, Hayes". He never mentioned this cable to me, but I found it out through a third person. You and Pepper think that I kept Bajids in defiance of orders. I did nothing of the kind.

The telegram meant for me was never read to me. I was not asked to remain. I would have remained if Peters had made the request, as I admire Pepper very much.

I do not know what position I hold today. My resignation has never been accepted. Instead, I was ordered to remain in Baghdad, but the director of the expedition did not see fit to allow me to see a telegram which was meant for me. Peters must hear from this breach of faith from both Pepper & myself.

I am willing to do anything or go anywhere with the expedition—even to拉萨 if necessary. I would even go back to Kiffer, although I would never expect to return. Write to Pepper about Peters keeping his telegram from me.
I have had the fever every day for two weeks. It seems impossible to get it out of my system. I am eating 10-30 grains of quinine daily, but up to date I have not succeeded in getting rid of my fever. I must leave me soon as the weather here is fine.

Beydor and Shafman are very kind to me. I met both yetmor this Am. They both accept the new Baby, King Aâtiâ and congratulated me on the Aker-stabilami finds. These two will be a good thing for me. They change some points in history. I expect to see them to the PM. Will begin my reports for the
Exe. com. the Expedition tomorrow. Please, my old Leipzig friend is here.

I was very sorry to hear of tyre's death. It may have been very sudden. Who takes the shop now?

I will write often and I hope to hear from you soon. Even if I receive a letter from you asking me to return, I will wait until I can get an answer to this letter.

For heaven's sake, do all in your power to enable me to spend till Mar. or Apr. if So in the Br. We.

In regard to the money I will give you a note and a mortgage on my first salary. This will protect you.

Your brother,

Frank
Dear Brother:

We have expected mail during the past two days, but on account of the sand blizzard, it has not come. Our mail will be sent by special officers tomorrow morning to Durango.

Nothing of any consequence has turned up as yet in the trenches. This week's work amounts to almost nothing.

We had a most terrific sand blizzard yesterday. It played havoc with our tents. Two were ruined, and almost all the others were damaged. My bed got came down three times, but was
broken. St. Peter's ridge jet was broken. All of the huts were badly damaged.

I have had some amusing, plain tales with them during the past week. We have hit each other pretty hard. We are getting things arranged for next year. In all probability all the members will remain. This, however, may go.

Friedel

Am anxious to get the Nebican. Also letters from you. Hope that they will come tomorrow.

There is nothing to write but I will have something for you next week. Must close in order to get this in. The bundle of letters which is being made up now.

Write of ten. Dansk.
them of the results of our meeting. This he did, but he had fixed and myself up before them as extravagant,—in short, he wrote a most pernicious letter, which would do him harm. I demanded to see the letter, he read it. I told him that it was unfair to all, especially to Field and myself, and that I would work against it. This I did, differing radically with Petro on every point.

This is a most damnable life. It is quarrel, quarrel, quarrel. Every body quarrels. It is necessary.

We have accomplished little or nothing. I would not give $500 for all of our finds. With the exception of 5 or 6 tablets, they are worthless. There is great disgust in the party. It is deeper seated now than when those lists were written, and sent to you.

More excavations and hence next year's work seems to be a farse.

I will keep quiet until I get to Baghdad.

(1) If during the next four weeks, with 550 men at work, nothing is found; (2) if there is not a radical change in Peter's tactics toward one, (3) In camp at Niffer,
March 23rd, 1887.

Dear Brother:

By the mail which came Wed. evening, March 20th, I received a letter from you written to Paul Haupt. The letter intended for me must have gone to Haupt. I also received a copy of Oct. Hebraica.

I enjoyed Hebraica very much. I have not found the time yet to read your article. It looks as if you had gone into the matter very thoroughly. I was sorry to miss an Assyrian or Arabic article.

In the future, I wish that you would print what little I send in a less ostentatious way. How could a letter from London be a Babylonian letter? There was no necessity
for adding - Now at Baghdad, Turkey - etc, etc. I am becoming modest in my old age and I don't like anything like headlines in a scientific journal. I suppose that Payne is the author of all this.

The speeches at the Oriental Society were interesting. I do not think that you received your due amount of praise. Lyson's "tact" about Peters and the expedition was simply disgusting.

We are excavating now with 200 men and the number will be raised to 250 at once. Notwithstanding the great number of men and the amount of earth excavated, nothing of any value is being found. I would not give for everything that has come out of the trenches during the past two weeks. Everybody, with the exception of Peters, is entirely discouraged. Peters keeps trces up on false hopes. Hilprecht has written to the committee that little can be expected in another year's work here. I intend to write the same.

I am inclined to think that the expedition must be regarded as an ignominious failure. Your predictions given in Palestine will come true. Peters could not cheer anything to a successful end.

I have had several quarrels with him lately. I have been compelled to make some demands for next year. He refused everything I proposed. This was on Sunday the 17th. The plans for next summer were brought up in council on Sunday evening. I had packed the cans for a political term. Everything that he proposed was rejected and my plans were recommended to the committee. Since Sunday he has hated me, so I was the means of thwarting almost all of his plans for the summer. He was asked to write to the committee advising
Will have some important proposals to regard to make in my next letter.

...
I will do what I think is the best thing to do. I am really afraid to remain connected with the expedition much longer, unless there is a chance for success, as it will put a blot on the persons composing it for life. The 15th May will settle the question.

I suppose that you are arranging for the Summer schools. I would like to be back to teach in one or two of them.

The master is compatible now. Our plan is to leave Niffer for Baghdad about Apr. 22. This will bring us to Baghdad shortly after the 15th may. There we must await money & c.

Wadiqher, 

Frank.

March 26th. Our mail did not come until today. I had no letters from America, but one from Shemlo & one from Ancher. Shemlo writes that he has or will send you a lot of seals & cylinders. Fight any of these. Don't, for heaven's sake, buy anything on your own responsibility. When seals arrive, hand them over to Dr. Ward, the best authority in the world, and pay for them what he advises. Seals & cylinders are the most dangerous things to deal in. I warn you from experience; as I have backed fire, I was fooled in acquiring so was Peters, Hoffrecht & Haynes. By nice deals. They have turned out to be frauds. Shemlo has sent a poor collection of tablets to Mr. Clarke with some of the expedition. He has another collection, which I hope to get.

Why don't you write often? We are getting a few tablets. I am unable to learn expedition as today's mail brings fresh news. I will stay another year with it. Remember for the sake of your good name, do not do anything in the seal or cylinder line without consulting Ward. You can follow his advice implicitly. Frank.
Dear Brother,

I was glad to hear from you by the mail a short note by Physics on one of myself.
I have received a long letter from Basra and to Baghdad and came on the 7th. I have enclosed them today. I have several letters from the home and I have received one from England, which I have received and I have enclosed them to the Company.

Yours sincerely,

[Address]
My supply of money ran out two weeks ago and I got a Mr. Wiseman to advance me £20. Will you please deposit with Thomas Cost & Sons Ticket Agency in New York a cheque for this amount within 15 days after you receive this — cheque to be made out to S. Wiseman.

I will need $100 in two weeks from date. I can get through 20 days. Please send me a cheque for that amount at once. With this I can get along until I find out what I am to do. I do not know how to draw on you as you advise as I have no one else to vouch for me.

I have a great deal of fever. I think that a change of climate would do me good — in fact, it might be better for my health at Bayfield than here. I hope to hear from you and from Phila. soon. Don't fail to send one cheque immediately, as otherwise I will be greatly embarrassed.

Your brother,

Frank.

I am getting something for you from Fluten.
Dear Brother:-

I am now in a more civilized place than I have been for some time; viz: on board a French S.S. bound for Marseille, via Alexandria.

We - Plato, Nileucht & I - left Baghdad on May 25 by wagon. We arrived in Aleppo on the 28th after a most terrible journey. The step up from Baghdad almost killed us. It was the hardest experience I have ever had. Our wagon was rough vehicle and we were compelled to make a great part of the way. The last 12 days were days of absolute torture. I had the jinn almost every night. Add to this the sand flies, mosquitoes, Arabs, etc. and you have what all of us called a little hell on earth. For several nights in succession, we could not undress on account of the torment. We used to sit up the whole night and play cards.

When we reached Aleppo, Jonas was in a deplorable state, having been greatly awakened by the Jinn.
My stomach would not retain any food during the last 4 or 5 days, owing to my fever. 10 more days of such life would have killed me. Peters suffered almost as much as I did. The vermin did not seem to trouble Peters so much, but he had the diarrhoea.

We arrived in Alexandria on the 29th at noon, and found a SS in port. I boarded it at once. Hilprecht is with me. We got off at Beirut, while I go through to Marseilles. Peters waited for a SS for Constantinople. I hope to be in Paris about June 12th & in London 3 or 4 days later.

Peters received another telegram at Aleppo ordering him to report in America. Hilprecht was also ordered back by a telegram received in Aleppo. The expedition has disbanded and the Lord only knows what will become of it. Peters acknowledged to me that he regarded it impossible to return to Hilprecht. He is going to try to get a permit to travel around in Babylonia, something here and there. This is quite a change of plans, and it is disgraceful. It would be much better to give up the whole thing. The Cons. may ask him to do so.

We are on rather dangerous ground coming up from Bashead. The Anasai Arabs swarm in all orders of us. I did not like them around, but luckily we were not molested.

We get to Biskra in 36 hrs. I will spend one day in there. In Alexandria we have ten days. I may run down to Cairo, if the matter is not too hot.

You cannot imagine how pleasant it is to get into civilized life once more. You do not expect to be killed every minute here on board the ship, while in Hilprecht we never had any expectation of coming away alive — especially after we had killed the Arab.

I will write from Paris. I hope to hear letters in London.

Your brother,

[Signature]
Baghdad, April 29th 1859

Dear Brother:-

I sent you by the last mail an account of our misfortune at Nijjar and of my resignation at Chan Nasjar near Bagdad.

Several important things have happened since our arrival here. On Thursday the 26th, Peters and the following telegram: "Due and Nasjar resign. Because of Arab trouble distant. Will reorganize later. Instructions." This telegram did not contain the truth, as Field, Hilprecht and I did not leave on account of the Arab attack. We had resolved to stay as before the burning of our camp.

On Wed. 25th, Peters offered to resign, if we would stay. Of course, we could not let him go so easy. He must see the thing through. We would be greatly pleased to get out of the box into which he has run.

On Sat. the 27th, the following telegram came from Popen in reply to the one given above, viz: "Peters come to America to consult. Hilprecht & Nasjar stay. Haynes stay." This knocked Peters off his feet.
This telegram virtually dismisses Field, Norman and either Hilprecht or myself. Luckily Field had resigned and had hired his animals to go to the coast. Hilprecht & I had also resigned, and hence neither of us was eliminated. I am so glad that I handed in my resignation before reaching Baghdad, as I am no longer connected with Peter's petty schemes. As the expedition was disbanded here, I would have been compelled to go any way. I much prefer to go my own accord than to be called back.

Things stand so: Expedition is disbanded and adrift. Field left this morning alone, having refused to travel with Peters. Peters is ordered back to America to give an account of his stewardship. Hilprecht & I leave expedition, and leave Baghdad on May 27 for Aleppo. Peters goes with us on certain conditions. At first, we refused to have him, but he has gotten down on his knees and begged us. He is not to have anything to say about the arrangements or the goods. We go in two large wagons. If he attempts to dictate a single word on the road, we will cut loose from him. He understands this. I told him this fact that it would be much pleasanter for us if he would go some other way and again, that Field was compelled to leave us because he (Peters) thrust himself upon us. He commenced to dictate in his usual way, & I told him that I was no longer connected with the expedition and hence I would not take a single word from him. He quailed and stopped.

He is the most dictatorial, egotistical, arrogant man that I have seen. He has been badly cut by the English residents here. This hurts him very much.

I hope to reach London between June 20th & July 1st. Will stay in Paris 5–7 days at expense of expedition, looking up some data for my report.

Will make my reports at once after arriving in London and then go to work on the other things. I have nothing more to write as I have kept you acquainted with all the news. I was in London and have been in your house. You know little inside affairs from the first. You know about our quarrels, kind, attack, etc., more about our quarrels, kind, attack, etc., than any other man on this side of Paris.

If you chance to meet Peters in America, tell him he is there under court martial, give him my love. I am ashamed to go back to my love. I am ashamed to go back to my love. I am ashamed to go back to my love.

Keep me well informed of how things go in America. Your brother,

Frank.
6 P.M. Post has come. Read one letter—first from Pa—the first from him since leaving Baghdad.

Great commotion in camp since 10 clock lunch. It has been learned that the men are stealing tablets. 10 nice tablets were found in the bushes tied up in a rag. The soldiers have searched every hut, all items have taken out of on the men, etc., etc. They have not found the man as yet. I am afraid of a row in camp as there is great excitement.

Why do you not write? I hope that my letter of last week meets with your favor.

It is all that I cared. I must go on with the work about which I wrote. Please send 1st installment of the money soon to reach London by July 1st. I am sorry to put you to the trouble and worry of borrowing the money for me, but I cannot help it. Send me a note to London so I will sign it. Press the Yale position. I will be able to do fine work in 1890. Don't forget to write about the sale of bust, inscriptions. It must go through. Write at once to London. If you cannot find a publisher then I will apply at Leipzig.

Your brother,

Frank.
Petris will object to my going. If he does, then he will learn from me. The conditions—everyone gating—on which I came out have been broken. I think, however, that he will be glad to get rid of me, as he knows that he cannot use me in carrying out his questionable plans.

We stop the writing on the 20th and get off about the 14th or 15th. Will get to Baghdad about May 3rd or 4th. We may be compelled to remain here from 1-3 weeks. If the stay is a long one, I will not attempt to make the trip by land. It would mean 40 days riding over the desert under 110°-130° heat, poor food, no sleep, etc. It would be a chance out of 10—result in a fainting or sickness of some kind. Petris will be criminally responsible for having, by carelessness, kept me here as long. Indeed, in all probability, 90% of Bassora and Tunis, through Red Sea, Suez Canal, to Port Said, Alexandria, etc. This trip will also be a dangerous one, but there will be some protection on the front from the direct rays of the sun and also there will be better food and accommodations, if I go, to Elphinstone will accompany me.

We are not getting anything of any importance out of Bassora. Have had two bad insurrections in camp this week—rascal serine affairs. I will write to you about them. I write in an altogether different style than I do in my middle affairs, as they would not interest him very much, but rather dates on our life here.

I hope to get something from you by this pack.

Your brother,

Frank.
added that if de Bona was refused to show them to Helfrecht in person, it would have been the proper thing, but that no harm could have come to him by showing them to Pères. This cut Pères off quick. He could not answer, and did not say a word until after dinner.

On Sat. the 6th I told Pères that I wished to have a talk with him. The first one off. During the day, I repeated my request at dinner. Before the whole party, I again asked him. (You will see that it is very difficult to get an audience with his Majesty.) About 9 PM, he came in and said that he was ready to listen, &c. I called Helfrecht and went into his tent. Then I let loose about his article to the Pères, calling attention to the mistakes. In regard to Amber, he charged that there was no opinion and that he had expressed the opinion himself not outside as worthless in order to bring it before the public—a lie. In regard to the Kunigunde brief, he denied having written that date. I informed him with his M.J., and then I said that it was a lie. In regard to Bagdad, he had to own up. He said that Poggen had told him otherwise. We said that he has not understood Poggen correctly, because he (Poggen) knows little French. I also said that if Poggen had told him as he did, that was an excuse, as both the Pères knew he had taken up the subject. He was a little touched up. We advised him to cable and keep the article. I refused. I told him that if the line were attacked, I would defend myself. He said, defend yourself. I asked him to write on the 1st sectional in the future so we did not care to share within the honor or disgrace of his production. He said that he would. It was almost dark then.

Another subject came up. Do you know many objects every day and pass over the next. Pères has a plan to get all of their manned. I was talking with him in this plan. I came to the conclusion that we were not doing the fair thing. I told Pères so and refused absolutely to do anything more, adding that I had already undone the work which I had done before on this plan. This made him wild, but he could not say a word. I was in the right.

On Sun. the 6th our permission came down from the State of Bagdad. He has his at present from Jan. 1rst. Pères has had Poggen's papers take it. I have seen it. It is simply disgraceful.

There are 3 conditions. We get nothing whatever. Have not even the right to purchase duplicates of the articles except by the permission (the grounded paper). The Poggen and all their acts are private. We are not to remain in the country unless it be read. Every man will report it to the State. You must keep the name of it. You must not get much. This will be the hardest blow in the army unless from Poggen. Of course, we have from the interpreter. This will be the hardest blow in the army. I have been in the army and more. If I had known the conditions, I would not have left Aleppo—except to return to the U.S. N. He has lied—I use this term advisedly. I must go on to this Poggen and before a week goes by, he will be lettered.

Another thing. Before we leave Bagdad, there is much for us to do. We have already made our allowance for this year. Where is this to come from and how is Poggen going to do it up the account before inspection? We are likely to become criminally answerable. I do wish that I could have a letter. He will likely become criminally indicted. I do wish that I could have more time. It is too far from the expedition. I can only think of more than one kind of dispute.

Helfrecht is more afraid of this than I.

My mind has not changed and will not change in regard to my leaving the expedition. A salary of $3000 would not keep me with it. A trip to London at its expense is not likely enough to influence me in any way. Nothing will keep me here. I do not think that
To the Editor of the Nation.

In reply to Rev. Dr. John T. Peters' article in the

[Please fill this for future reference]

1. That Dr. Peters alone is responsible for the matter contained in his article, and hence the use of 'we' is misleading.

2. That we are obliged to differ with Dr. Peters in regard to both the history and geography of Ammon.

3. That Dr. Peters might have been on p. 141 of vol. 1 of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia that the Haniqal brick from Akkar was published in 1861.

4. That the terrace of Nebuchadnezzar in Baghdad was not discovered by Monseigneur Pepey in 1864, but it was discovered by Monseigneur Pepey in 1864.

5. That, not having seen the full text of Dr. Peters' article, there may be still other points about which
we cannot agree with him.

Robert Francis Harper.

H. V. Hilprecht.

Archaeologist to the Expedition of the Babylonian Exploration Fund.

Niffer, April 11th, 1887.

[Signature]

Niffer, April 12th, 1887.

Provost Dr. Pepper.

Chairman of the Committee of the Babylonian Exploration Fund.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed note will explain it all. Dr. Peters has written an article or articles to the Nation full of the most unanswerable errors and mistakes. In justice to the Expedition, we had intended to send the enclosed reply to the Editor of the Nation, in order that the public might know that this article, with its numerous errors, did not come from the Expedition, but from Dr. Peters personally. After long deliberation, we have concluded to send this note to our Committee, with the request that they publish it at once, if Dr. Peters' article appears in its present form.

Dr. Peters is at Tellah, but, on his return, we will point out to him the mistakes and urge him to stop the publication of his article or articles by cable. We sincerely hope, for the good name of the Expedition that Dr. Peters will accept our advice in the spirit in which it is given and stop these articles. We also hope for the sake of the members that he will use "we" instead of "we" in all future publications of this kind.

We do not wish to take any responsibility for Dr. Peters' literary productions or for his actions upon the field, unless we are convinced.

[Signature]

Robert Francis Harper.

[Notation: "Correction in pencil."

[Notation: "Step 13 sent at 11:30 A.M.

[Notation: "Step 3" and "Step 5" crossed out.

[N. B. Additional notes and exact copy of the original sent to Provost Dr. Pepper.]
Dear Brother:

I regret that I am unable to write. Ragins and I have been called to change our

schedule regarding the Nation article. The part of

my article which I had planned to write has been

placed in another section. I was in connection with our note to the Nation

with regard to the Agricultural

report. I am very pleased, but our code

informs the committee. We will have to let

the humble pie escape him and then

again I do not.

I remember your prediction when you asked

me on the way back to the Hotel that the

expedition would not be a success. I did not

believe it then, but now I am compelled to

admit that it is and will be a total failure.

I have a great scheme which can easily

be put into execution. I have talked it over

with Pinches. It is to edit the historical

Assyrian, left in chronological order in our care,

and the Babylonian manuscripts. This would

be a grand work and it is needed very
much as the Rawlinsons are poorly dressed and out of print. We could bring out Vol. I during the next year. It would contain all of the historical Assign. etc. It would be available to everyone. The mistakes in Rawlinson would be corrected and the text given together in one vol.

The work can be done and will be done. The only question is a publisher. I can have it published in Leipzig, but would prefer an American publisher. Do you wish to look into the question? The Vol. could sell for $10–$15. It would be printed in Leipzig at low printer's rates. This is very important. I would like to take it up. Write me at length to London. Of course, I am to be the Chief Editor. They would be Harper's Tech with the assistance of others. Of course the book would have a comparative wide sale. If I can get the Esquimaux book first, Sages and get out this volume, what a good work! I will have done. Remember that it is for your interest. I have the work done by a Harper.

The weather is hot and the vermin are simply horrible. Yesterday I killed 37 fleas taken from my body and clothes. I did not sleep 10 minutes during the last night. At midnight I got up and ran around with the soldiers till 4 a.m. The experience is not a new one. I had had the worst thing from me.

On my part came at 6:30 P.M. I had an invitation to a banquet of the Tibetan Parliament and the 7th Student. I expected to find the account of my trip to Carpathens in the ms. I knew that it is now available for the Student than Nebrech. I have not had any word from home since June 15th, while I was still in Bagdad. I write regularly every week. What is the matter? I have not had anything from you for three weeks. Perhaps my letters are going to Beirut. I have ordered them to Bagdad. Have some fever, but will get rid of it. How did Briggs review your Syntax?
and that I would gain much by this publication. He asks me if I would pay my way from here directly back to Alexandria — this necessity of a fresh leader in order to do the work. I expressed my anxiety about it and said that I was not much for utopian schemes. I assured him of my approval of the idea, that I would like a whole year or less than twice the sum which I require from the local government. OnSunday, counting the months came up and he agreed at once to go on as my expenses. He said that he always had made the offer on the morning before, but that he was bothered with business and could not think clearly — a thing I do not believe, of course.

This sham leaves me to go to London — having only the wish to write: if I wish to write the exposition. But there are other questions:
1) the exposition up to date is a failure.
2) Return is a failure.
3) the expedition must be a failure. It is a failure in the failure. Niffer is a failure, there is nothing else.
4) there will be a great reckoning — by the committee and the public. Peters and Steinhauser and the family on the Assyriologists — anything.
5) the time here is practical — as were taking into consideration the disgrace — as we

In camp at Niffer.
Sunday, March 3d, 1882.

Dear Scott:

I have not heard from you for two weeks. I hope that among the letters which we expect tomorrow, there will be one from you.

Enclosures are being packed with 275 akeels, but letter is found. The fragments, at present, are not necessary. They are in a case, but of no value. Our rooms during the past four weeks did not by any means equalize your store of the past four.

The whole lot is just about 100. Everybody is discouraged. Peters and Steinhauser, however, are thinking of building a house on the Assyrians. It is a difficult and must be

but good for something that were all — with the exception

of Peters — mostly spending time, awaiting the lucky day when we can stop and start for Jazirah. The day has been discussed and the boat and material ordered for April 24th. We hope to be in England in April — before you receive this letter. The greater discontent and disgust reigns in our camp, and poor Peters has a hard new time.
The association evidently intended, from the first, to remain in the field another season, but under certain conditions. They wrote that the first season we were to spend only $8,000 during the next season — May 1889. On May 1889, Peters has
the contract ready.

Peterson will only be paid until the end of the season, and if he receives $1,000 for March and another $1,000 for a trip to
 Vecticornia, etc. His expenses will be deducted from $8,000 and expenses will be
 deducted from $8,000. Peters will be paid on his conditions.

Peters has written for $8,000. Will they be satisfied enough to give the? He has also written
 that he would like the x's, if they cannot get the, to recall him and another annuity.
 of the is the better; they will not do it, as they know that the expedition is a complete failure
 and cannot afford to let Peterson slip out of it. Peters will return it, but it must have some
 so that the Peters — me one of us would take Peters places and return. It would be
 much better for all concerned.

Beckwith must have us more than to be recalled. On the other hand, I would not have the expedition
 recalled, as I wish to keep it. But this would come at the expense of one.

An offer will be made to H. W. C. to return, 50
 chances out of 100. Peters will return 75
 chances out of 100.

Expenses are to be paid to America. Peters will be compelled to pay because of his contract. What am I to do?

Arrangements have been made for the summer, i.e., until the close of June. Peters goes to Constantinople
 and it is the best there is there. Peters goes to Lisbon, the place for the supplies and get in some photos. All of the
 Peters will return to Constantinople.

There are different plans for me. 1) Peters to go to the Bosphorus. 2) Peters to go to the

I cannot agree upon. I am to go to London, if Peters with the Expedition.

How can I arrange to go to London? One week ago, I met Peters, that I

Nothing good for us, the great deal of money to go to the Bosphorus, the

He conducted business. He tried to encourage me and said that I had a good deal to go from the Bosphorus, the presence of

By the same mail, I received a letter from Peters saying

That Peters wanted me to handle the London week of the week. I received a letter from Peters asking me for

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The whole time to stay with the Engineer, I have not been able, since I moved to reconcile myself to the idea. I have thought many a time and the result of it all, and I still remain firm. I have finally determined to leave. I know I am right in the inside of affairs, and I cannot bear to be a failure in my whole life. I have every idea of being both sides—me, the young one, at last time in the other debt of good work. I prefer the latter. I am young and can repay £200 very soon. You are in debt now at my age and did not have my prospect. You would advise me to act and I will act. If you were with me I would then ask you to borrow for me at the lowest possible interest £20 for three years. I may pay it in two. You are not to be responsible for it, as I am old enough to hear responsibility, etc. Of course, I need your name to help me out.

Try to bring things about so that I can go back to jail as Assistant. I will emphasize these points to Boyt. Your knowledge of the course to custom first hand.

2) my years work in London
3) my experience with tobacco during past years.

I will go to London as soon as we can get away from Bonn. I hope to be there about July 15th or Aug 11th. Please arrange to send one-third the balance by July 15th to 1 Bedford Place, Russell Rd., London, W.C. Address all letters from the time you receive this to the above address.

Enclosed please find a note to the Nation from Mr. Smith. Get them contained. Also, just ask and see
1) if he says that the building brick was found 3 yrs ago or any time since 1861.
2 that Paget discovered the lesson at Oxford.

Yes, please join me. The weather is not too bad, and if it were

sunny, it would not be long. We cannot be satisfied with disreasoning

or the activities of others. But the most effective

way to overcome this problem is to be patient.

We cannot accept the idea of granting ourselves

a shot at it without understanding how our

ones will affect? I am in the

difficult situation. We are all disagreeing

agreed with the act. I hope that I must speak

more, but disagree with my

in the worst of times.

It is the same with all other things

that I have decided to do. I feel certain

will write something soon.

Better write to the lady yesterday. We enjoyed life for the first time for 6 weeks.

and this cannot be changed. For

"Life is what happens when you are not thinking."