The Andrew Dickson White Papers
1846 - 1918

Reel Number

128
Segment 1
Undated correspondence
U - Y
and illegible signatures.

Segment 2
Manuscripts, memoranda,
and fragments by White

Segment 3
Cornell administration,
library booklists and
equipment memoranda
Andrew D. White Papers

Correspondence

Pieces 24

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
For Year Ending June 30, 1915.

Compared with Corresponding Period of 1914

For Two Months Ending August 31, 1915
Compared with Corresponding Period of 1914

ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT OF DAUGHTER

Alice Edwin A.
AND
Mr. Emil D. M.

DETROIT MICHIGAN

WALDorf

GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

OPERATING REVENUE, OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Miles of Road Operated</td>
<td>7,786.90</td>
<td>8,207.17</td>
<td>420.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Revenue</td>
<td>$86,958,295.97</td>
<td>$82,349,099.80</td>
<td>$4,609,196.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td>$9,185,744.91</td>
<td>$3,005,398.94</td>
<td>$6,170,345.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue over Expenses</td>
<td>$54,772,551.06</td>
<td>$59,343,700.86</td>
<td>$4,571,149.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$6,641,474.75</td>
<td>$8,309,791.60</td>
<td>$1,668,316.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Income</td>
<td>$50,131,076.31</td>
<td>$51,034,409.26</td>
<td>$903,332.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying circular will tell you of the claims made in Germany's behalf by Dr. Fuehr. His presentation differs from any other which has appeared in print. I feel confident that you will be interested in it and impressed by it.

So much has been printed in this country condemning Germany for her invasion of Belgium, that this new volume, by a German of broad knowledge and of judicial mind, should command your careful consideration. It is a challenge to American fairness of opinion.

I shall be much pleased to receive your order for a copy -- price only $1.50 net, or $1.62 by mail.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. USHER.

P.S. Circular of "With the German Armies in the West", by Dr. Sven Aedin, also enclosed.
Wishing thanks for the perfect photograph and kind offer from Madame Duchan de Villedore.

Otto Urbant
Kurfürstliche Hof-Secretärin
Kroll'sches Kinder-Spital
Albrechtstr. 15
Berlin S.W.
Wilhelmstr. 1353.

M. Anton Worrall
Greenstone

My dear Bill White,
May I ask a great favor of you to inscribe your name in this volume of your name on the added hand, which is an added pleasure.
Thanking you very cordially,

Very cordially yours,

Laura H. van Buren


Bd. de Graaf &

Lausanne

Although I am very busy,
I must not allow me to delay you,

Dr. White. My heartiest and best
wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Thome de Valin

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My wishes are most sincere—
dear Sir, I hope you are in
fine health—
I have not heard from
Mrs. White, but my sister
who is now in Europe has
replied to her in Geneva.
Hoping that by come-
My dear Sir, White. My very best
wishes and congratulations
for your birthday.
Last year I had the pleasure
of being with you on that
date and that kept such
a charming recollection of.
Thursday Afternoon
Van der Grift
Introduction Sooner

My dear Mr. White,

This will introduce
To you my cousin, Miss
Grace We Van. She
will explain her object
in going to France,
and I am sure that
you will be pleased enough
dressed with her, and
assist her with your
advice and knowledge.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I regret that so much time has passed since I had the pleasure of seeing you—but I hope that you will always believe me.

Most sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten note on the right side of the page:] Thursday evening

Mr. White

Mr. White has just told me that he had the pleasure of meeting you and that you remember my father. He wishes to say this.
The popular society of the summer is splendid and we all the more enjoy it when we read the letters and see the people you've visited and get the news from you. We and my husband are very anxious to hear from you.

Please reply soon. I hope you enjoyed your stay and your family.

Yours sincerely,

M. Brown

My dear Sir, While the plans are all made for appointments for Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, we shall be delighted to hear from you on Thursday evening. It is most agreeable to receive your letters and I am looking forward to your visit.

Yours respectfully,

W. Brown
E. T. Cornell — a long one.
Judge O'Neil, of Wisconsin, a
Cornell graduate.

C. Morris, a photographer, who wants a sitting.

Mr. Hatch, American Embassy,
Rome — a letter of condolence.

Several items of pamphlets, etc.,
also came in, among them a
package of German newspaper
clippings from Professor Gram,
including a very high price
from Professor Wiley.

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Wednesday morning

Dear Mr. White:

A letter here.

We hear that a heavy snowfall
has occurred, but it is not
clear, cold and wintry.

The sad news is,
all that appear to be at least
in the United States, have come in from
R. S. Allee, your friend,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
With respect,

Yours faithfully,

W.H.

Mr. Hugg's report is in the library today, but Mr. Garratt was of the opinion that Tiffany's had the library in mind. Of course, we need a more thorough check from Tiffany's. I would like to know if there is any further information you could provide?
speech.

Dearest, with respect,

Yours faithfully,

M. MacAulay.

---

Dear Mr. White:

If I may trouble you to the extent of writing your name in the new books, the inscription would enhance the books value to me.

To-morrow I shall call the Cochran by bicycle to ask what coming there willalmost confirmify for me, and will get it back then.

With respects,

regard, Dear,

Yours faithfully,

M. MacAulay.

Monday morning.
Dear Mr. White:

Opposite each paragraph of the attached letter is the report on the item mentioned, as it appears on the ledger compiled from the Syracuse Statements. The Bank Book seems to have become mislaid from its accustomed place. It has not been sent to the Bank for balancing in several months.

The insurance policies on the desk should be put in a safe deposit box, as in case of fire they might be destroyed at the same time as the furniture which they cover.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

STEINWAY'S PIANOFABRIK,
St. Pauli, Neue Rosenstrasse, 20-24,
HAMBURG,

THE ANDREW DICKSON WHITE PAPERS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
My dear Mr. White,

I am sending you a little contribution to the "Glory" of modern warfare.

At the same time this study tries to reduce the Belgian tragedy to just one individual. Perhaps that in this way people will understand the Belgian affair better than when they merely hear vague stories of "treaties" and "battles" and the thousand and one things which go to make up modern war.

Please present to Mrs. White the expression of my sincere admiration, and believe me to be,

most sincerely yours,

Hendrik W. Van Loon
Dear Mr. White:

I sent you the drawings of the competition held here for the design of the new embassy in Berlin last spring, giving the result to Mr. E. J. Williams about a week ago. You should receive the drawings about the same time that this comes to you.

I added a set of photographs which we have taken for the college collection.

You will doubtless see why the prizes were awarded as they were. The first prize makes adequate...
arrangement for the "service," and
in that plan the crowds are well
handled.

I have made great effort to
discover the drawings of the
earlier competition; without avail.

Professor Bun kindly took
me over your house and searched
in all possible quarters.

Professor Babcock, Mr. Osborn
and Mr. Martin all disclaim
possession, and I have carefully
overhauled our college rooms.

It is not pleasant to be so
baffled; but I can think of nothing
more to do. I can muse, say I am
very sorry not to have found them,
I am in great hopes of intro-
ducing a new course in the college.
It would be for painters.

We are able to give such a
course without expense to the university;
and it would be the first step
forward bringing a school of fine
arts within the number of Cornell
colleges. Students have already
applied for such work.

Moreover I think we could
prepare painters for study abroad
better than in the ordinary art
school, making them broader
artists in the end, for their conrade-
ship with the architects and other
students here.

I am sure you will be intrested
in this as you are in everything
that concerns us.

Very truly yours,

John V. Van Pelt.
My dear Miss Eastmae,

I regret exceedingly that 
The young lady's visit 
should be spoiled in this 
way. Moreover it is not 
that I am more 
personally keen to get 
Chilton for a few days.
It seems to be the best 
thing we can do, since 
her mother might shout.
Saturday afternoon

My dear Mr. White,

You will remember that I promised to send you the article I told you about when I was in Athens, and being like that other fellow who "would not tell a lie," I began to keep my word. I see now that it does not take the right signature but the bookshop assured me yesterday that it was written by the Bishop. I had hoped to get a few moments conversation with you but seeing you so occupied I hasten to reassure you of your 

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
he is spotted very clever and a man of exemplary habits and character, feel sure that, because I have good reason to know you are interested in the subject, you will be interested in the ability etc. if you wish them. Our American Minister’s request could not fail to be communication with an American, and you can of course set at him, while I have no doubt it would be better for business and the present interest in America at present I have, very much. To be very frank, we can hardly afford to have much of a definite position in your country. We can hardly afford to have much of a definite position in your country. If you are to be in London within a few days, the Minister would like to know, and you may be able to throw some light on the subject. If you agree, you might be able to throw some light on the subject. If you agree, you might be able to throw some light on the subject. If you agree, you might be able to throw some light on the subject. If you agree, you might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Margaret Jones
423 James Street
London

The sale cannot be an unhealthy matter, of the United States Court.
Thinking it may have some interest.
Significance, forward it.

J.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
P.S. I desire to add a postscript regarding a certain grocer's bill to which you kindly call my attention. I have certainly taken your reference in the spirit indicated—indeed it would have been strange if I were to do otherwise. But I assure you, you are entirely mistaken in supposing that this bill had been forgotten by me owing to my devotion to study. I have not forgotten it. Neither have I forgotten several other bills which I owe. In fact I have had quite a cloud of debt hanging over my head. I assumed in the first place a number of small debts which were my father's, and I do not regret it because it gave him peace of mind in his last days; I also contracted a few small debts of my own,--as every young chap is almost certain to do. All this happened, too, before my arrival at Cornell. During my stay at Cornell I actually succeeded in paying off quite a number of such debts. On leaving Cornell I was careful to discharge every possible obligation, and did, as a matter of fact, discharge all except two small ones,--the Grocer's bill referred to, and another bill which, owing to a change in the firm, has several times been rendered me for a sum about twice that actually due.

During my stay in Berlin I have very materially reduced my indebtedness, paying them off, however, in their chronological order. I had also intended to pay these two little Ithaca bills and they would have been paid long before your arrival in America, had not Appleton's failed and consequently deprived me of the monies due me for an article I sent them, which I had intended for the payment of these two little items. As it is I unexpectedly received from the Receiver a few days ago a Check for the amount, and it came just at the right time, for owing to my being knocked out here, I had arrived at my last guinea. These debts have always been present to my mind, in fact have been a sort of incubus, which I would gladly have thrown off before this, had it been possible. But it has not been possible in view of certain money demands made upon me by my family. Of course I am aware that it may be said, 'You should have first paid your debts and then gone to Europe!' But I have been prompted to take another course. My debts are my "wild oats"; my coming to Europe on a moderate salary instead of settling down with a good one, I will call my "extravagance"; and I think they will compare favorably with the corresponding failings of my fellow young men. In fact I think only those will find fault with me who believe—-as I think Balzac has said—that "only the rich can afford to have imperfections."

I could have confided these details to you long ago, but I did not believe that I had a right to do so when your mind, and indeed your heart, were taken up with other matters infinitely more weighty and worthy of your attention. I hope soon to be out of the swamp.

J.H.V.
Mrs. Henry Villard
and family
gratefully acknowledge your
kind expression of sympathy
and condolence.

Godspeed,
New York.
M. J. VISser Jr.,
36 Spuistraat 36,
near the Arcade, The Hague.

speciality for Photographs

BAEKER.

PHOTOS
of Holland, Dutch costumes and the MUSEUM of the painteres of The Hague
(TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINALS).

DELFT-WARE.
Handpainted earthenware from the old and modern periods.

BONNETS AND ORNAMENTS
with 54 the famous country girl, living in the
surrounds of The Hague and by the
Scheveningen fish women.

M. J. VISser Jr.
36 Spuistraat 36, near the Arcade, The Hague.

The following are some of the most interesting
views of The Hague:

A. The Royal Museum (Plein 29), Mauritshuis. From
Nov. 30—March, open daily from 10-3; From March
14—31 May open daily from 10-4; From June 1—31
June open daily from 10-5; From Sept. 1—30 Oct.
open daily from 10-4. On Sundays and Holidays from
10-3, 4 or 5.

Small fee for charge of umbrellas etc.

B. The Museum of the Hague (Municipal Museum)
Korte Vijverberg 7. From Nov. 30—March, open daily
from 10-2; From March 14—31 May open daily from
10-2; From June 1—30 Sept., open daily from 10-4.
From Oct. 1—31 Oct. open daily from 10-2. On
Sundays and Holidays from 1, 2 or 3. (Admission free).

C. The Museum Neerumans Westerseuism (Pleinc-
tegard 35). Open on the first and third Thursday of every month
from 10-2. (Admission free).

D. The private Collection of Pictures of Mr. Steen-
graacht 34. Open daily from 10-2. In the months of May and
November from 1-4. Fee one guilder for 1-4 persons.

E. The Treves Saloon. (Ministerie van Waterstaat, Heldra

F. The Royal Library. (Lange Voorhout 34). Open daily
from 10-4; on Sundays and Holidays. In the months
of December and January till 3 o'clock. Admission free.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Opening Hours</th>
<th>Admission Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The Collection of Medals and engraved Stones</td>
<td>The same building as the Library, Lange Voorhout 34</td>
<td>Open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10-3</td>
<td>Admission free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>The Prison-gate (Gevangenpoort)</td>
<td>Daily from 10-2</td>
<td>On Sundays and Holidays from 12-2</td>
<td>Admission free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>The Queen's Palace in the Wood</td>
<td>Open daily from 9-5. In winter till 4 (except Sundays)</td>
<td>Tickets at 25 cents</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>The Royal Palace of Noordeinde</td>
<td>May be visited during the Queen's absence</td>
<td>Daily from 9-6</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>The House of Lords</td>
<td>States-General (Binnenhof 2), Open daily from 1-4 admission free</td>
<td>The Gallery is open during the sittings</td>
<td>Free on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 1-4 admission free. On Sunday, admission free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>The Old Hall of Knights</td>
<td>(Ridderszaal). Binnenhof. Closed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>The Town-Hall</td>
<td>Open daily from 8 o'clock till sunset, not on Sundays and Holidays. Admission free.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>The New Church</td>
<td>(Spui 175). Apply to Mr. J. Visser Jr.</td>
<td>Open daily from 10-5.</td>
<td>Fee ad libitum, tickets at 50 cents for one person, each person more 25 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>(Kerkplein). Apply to Mr. J. Visser Jr.</td>
<td>Open daily from 8 a.m. till sunset. Admission 25 cents each.</td>
<td>Free on Monday and Thursday from 4-5 admission free. The Gallery is open during the sittings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**M. J. VISSEJR JR.**

**speciality for Photographs**

36 Spuistraat 36, near the Arcade, The Hague.

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**The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University**
M. J. VISSEr Jr.
speciality for Photographs
36, Spuistraat, near the Arcade, The Hague.

The English Church (Van den Boschstraat). The 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month service at 8.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. In the months of Aug. and Sept. also at 7 1/2 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m., except in the months of Aug. and Sept.

The Pavilion of the Literary Society. In the wood and on Wednesday evenings at 7 1/2 p.m. Admission only on introduction.


The Fish Market (Groenmarkt). Open daily till sunset. Not on Sundays and Holidays.

The French Church (Noordwal 34). Service on Sundays and Holidays at 10 a.m. and 3 1/4 p.m. From June 1st till September 30th service on Sundays and Holidays only at 10 a.m.

The General Post Office is situated near the Cathedral (Kerkplein 4). Open daily from 7.50 a.m. till 5.50 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays from 11 a.m. till 1.30 p.m.

The English Church (Van den Boschstraat). The 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month service at 8.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. In the months of Aug. and Sept. also at 7 1/2 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m., except in the months of Aug. and Sept.

The Pavilion of the Literary Society. In the wood and on Wednesday evenings at 7 1/2 p.m. Admission only on introduction.

Zoological Garden. Admission 10 cents. Concerts during the month of June on Monday, during the month of July and Aug. on Sunday and Friday, during the month of Sept. on Friday at 7 1/2 p.m. In Winter at times on Sunday at 2 p.m.

The French Church (Noordwal 34). Service on Sundays and Holidays at 10 a.m. and 3 1/4 p.m. From June 1st till September 30th service on Sundays and Holidays only at 10 a.m.

The General Post Office is situated near the Cathedral (Kerkplein 4). Open daily from 7.50 a.m. till 5.50 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays from 11 a.m. till 1.30 p.m.

Telegraph office situated near the post office (Prinsengracht 2). Open throughout day and night.

The Bathing Establishment with swimming basin is situated on the Manritskade 2a. Open daily in Summer from 7 a.m. to 5 1/2 p.m., on Saturday afternoon from 7 1/2-10 on Saturday evening; from 7-12 on Sunday. In Winter open daily from 8 a.m. to 4 1/2 p.m.; on Saturday afternoon from 7 1/2-10, on Sunday morning from 8-12. The swimming basin is open any day during the week from 11-3 and on Wednesday from 11-4 for Ladies. The remaining time for Gentleman is closed.

Theatre. (Korte Voorhout 3.) On Tuesday and Friday in Dutch; on Monday, Thursday and Saturday in French; on Sunday popular performance in Dutch or in French. In Summer the theatre is closed.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
M. J. Visser Jr.
speciality for Photographs
36 Spui, near the Arcade, The Hague.

William the Taciturn, (a fine bronze statue) Erected in 1852 by the Dutch people, (Plein).

William the Second, (King of the Netherlands), Statue erected in 1863 by the Dutch people, (Buitenhof).


Monument in commemoration of the Independence of the Dutch nation. (Unveiled in 1813) Statue erected 17th November 1813 (Plein, 1813).

Spinoza. Statue erected in 1880 (Paveljoensgracht).

Fountain with the statue of the Count William, (erected in 1885) Reechestraat.

COIN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Gold Money.
The Gouden Willem: 1 gulden = 100 cents.

Silver Money.
The Zilveren daler, pieces of 2½ guilders or...
1 ½ guilder (guilder) the eagle 250 cents.
1 half guilder (half guilder) 100 cents.
1 fourth part of a guilder (half stuiver) 25 cents.
1 twenty-fifth part of a guilder (twinty-five cents) 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ENVIRONS.

Scheveningen, celebrated for its seabaths, is not far from The Hague. There are two roads to Scheveningen: one is called the old way (the more beautiful, shaded by trees) and the other the new way along the downs to the Bath-Hotel (Kuikers) During the season every day concerts at 3 p.m. and 7½ p.m. in the Bath-Hotel (Kuikers).

Tickets are available for one day. Admission one guilder. For children not yet 10 years of 25 cents.

Bronze Coin.
The fortieth part of a guilder (half stuiver) 2½ cents.
1 quarter part of a guilder or ½ guilder (half guilder) 50 cents.
1 two hundredth part of a guilder 10 cents.
1 twenty-fifth part of a guilder (stilveren daler) 2½ gulden.
1 sixtieth part of a guilder (halie-stuiver) 50 cents.
1 quarter part of a guilder or ½ guilder (half guilder) 50 cents.
1 two hundredth part of a guilder 10 cents.

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M. J. Visser Jr.
speciality for Photographs
36 Spui, near the Arcade, The Hague.

C. J. Visser Jr.
speciality for Photographs
36 Spui, near the Arcade, The Hague.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
J. FISSEN JR.


For sea tickets apply to H. F. Visser, Jr., Speciality for Photographs, 36 Spistiaat 36 near the Arcade, The Hague. Visitors can go by the tram cars a, b, and d.

Variety of entertainments at the Meinpoort (Musichall) every night at 8 O'clock (only in summer). Admission 50 cents. Books containing 10 tickets for 4 gulden to be had at N. J. Visser, Jr., Speciality for Photographs, 36 Spistiaat 36, near the Arcade, The Hague. Visitors can go by the tram cars a and c.

It was at Scheveningen that the Prince of Orange (afterwards King of the Netherlands) returned from England, landed in 1813, after the downfall of Bonaparte. In commemoration of which a monument was erected on 24th August 1865.

The costumes worn by the usherwomen are very singular. The country seats of the late Prince Frederick are situated on the road to Leiden. Tickets can be procured daily from 10-4 (not on Sundays and holidays) by the office of the palace (Casuariestraat 88). On the plan published by N. J. Visser, Jr., the house is marked with a black point. The Villages of Voorhuis and Leidsehendam are of interest. One can also go to Delft along the canal side. The villages of Wassenaar and Voorsehorn are also worth visiting and the return journey is made via Loosduinen. Also the villages of Wassenaar and Voorsehorn, going by the Leiden road and returning via Leidschendam.
M. J. VISSEJR Jr.
36 Spuistraat 36
THE HAGUE.
NEAR THE ARCADE.
PLAN DE LA HAYE
publiée par
SPECIALITE DE
PHOTOGRAPMES.

36 Spuistraat 36
N. J. VISSEJR Jr.
THE HAGUE.
NEAR THE ARCADE.

M. J. VISSEJR Jr.
36 Spuistraat 36

M. J. VISSEJR Jr.
36 Spuistraat 36
THE HAGUE.

In this establishment is to be had the largest collection of
PHOTOGRAPHS
of the Pictures in the Museums.

CARBON PHOTOS
(Taken from the Originals.)

DOLLS IN NATIONAL COSTUMES.

M. J. VISSEJR Jr.
36 Spuistraat 36

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

PLATE DE LA HAYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Handpainted copies on porcelain, linen and wood of pictures by old and modern painters.

Tickets for the Palaces.
DOLLS IN NATIONAL COSTUMES.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
36 M. J. VISSER J. Photos of the Pictures in the Museums (taken from the originals.)

Photographies des Tableaux des Musées (prises d'après l'original.)

Treves Saloon.
Royal Library.
Queen's palace in the Wood.
Royal palace.
House of Lords.
Old Borough of Commons.
Town-Hall.
Cathedral.
New Church.
English railway station.
Dutch railway station.
Post and Telegraph office.
Bathing establishment.
Royal Museum.
Municipal Museum Meermanno Westreenianum.
Steengracht.
Royal Museum.
Royal Museum.
Bibliotheque Royale.
Salle des Trawls.
Bibliotheque Royale.
Prison Historique.
Palais de la Reine, en Bois.
Royal.
Chambre du Sénat.
Chambre du Sénat.
Hôtel de Ville.
Galerie Royale.
Galerie Royale.
Francois Rabelais.
Salle des Trawls.
Bibliotheque Royale.
Prison Historique.
Palais de la Reine, en Bois.
Royal.
Chambre du Sénat.
Chambre du Sénat.
Hôtel de Ville.
Galerie Royale.
Galerie Royale.
Francois Rabelais.
Salle des Trawls.
Bibliotheque Royale.
Prison Historique.
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Chambre du Sénat.
Chambre du Sénat.
Hôtel de Ville.
Galerie Royale.
Galerie Royale.
Francois Rabelais.
Salle des Trawls.
Bibliotheque Royale.
Prison Historique.
Palais de la Reine, en Bois.
Royal.
Chambre du Sénat.
Chambre du Sénat.
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Mr. Andrew White,

My dear Sir,

I am going to a conference on 1st February in your Academy today morning, and would be pleased if you could correspond with your presence. I hope you will accept this cordially.

Very truly,

[Signature]

Ferd. Voots & Co.
Druckausweis.

Von dem in K. Vogelständer's Verlag in Leipzig erschienenen Werke

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DEAR SIR:

We herewith offer copies of letters we have received from some of our references. As the writers are conservative and successful business men we invite your attention to what they have to say about us. We are gratified over the good record our investments have made for themselves during our twenty-three years' experience and especially that they have maintained it so satisfactorily through the last four years when so many loaning institutions, both east and west, have failed and brought loss to their customers.

By continued intelligent care in making loans in the future, we expect to sustain the good repute of all the securities we may negotiate.

We also present a partial list of our references. All of them can speak from personal knowledge of us during the last ten to twenty-three years, and most of them from personal experience with our securities. We do not ask our friends to recommend our securities, but simply to state what they may know as to our business reputation and the character of our investments.

Respectfully yours,

R. J. WADDELL, PRESIDENT.

Correspondence solicited. Statements furnished.

Securities on hand and ready for delivery.
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To the Enrolled Republicans of New York:

At the primary election to be held on Monday, September 28, we ask your support for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston County, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

Mr. Wadsworth is a forward-facing Republican. He has been tried and tested in the public service. He was Speaker of the Assembly for the five eventful sessions, 1906-10. He comes of a long line of Republicans and patriots. His grandfather was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, while his father and two uncles also served in the Union armies.

Mr. Wadsworth has shown marked constructive capacity as a legislator in meeting the needs and the wishes of the people. He abolished "Invisible Government" in the Assembly at Albany, and put the lobby out of business. He aided in framing and in enacting the important and much desired laws relating to the public service commissions, to banking, to insurance, to highway improvements, to conservation, to elections, and to automobile registration and control. He has time and again canvassed the State in support of Republican principles, Republican policies and Republican candidates. He knows the State of New York, its needs and its interests, and he enjoys a wide acquaintance among its business and professional men. He is a close student of the larger questions of national policy, and would bring to their consideration in the Senate a trained mind, unusual legislative experience, and high principle. In the important field of international affairs, Mr. Wadsworth can be trusted to follow the policies laid down by his father-in-law, John Hay, and by Elihu Root—two great Republican Secretaries of State—which brought so much honor and influence to the people of the United States.

In the Senate Mr. Wadsworth will be found always on the side of true progress and the permanent interests of the whole people. He will build on the firm foundation of those Republican principles which the party inherited from the founders of this Republic, and which enable us to go forward to meet new problems as they arise with wisdom and with justice, in security and in peace.

Mr. Wadsworth is still a young man. He fully represents the spirit of the young Republicanism of to-day—militant, constructive, steadily advancing, sagacious, patriotic. If chosen as the Republican candidate, Mr. Wadsworth will draw to his own support, and to that of the whole Republican ticket, the votes of thousands of independent citizens who are familiar with his fine, clean record, and who believe in his proved ability and high character.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
OTTO T. BANNARD
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr.
Katholizismus
als Fortschrittsprinzip?

Mit einem offenen Briefe
an den Würzburger Universitäts-Rektor u. Inf. Professor Dr. Hermann Scell
vom Dr. phil. Emil Währendorp.

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Es ist im Interesse der Wissenschaft, die in der Erkenntnis der Wirklichkeit begründet ist, zu fordern, dass die Forschungsergebnisse nicht nur für die eigene Forschungszwecke, sondern auch für die allgemeine Bildung und Wissenschaft zugänglich gemacht werden sollten. Dazu ist es notwendig, dass die Forschungsergebnisse in einer verständlichen Form präsentiert werden, die für die breite Öffentlichkeit zugänglich ist. Die Veröffentlichungen der Forschungsergebnisse sollten daher nicht nur für die Fachöffentlichkeit, sondern auch für die allgemeine Bevölkerung zugänglich sein. Dies bedeutet, dass die Veröffentlichungen in einer verständlichen Sprache und in einem verständlichen Stil erfolgen sollten, damit sie für die breite Öffentlichkeit zugänglich sind.

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Die Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Washington, D.C.

I need to go to Europe to
Negotiate on Wednesday except for an ap-
pearance of ten minutes of East-

Earl D. W. Dall
Sec. Extension
Frau Dr. Geisslers Waldheim
Lucerne (Switzerland).

Home-school for delicate children and young ladies
under the direct management of Mrs. Dr. Wilhelmine Geissler-de Palacios, Medical Practitioner, and Professor Dr. K. Geissler, the author of many well-known works on Education, Science and Philosophy, assisted by a competent staff of certificated teachers.
La Dr. Geisslers Waldheim

occupies a splendid position in one of the most beautiful and healthy parts of Switzerland

on the shores of Lake Lucerne, and about a quarter of an hour from Lucerne itself.

The three-storied house stands in its own grounds, surrounded by Alpine meadows woods and orchards, and offers every facility for recreation and instruction.

It is situated on the sunny slopes of the Pilatus Range about 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and is well supplied with pure water for all purposes.

The climate is mild and specially good for delicate children and young ladies.

Mrs. Dr. Geissler the Lady Principal is a fully qualified and experienced doctor having passed the highest medical examinations with first-class certificates. She is also an experienced teacher of some years' standing; has worked in High-schoools and Kindergartens both in Eng-land and Germany, and has specially adapted herself for the education and care of children and young people, who require careful attention either mentally or physically.

Lessons will be conducted out of doors in the grounds whenever possible.

Subjepts: Kindergarten Course,

High school Course,

Music, piano, violin (Leipziger Conservatorium),

Painting, Drawing, Photography,

French, English, German,

Handicraft, Gardening,

Gymnastics, Dancing,

Cooking.

German and French will be spoken throughout the establishment.

Tennis, Croquet, Golf, Skating, Sledging, Ski-running, Tobogganning etc.

Fees including board, medical attendance, tuition $100 yearly.

Extra charges to be made:

In cases where special medical attendance is required,

Also for extra tuition outside the above-mentioned subjects,

Travelling expenses.

No extra charge will be made for children spending the holidays at school, except travelling expenses, when pleasuretrips are undertaken on behalf of the children.

It is desired that the children enter for one year at least.

All fees payable quarterly and in advance.

Three months notice to be given in writing before the removal of a child or a quarter's fees will be required.

Reports of progress in studies etc. to be sent to parents and guardians at stated intervals.

Visits of inspection, from parents etc. will be welcome at all times.

Referees: Professor Spearing, London, Chelsea, Holbein House.

Miss Rookledge, 6. Malvern Str., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Professor Stooss, Kinderspital, Bern (Schweiz).

Seminardirector Martig, Bern.

Further references if required.

Address:

Mrs. Dr. Wilhelmine Geissler-de Palacios, Lucerne (Switzerland).
no longer "fear against the
future", but has made up
her mind not to be dis-
turbed by any thing, but
give her whole attention
to getting well. There is no
danger of Mrs. H. being over-
effecting herself, for the
doctor only allows her
to walk from her bed to
her cot on the prairie, and
this is all the exercise he
wants her to take until
she has twice as much
red blood as she now has.
Mrs. H.'s daughter is improving
every day, and even in such
good health as this the
process of restoring the
red cells to the blood is
a slow one.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The woman who does
the laundry work is
Mrs. Brent Bridwell.
She lives in the woods
in a tent.
Mrs. H. is very kind,
and gave
and she reads to her

I am, very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

099382
The letter from Dr. Henry Home you joined the pleasure which it did me.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Andrews B. White
ITHACA, N. Y.

My dear Sir,

Mrs. Charles Cornell sent your daughter the Coreus, which has interested her greatly, especially the beautiful article about Mr. Motley and Mrs. Correll. Mr. Correll also wrote her a very kind letter in answer to the point which Mrs. Andrews had asked him.

[Narration]
Mrs. Hewing is much pleased with the idea of the young people going to Syria. I am sure they are all very good to the doctors of the West.

Mrs. Hewing is very pleased with the news of your departure, and she sends her best wishes for a happy and successful trip.

Mrs. Hewing has received a letter from Miss E. H. H. 7.1

She has been to see Miss E. H. H. 7.1

She does not need the $100, and she hopes it will be convenient for you to give her a little saying that she has been to see Mrs. Hewing.

Mrs. Hewing has received your letter, and she hopes that

Eur. Excellency!

Koch zu verlieren, Herr!
Ich habe nach der Volkschule durch 8 Jahre (1976-1884) das Gymnasium in Wien besucht, diente dann als Leihnej
Feuertaug in der österreichischen Armee, absolvierte
schließlich die juristische und staatswissenschaftliche
Studien an der Universität Wien, legte
im Jahre 1891 die Rechtsprüfung mit der Dr. jur. (promovierte)
und wurde zum Kanzler des Reiches
promovierte. Ich habe in die Große
praxis ein, arbeitete bei verschiedenen
gerichten (1892-1895), wurde 1891
in das Konsistorium berufen,
und war gut zuversichtlich in Verhandlung
stehend von meinen Angaben zu erinnern: ich
würde der Rede eine Beweissicherung einreichen.
Ich habe mein gewisses theoretische
und praktische Erlebnis, ein Werk
soweit in dem internationalen

Entwicklung der Verfassung, welche
zu Beginn dieses Jahres erschienen
ist und habe ich wegen ihrer
Abhandlung von der herrschaftlichen
Rechtsordnung des Rechts an
rechtlichen Schriften erhalten.
Ich bin bereit, über Österreichisches
Recht, internationalen Vertrag,
Völkerrecht und Emiraten, zu
reden und über das Schrifttum
unter dem Titel der moderne
Völkerrechtliche Verwechselungen zu halten.
Soweit ich der Verkunft in den
deren Verhältnissen der Völkerrecht
den zu wirken, bewegt mich zu diesen
Schriften.
Indem ich an die herzlichen Worte, die ganze ergebende Bille
richte, meine Abhandlung gedruckt
in Ermangelung deiner zu wollen,
und mein bewusst gemäßigt eine
gräbtirche Antwort zu wünschen,
erteilt mir noch die Mittheilung, das
ich zu East, und zwar am Wichte Viel
und Einschaltung des Dr. Geyer, dessen
in Leipzig (Adress: Waldstrasse 11) lehrend,
und rücille als
Einer Excellenz
ergebende Dienen

Dr. Gustav Weber

Gentlemen,

Cornell University

099386
Mrs. Parke had not
lithe energy, and did not
make herself entertaining
to Reynolds. She did not
do any amusing for me.
I am looking out
for a nurse now for my
baby, and find it a
hard matter to be settled. I
wish I could give you
other information.

With the kind respects,
Sincerely yours,
Josephine R. Wallace
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I have been romancing for the last few days at the Lyceum School with Dr. Schumacher of Buffalo who has been lecturing there. I only say that the Trustees would be very glad to welcome one there should you be in the neighborhood. About 1000 persons are on the ground now and over 7000 fill fast all the time during the season.

My own interest has become rather distant and formal in recent years though I have indulged some of my old enthusiasm in the series of lectures on the Greek Dramatists of Shakespeare at the Brooklyn Institute and the last course for Mother Alphonsa (Hawthorne Society). Sometime perhaps I may have the opportunity to forget these subjects.
while to let the public understand how much it owes to the scholarship of Erasmus.

Hoping that you will send us within a few days, a brief statement of this sort about Erasmus, believe me,

Yours affectionately,

Charles Dudley Warner

---

RE: Erasmus

My dear Dr. White:

Mrs. Ward made me to thank you very warmly for obeying your request to write to her;

Mrs. Avery Gookley Ward

The letter she has sent several times was a real help. She will, herself, write to you,

a little later

Very sincerely yours, Chicago

Charles Dudley Warner

---

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

099392
Shall we ever again find the enthusiastic, loving, proud loyalty of 1856 and 1861 and 1865? Will the party ever again in our hope, our joy, our love? Or shall we have to think of it as the party of the past, which once in history proclaimed liberty, preserved the Union, abolished slavery, protected the public credit and made the promise of the nation equal to gold?

The great issue of today is the Saloon. The saloon, in my opinion, is as dangerous to all that is good as ever slavery was; it is as remorseless, as deeply dyed with blood. I want to see the Republican Party as an antislavery, anti-slavery, as enthusiastic, as determined, about the Saloon as it once was about slavery.

I want to see a Republican saloon keeper (e.g., the keeper of the Silo Dollar Saloon, who is a Republican Member of Legislature from New York) as impossible as would have been a Republican border-ruffian in 1856. I want to see the saloon as an instrument against the Republican Party as was the slave-holding oligarchy.

All this is inconceivable, what we do not see. I have no doubt the rank and file of the Republican Party are against the Saloon; but the leaders do not let this feeling find expression, for fear of losing the vote of the Saloon. The action of the Republican leaders in Rhode Island as to the enforcement of the Prohibitory laws has been most deplorable. While we are indicted in the party for a great deal of anti-saloon legislation, yet one cannot resist the conviction that in many instances it has come, not from love of temperance, but from fear of losing the temperance vote.

I want to see highway robbery, land-stealing, piracy, treated, treated by the Republican Party as an anti-saloon, anti-saloon, anti-saloon party. I want to see the Republican Party signalize its new lease of power as the party of the past, the party of the time came, for the party of the past.

I do not like to see a party that has no room for Seth Low and George William Curtis and James Russell Lowell, but that has room for Stephen A. Douglas and H. C. Upton.

I want to see the Republican Party signalize its new lease of power by inaugurating every beneficent measure, and commending itself as longer by its past alone, but by its present and its future. If it shall do this, it may easily have another twenty-four years of supremacy. If not, then there will be a constant increase in the number of Independents, to whose party is a means and not an end, who went from their party good government, and who want nothing else. There will be a repudiation of the history of 1854-6, when the Whig Party and the Abolition Party (the "Third Party" of that day) proved inadequate, and there was a new party which met the need of the hour by exposing the conscience of the Nation.

In 1855, I heard Mr. Russer, down in Middlesex, quote the saying of Franklin, "Where liberty is, there is my country"; and he adopted the saying to the times, that, "Where liberty is, there is my party." Has not the time come for us to say, "Where honesty is, where the Saloon is not, there is my party?"
not ideal men. But, after all, the question was not so much how the country should be governed in this or that detail, as whether we should have a country. It was impossible to have $100,000 stolen by a contractor, in connection with some official; but not so bad as to have the whole country stolen. I think it quite likely that some of the ships a company on board the ark saw reason to find fault with the details of its construction. Sham might not be like her out-water; Mrs. Japheth might think that the consideration for barrels was inadequate; but what else was there beside the ark? Where sum they to go? There was nobody else to whom we might entrust the government of the country, the reconstruction of the States, the paying of the public debts; and so the days, not of blind, but of unquestioning, devotion continued long after the War had ceased.

Human nature is human nature (sad, but indubitable, truth). It does not do for any party or any persons to enjoy a very prolonged period of unravelling secrets. The average man does not bear more than a certain amount of temptation. And, besides, the fact that a party is in power and is likely to remain so, attracts to it all those persons who parent politics only for what there is in it.

The Credit Mobilier scandal gave a shock to many minds. While Gen. Grant's administration was, on the whole, exceedingly honorable to him, and while it brought great benefits to the country, and saved us from great calamities, yet his habit of looking upon the presidency and upon himself, his presence at the hearing, he said, "It is my opinion that it is a mixture."

At the close of his administration, he had certain not done all the dreadful things that were predicted. The public debt has been suspended; the rebel soldiers have not been pensioned; the Union pension list has been maintained and enormously extended. As to the Civil Service, Pres. Cleveland has done some very good things and some very bad things: he has left some good things and some bad things undone. His diplomatic appointments, I believe, have been very well with previous ones. As to his Civil Service policy, and his Indian policy, and his policy in general, I am reminded of a person who professed to be a scientific, who had a bottle of medicine brought him, with the request that he would state what it was composed of. He held it up to the light, he smelled of it, he tasted it. Then, with a solemnity which often passes current for wisdom, he said, "It is my opinion that it is a mixture."

The essential point has been, I think, that a Democratic administration is a Southern administration. The time has not come for the country to be governed by what is certainly a minority, and a minority not abounding in the larger portion of intelligence and loyalty.

In Congress just closed, out of fifty-four committees in the House of Representatives, thirty-two had Southern chairmen. It will hardly be claimed that their qualifications were in this proportion. A number of friends of the Postal Savings Bank, of whom I was one, bad a hearing three years since before the House Committee on Post-office and Post Roads. The chairman of the committee was Mr. Blount of Georgia, who did not think the subject of sufficient importance to trouble his presence at the hearing. The chairman of the sub-committee to whom the subject of Postal Savings Banks was referred, was Hon. James H. Hester of Texas; the country might have been searched with lighted candles for a man more thoroughly incompetent for the position. If a correct idea as to the post office, the postal savings bank, or any matter of public policy, had been placed before him on a straw-hat (to borrow an illustration from the Prairie Brenier), I do not think he would have recognized it. It seemed to me monstrous that a very important branch of the public service should be intrusted to a committee so constituted.

I see no relief in the Democratic Party. With all my admiration for the Independents, I cannot follow them in the support of the party which always favored slavery, which always opposed liberty, which used every resource of fraud and violence to restrict freedom in Kansas, which was in sympathy with the Rebellion (I speak of the party, as an organization, not forgetting most honorable individual exceptions); which voted the War for Liberty and Union a failure; which, in the event of postal savings, a fraction of the vote of the country might have been secured with lighted candles for a man more thoroughly incompetent for the position. If a correct idea as to the post office, the postal savings bank, or any matter of public policy, had been placed before him on a straw-hat (to borrow an illustration from the Prairie Brenier), I do not think he would have recognized it. It seemed to me monstrous that a very important branch of the public service should be intrusted to a committee so constituted.

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June 3rd, 1891

6336 Tusculum Ave
Chicago
Ill.

Dear Comrade Andrew,

Your kind letter with its enclosure for 30.00 was a great surprise to me, as I was unaware of the fact that you had the familiar idea of my location. When my daughter and family left Mandamara for England, I came to Chicago to pass the time of their absence with love, and has been very pleasant for me living among so many relations. Please thank Anna for her share of the gift, and
Dear [Name],

I received that you are well in a letter from Dr. [Name].

I trust that you and your family are well, and hoping you will all have a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

[Date]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I wish to send you 5 pounds which is due to you. Please forward them. Thank you.

The text on the right side of the page is a note from someone at Hotel Continental.

Dear Mr. White,

I am not able to supply the information you requested. I am unable to provide the receipt of the goods you were interested in.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
To receive the letter in regard to the picture bearing Mr. Morgan's name. What happened to cause you to write to Washington?

Yours ever,

[Signature]

[Note: The handwriting is difficult to decipher.]
A4. I have corrected the day by the telegraph of the 21st. with your
Amurats. The telegraph contains two misprints.
word or? dug for me.
My idea is to turn it into a
main point, as it was one
and answer as a separate.
from the sketch that
from the sketch that
you send. My return
work as to the sand
in the sketch. I have
noticed. State
you on the Sand call
be always reach me as it
will be for address. Here
at the sketch to continue.
but this is subject
by a day. I am writing
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The Savoy Hotel, Victoria Embankment, London.

Mr. White, I am glad that the conference at Hotel Universal is not until Thursday.

I should really like to see you before leaving. I think this Friday will do.

Please remember that I am not abroad.

Always yours,

Andrew Dickson White.
Towards Mr.

I am

I suppose from

Your action in

The present case, that some

I sincerely


The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

099401
Dear Mr. White,

I have just read your letter which reveals the unexpected nature of the circumstances. I am deeply appreciative of your prompt and kind reply.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Sir,

I thought you might like to know of the recent report of the resignation of Prof. Perkins and myself - as far as I am concerned.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Miss Waldo announces her return from a glorious winter in Egypt, etc., and her intention to chaperone a few young ladies abroad this summer, July to October.

Address for particulars:
16 South Brighton Ave.,
Chelsea (Atlantic City)
New Jersey.

The "India Tour" will be from November 1907 to May.

Additional references.
Miss Genevieve Hoeveler,
5th Ave., corner Emerson, Pittsburgh.

Miss Calla Wheaton,
The Normandie, 36th & Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, etc., etc.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Misses Kelly, Jenkintown, Pa.

Mrs. John Parks,
243 South Forty-fifth St., Philadelphia.

Miss Jean Bradleley,
31 West Thirty-first St., New York.

Miss J. Lindsey Burley,
418 East Rup Ave., New York.

Miss Grace Farnham,
Rutland Park, Utica, N. Y.

Miss Mildred Robinson,
Media, Delaware Co., Pa.

Miss Louise Adams Beardsley,
146 Park Ave., Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter M. Johnson,
N. U. corner Locust & 42nd St., Philadelphia.

Miss Vera & Ethel Kovey,
Selton, Texas.

Miss Mae Stewart,
1 West Eighty-third St., New York.

Miss Genevieve Hoehler,
5th Ave., corner Monaco, Pittsburgh.

Miss Cella Wheaton,
The Normandie, 30th & Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Miss Elizabeth Fuller,
1040 3rd St., Louisville, Kentucky.

With the compliments of
HENRY S. WELLCOME.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Miss Sarah Lyon,
Fifth & Highland Ave., Pittsburgh.

Miss Lillian White,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Miss Mary Aikins, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Miss Edith W. Yorke & Miss Susie Sullivan,
The Delgravia, Philadelphia.

Miss A. Owen Sheridan,
Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Miss Celia Rainford,
1905 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Miss Edna Jones,
Green St., Germantown, Pa.

Miss Anna Poulke,
Tulpehocken St., Germantown, Pa.

Miss Lida Snowdon, Brownsville, Pa.

Miss Rosella Trennakin,

The following, who traveled recently, some repeatedly, with Miss Weldon, can be appealed to regarding their delightful experience under her chaperonage:

Miss Alice Demorest,
68 East Sixty-sixth St., New York.

Mrs. J. Emil Rogers,
Danbury, Connecticut.

Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Burlington, Iowa.

Miss Wharton,
1618 Pine St., Philadelphia.

Miss Caroline Davis,
1621 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Tusti, Norfolk, Virginia.

Mrs. Louise P. Fowey,
1537 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Miss Agnes Hogan, Bierton, North Carolina.

The Misses Heilman, Reading, Pa.
My dear Mr. White

When I saw it in the paper I would not believe it, but now Mrs. Davis confirms it, that you have consented to have your name put up for the Vice-Presidency of the U.N.S.!

Why in the world do you wish to take that thankless burden upon yourself; surely that position can add no lustre to the name of Andrew White; and if it is patriotism which makes you accept it I venture to doubt that such a position will enable you to do more for the prosperity of your country than you can do and have done in your present position. Why no Ambassador has ever done what you have succeeded in doing and your country will always gratefully remember it I am sure.

But what is the use of writing all these things, it was the impulse of the moment which made me do it, so forgive.

Good bye and "Glück auf!"

Always yours Carl Welsch.
Dear Mr. White

An hour ago I got a letter from Mrs. Richter, instead of sending the address to you as I asked her she sends it to me.
The best person it seems is a man of the name of Otto Schoenfelder, he is employed at the gallery in Berlin and also in Leipzig so that he may be temporarily absent his address in Berlin is:
Kupfergraben 6-7 a.
his addr. in Leipzig—Zeitzer Str. 5.
He attends to the cleaning, varnishing and also to the judicious hanging, e.t.c.
Then there is another: Bianconi
Blumehof, 14, Berlin, W.
Schoenfelder is however the best and can be highly recommended.

Excuse the delay and give my sincere regards
to your lady.

Yours very truly
Monday, 9. a.m.
F. C. Welsch.
Dear Mr. Walter,

When I came to Vienna I thought to show you a picture of Einstein's but your sudden departure made me forget it. I did not think anything more about it until this day when I found the manuscript in my private papers.

Of course I need not speak too strongly of Einstein's fame, but his prediction of the failure of classical and the principal object of new physics, which I heard at a recent exhibition of lights at a lecture on astronomy. The

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Sorrows, please don't
I talked about crowding
remember, last January
the J. London may be
finding its rhythm. No ideas
are sure mutually.

Yours,

[Signature]
und die menschliche Religion zu
wenden zu lassen, als heute keiner
Erleuchtung für ihre vollkommen
würdige Tätigkeit.

Mit höchstem Interesse habe ich jetzt
zur Erleuchtung der Dinge zwischen
Wissenschaft und Theologie in der
Christenheit gehört.

Es liegen mir daher die Namen der sterben
Stärker auf einem der Themen verwandten in besonderen Verhältnissen
und nützlichen Forschung.

M. A. M. Werners

Die meiste ihrer großen
Furor gereichten.

Indem ich mich bemühe, euch
gemeinste Denkmal zu
eine sichere und nützliche Forschung.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]
Air 

u'37 1 - *u'

r iy . ,

94.4, ote, y+2, ••

frw 72w., /

7.0 11 441ft.

3-f/f

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. White,

I am pleased to keep the days you mentioned, Monday and Thursday, of next week free.

With many thanks for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
Dear President White,

Will you kindly mail me, on endorsement, postal your reply?
I was ill.

Best wishes. When the lift and unable

to see her. I
regret that Mr.
Wheeler is out of
From. While your
friend Judge Brown
is here. especially
as I believe he is
much in the
Alpha Delta.

Finally Yours,
| A. W. White

Saturday afternoon.

Mystical Cousin Andrew
Enclosed quiet Mr. Sabin's
letter. I think for my own
particular, I shall have to go
to New York to see their
people. The Committee will blame
me for any delay. I'll go as
soon as I can. Sabin is
Mr. D. will write him at any time. If you
Can make it. Consume

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Annie Anderson,

I read the article which your brother and President that Mr. [illegible] M. [illegible] in the [illegible] one day and asked him if he had seen it. If you had sent that to [illegible].

And lastly, your truly,

Kind regards to [illegible]

Theodore White

[illegible] 415 Catharine St.

----

Hastily yours,

Adelaide M. White

767 Catharine St.

Mr. [illegible] who was [illegible] home keeping. I am [illegible] leaving the Christian and away from us and both need a home. Clara [illegible] look for a home now, and all that it will cost. I hope you will like this [illegible].

[illegible] found [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]...
I thought it might be fun to have
that, behind the curtain, a kind of
simulated game in which you could
make a move, alternating with me
in the next move. Also the game of
checkers and chess, the kind of
which you can find in a book, like
Checkers or a book in Chinese
characters. An interesting game.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
the 16th of Oct. and my income, that he will be able
was owing me $14,000 to
in swimming with him. The
Barthle sent word that
Mr's. As you see it, was
absolutely necessary for
one to have an income from
any money. I am going
to teach music that Mr.
will not. I have been very
ambitious to helpilate
Harrison's life and health
yan us. no luck do
everything I could for

My dear C. Andrew,

Grants of the 8th

Received yesterday. I am

very glad that you have taken
this interest at this time

if it is a box to you in

the securities. I really

feel that 25,000 is not

too much, and that

you are getting the value

at a reasonable price.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text on the page]
Harold is half and half. He is doing very well now, and his health is improving. He is away in Florida, and I don't know what he is doing there. I heard that he is going to get married in the summer.

I was wondering if I could perhaps keep in touch with you. I am writing to you about a matter of some importance. I want to make sure that you are aware of the situation. I have been thinking about the future, and I believe that it is time to make some changes. I have been feeling a bit restless lately, and I think that a change of scenery would do me good.

Please let me know if you have any suggestions or ideas. I would be very grateful for your input.
at a little more rent--of is better to have a room
furnished by the month at
a low rent, than than
him recant for a time,
Waiting for something
higher--an agent tells me
that person has Another,
In marked: he and 

he have alowed an offce to some
a tenant, he ended them by
the month, until he need get
a tenant--at better rent. If
they do as they think proper
they let you think them able
to the interior her them with
the time, and keep them so near
one another than another
as a business man, socially
and

You remt the new
smaller all the time.
He will spend money
on Wharag and improve
men, but his main
is quick to tenantry, and
traps of doing business

is quick that they feel
rent of him. God may
ask any business than
that has dealings not
him, and they feel
you yes, if they think
honestly, as they do by
of God indeed yet come

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. President,

I am glad to welcome you at this annual meeting of the Association of the Class of 1933. It is a great honor for me to address you on this occasion.

Let me begin by expressing my appreciation for the support and encouragement you have given to our Association. Your leadership and example have been a source of inspiration to us all.

I believe that the Association is at its best when it fosters a sense of community and a spirit of service. We are fortunate to have leadership like yours, Mr. President.

Your wisdom and guidance have been invaluable to us. We are grateful for your support and guidance.

Thank you for being here today. I hope you will enjoy your stay with us.

Yours sincerely,

[Signatures]
He is all right, generous and kind, poor in brains. Do not be afraid he will be taken advantage of, you know.

On the other hand, the Echoes would not have taken on their role and cleaned up a bit, which would have cost a bit in money. This is their threat to you.

I am always affectionately yours,

Adelaide M. White

Tuesday
to one reasonable. I know how he managed from
Enrico Mazzini. He sent
the books and figures
just like your family
of Brown, Mr. Enrico
manager for your dad
Mr. Enrico. Mr. Phillips, all good
men, and your parents
will pay you much
more. They are one of the
men I think as I named not
just one but all.
My dear Casimir. Andrew D. has been asking for some time to sell his interest in the Hamilton Apartment. He now owns the other half interest. He was telling me to tell you. I think Andrew and his friend think it a good investment, and that it will grow in value. He himself would like to keep his money, but it is not worth much. I have the letter and will send it to you. His friend wrote me today that he thinks it is a good investment, and that it will grow in value. He himself would like to keep his money, but it is not worth much. I have the letter and will send it to you.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Always had the management of it, since Hamilton died, and it had been in Care and Annuity—always when the land of sometimes was. Came down. So far is being now. But of late, Mill Hamilton is in trouble, and as much rather have my money in something that will bear less. I am not in a hurry. It's more to the building together. You can see by this, that he object of the property. The idea was $1,000.00 as he charges this in. And you—

He said to me: "Mr. O. Mr. O. Mr. Hamilton—assuredly, had 24.00. I think it was a small sum, nothing I knew, and that debt has now been paid. With the interest—" one amount to $300. I think this I shall want to pay if asked. My money is a party who wished to buy the land for $500.00. But Curran and I have always had an offer from one of the land. The interest, $100.00. I wish you would deal you could do this for me. It would be a great relief to one to have this building off my
Dear Mr. [Name],

I am afraid I am too busy to write at the moment, but I must tell you that I have been thinking about our conversation and I believe we should make arrangements to visit your farm as soon as possible.

I have been considering investing in a farm and I believe it would be a wise decision. However, I am uncertain about the details and I would appreciate your advice.

Please let me know when you are free and we can make arrangements to see the farm.

Best regards,

[Your Name]

P.S. I have been thinking about the real estate market and I believe it would be a good investment. I would love to have your opinion on this matter.

[Name]

July 8th
Under it, I am forced to pay the
rates and keep up, but
acknowledges through it he
has not the money to
buy it, unless I sell it for
$200 in a lot. Which, if ever, is
no other man do it, it
is worth $200 a lot to him.
And that is what I ask.
I want a home and will
miss more than I can
afford, and what I miss
more than anything else
is the consideration and
living of Hamilton.

It is hard to be alone,
and be the one to stand
between the children and
the world. I regret now, I
do not mean to bring
my troubles to you, for I
know each life has its own
trials to bear. I have been
so disappointed today in
not being able to write
Cousin, I consider I am
the adjustment, that it
has made, one ill. As I
come to you as to say what
if you will not try
my interest and some
things easier for me

P. S.

Two more days after
receiving your letter,
You have come out
in 1st, back again last the
19th, July. That I must
not wish to be at my home
any time before the 10th of
the month. Read an
answer what he was then-
writing to Mrs. Khuman
if he could at present a
time before that date as
yet had received no word
from her. As it looks as if
Mrs. did not want me.

A. D. Wh. 

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Coweni Andrew,

This came out in the
Monroe paper. I met an
actual case and ask if they
exceed. I have not quite
this fact. I think if I can
find out. How are carrying
the figures. It would be very
to make and ask them if
the costs have been cut

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
be finished.
I am convinced that
my line must have other
memorial unless he be
at least 40 years old-

Affectionately
Adelaide H. White

Monday Morning

Dear Cousin Andrew,
This is a copy of a
letter received through
Mr. Strane, in answer
to his asking here if
memorial could be put up this fall. Anything
you wish printed on the
pulpit— the journal
will be glad to print.
Would it not be wise

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
to ask how much money has been paid in. Also for a photograph of the memorial as it is to-day, that the subscribers to the fund may actually see what progress has been made in the new one this memorial, unless I keep at time.

With sincere affiliation

Adelaide White

My dear cousin Andrew

I received this letter from Dr. Proctor. Much

thought might interest you. Mike's last letters

are affectionately

Adelaide W. White

Wednesday
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The words on the page are not legible, but it appears to be a handwritten letter discussing various topics. The content is not clear due to the quality of the image.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Shadrach and I are the two children who are supporting our parents, who are 77 years old. It has been hard for me since our estate has been divided. For now I only have a third of what I had before. I am not able to send you a little or much. — A little money...

Walis, asking him if he would

This is the hand of the final line.
Mrs. Clarie has just called to say that Claries has all embarked—and
the streets are deserted.

Mrs. Jordan has a letter from the new portrait of "Norman" which
Margery had painted for me. That Miss is a fame in after
death. I hope you will like it. Clara has
just arrived. She has been in Pennsylvania
all winter. And now, I hope, has returned. Dorothea
Cash is the most cheerful—may
she well ride! I am not sure
that she remains in me.

Most kindly to Helen and Aunt—affectionate greetings.
Sincerely,

The Leaverton
James Stuey, R.D.C.,
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

T-44
AMU
INVO:NEINIM
TR
MEMINNY
too

As a result of this, I can do, and I am out of much help. I have managed a few things, as you know, but I am not really sure how much help all this will be. May it be a helpful thing for you if I could get some advice from the heads of this branch of business. I must not neglect the boys in the Camps.

The Kennettworth
James Street

her life seems so unnatural, shut up in that house, still only a woman & come in bed the day, she is left all alone all night. I do not seem right, but to the peer she seems to want it. I hope you are well, and the weather has not been too warm in the summer.

I hope you are well, and the weather has not been too warm for you, I hope you will forgive me if I have asked so much of you. The Young
Aime, dear - I thought of you in church this morning. I always think of you for Easter, and I wanted so much to send you my appreciation, but that is impossible, my dear. My mother is at Camnaida, and that is a great distance for me. In that I have to earn something all the time in different ways, I helped. That I thought would give you pleasure. At your direction -

Adelaide, Milne

My dear Clara,

Your telegram arrived as I wrote you that I understood the dispatch about the statement - can't find it. Will you have the statement - to the Supreme Court - as he should, then, much as have been anything in the papers thus far.

With affection,

Adelaide

Saturday 31 - (B. White)
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
along these very lines, and while I never could find any reason behind his free silver doctrine, I am of the opinion that when he argues that these great industries, which have been monopolized, were intended by the Almighty for the benefit of humanity, and that the wealth, happiness, comfort and well being of the people demand that the benefits accruing from the organized monopolies be reaped by all the people, that he will present an argument that will find great favor and final vindication. It will, at least, strike terror into the hearts of those who are the holders of watered stock and the recipients of dividends therefrom. I have been of the opinion for ten years back that some day all corporations would be forced to reduce their capital stock to the extent that it was watered, upon the theory that the watered stock was the result of unlawful acts on the part of the corporation and was, therefore, null and void from its inception, and that the people could not be expected to pay prices for all time that would pay interest on these fictitious valuations. I am satisfied that this condition is one of the great sources of evil to-day, and of all classes of people, it hits the farmer the hardest. It renders his lot almost intolerable, almost impossible. The condition of the farming classes of this country can be compared to the condition of the Indians who collect fur for the Hudson Bay Company. The latter are given just enough to keep them alive so that they can gather the wealth of furs; the former receive greater reward than do the Indians, yet only to a slight degree more. Practically all of the wealth that they produce goes to pay the monopolist, the inventor, the attorney, the church, or something else. No amount of good teaching on the part of the Government or of
colleges can relieve their condition of suffering. Of course, these influences are good so far as they go. They cast a little sunlight into these dreary lives, but that is all they can do, or will do until a higher standard of justice prevails.

If you disagree with the facts or with the reasoning set forth in this letter, I would be under great obligations to you to point out my errors, for I am apt to voice these sentiments whenever occasion offers.

I was very sorry not to have seen you again before you left the City. Anna is going up to Hewitt Lake in the Adirondacks to-morrow with Ernest's wife, for a week or ten days. I will look after things here while she is away.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew.
A day in Washington

The Arlington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 188

I cannot tell you how happy
to see you again. The news of your arrival to go up
to the Quaker meeting in the morning.

I am through with work, and am
going to be here for two days. Dr. Johnston is

serious in my health, and I am not

thinking of going to another

place, but in the meantime,

I am not sure how long

I remain. And don't

abandon me now that

medicine, some milk

and time

to continue to get

together to a bee town.
hi dear one very
the year I came here I was told I stand at the end
is it too hard to walk in the rain or
I was down to guide and check time
The going always makes one think I do so the invalid is on the hunt to make me well as fast and as strong as
I can recover
Sheila came home yesterday she has been
in bed for some time
William White circled
Mr. Washington and Frank
Omega went to the South
Works he is ordered to Mr. Washington
is to write to Addie
William works perfectly

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The Arlington:
WASHINGTON, D. C. ........................................188

The men and women of the S. H. O. and Mrs. G. O. R. had a pleasant time on the
in the hotel

Theodore Mark, New York, New York, to the hotel
Before he went South

099445
and now once. They get
here ground better there and
she has and they were at
The Queen's Parade. She
seriously ill. I mean and
the family is all better
now. That is to say, they
are much better than
before. She was taken to
her room and she did
not move from
her bed. She
is now
better.

Affectually
yourself.

To quien- whom
they hope that can
do. You may hear
from them from
Boston. On Wednesday
in the morning
by the 9 o'clock
train at the
North shore
Station. Very
many thanks to you. I am
very grateful for your
kindness and the help in
getting me here. It
has been a
great relief. Thank you
very much.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
A more peaceful, in fact a quiet, and not too gay, second day, our success in entertaining the guests was very agreeable. The arrangements were praised and the day in the Museum to see the Pantheon and Pompeii was not minutely in the hands of our American and English guests who spent their time on a leisurely journey through the city and enjoyed this excursion immensely.

To see you half, I am,

L. W. C. White Papers, Cornell University

099447
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dr. Tiffany told me that he had one— I cannot
written you. I see
letter of him, an
indifference to what
Jaques's book at a
shared on our way to Paris.
I cannot read. It is a thousand
Part went down thanks to your kindness,
my key to Copenhagen. Affectionately, F. W. M.
He came you address kind
and promptly you have, done
— a patient. Some of and
I'm sure have cornadise the
also, since they have been
mi le west—one. Some
care over you that in
I'm happy you, generally.

Smith for you good

and collection — see
so you could be good
my address after April 6th
are in haste. Reade,
Baltimore, Md.

My family join me in kind
message of you — and I
see 20 years. 

Anna Bruce Smith
To the best away was your Cawie & to you and to best from your \nOliver 29th of June 1875. 

The above sentence are true & correct. 

Dr. Y on 

A.B.W.
I believe in Graciosa, where I dining-be has once been.

"Sunday dinner" was once at the department. My

friend thinks she never has so once again.

Dull afternoon. Since I came here, I have

been, but I have been

one of the

best customers. In one

one story this

and I am a friend

in the next story of

Dr. B. D..

existence. This

a week ago at

South

but is it still

for something

is beyond me.

be to come.

I have been there. It was a

I have always

have lived in the

living to a mother which

here. The

a chance. I have always

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. White,

I am told that you have expressed grave - anxiety about the state of your farm. You are not alone in this. All I can do is to urge that you seek advice from a competent man. The farm seems to be in a difficult state. I would be happy to help in any way I can. Is there something specific you would like me to do?

Yours truly,

A. B. W.
It was dark and I
preferred to drive on
alone.

No other car was seen
by the moonlight, but
I saw a horse and
saddle in the road:

I wondered if he
had met with an
accident. It was
now late.

I passed by the
house of the
next traveller. I
thought of the
night ride, and the
thought of the
question of the ride:

I

needed to

write

something

to

inform

him

of

my

arrival.
To cut the grass.

So matter (and
front man away
the elevation
as I shall hence.

I was already
been done once,
I ordered it a
year ago, but
the appearance
 assures quite one

through
with flowers, and

To me, it

Assemble

Andrew Dickson
and I want to
remind you
that it is to

you cannot come
when you come
ever to renew,

Alfred Bates
Dana Boies"
Jorahim. The beautiful
and I'm putting
the dearest the
character shall
be placed upon
the monument
in a stone and
never to which will
end forever
and the time
at its death, I
like a canal
and said deep
delirious, when he
Came down with
that death. I

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University.
To wait on the "College" on the 17th, as arranged
E. McKaye.
We shall make a
stop at Rome for some
length.
I don't like the idea of
being too close or too
far from the country.
J. C. Stoddard
will come to give
me. I am sure to
see him.

Toomey, 21 Washington
Pike.

Anne L. White

Rain.

I am very pleased to
make your acquaintance.
I am sure of your
friendliness, as Rome
has so many pleasant
people, if not in our
way of thinking.

F. B. W.

Affectionately,

Anne L. White

I expect to see you in
January.
My sister is quite
well again, but a
cold on the lungs is
very severe, and
I am more in bed
than usual.

F. B. W.

Affectionately,

Anne L. White
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
there. I am wondering if it is possible to do so.

I have been feeling exceedingly pleased about it. Your letter of the 24th is really encouraging. It makes me feel more at home in England and it is satisfactory to know that there are such things.

As for the money, I was going to send you some which I received from my uncle. However, I have decided not to do so.

Regarding the amount of the bill, I have not received the balance yet. I am going to check and write you.

Dr. Asher-who came to stay with us-sent me a note yesterday. I am not sure if you have received it.

At any rate, I am eager to see you soon. I hope to be able to return as early as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.
Dear Jane,

I am glad to hear from you and glad that you have enjoyed your journey. I hope it was a happy and pleasant one.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Dickson White
I send our combined hope and desire
To have taken
To and from the
Persecution
And hasten to
And for you too.

I must go without seeing you, as I

Should have gone
Before.

Do you feel

As you left

And what

you planned to do?

Expectantly

Affectionately

A. D. White
at times—see that
now been
some plan to let
some manage for
kinds of this sort
spend and I
can think from a
person, some ben
sional for putting
me in the way
concluded
with one however.
unknow, therefor
and I am for the
this can still do
my best, and at

family

I am here, and
and hand letter are
received yesterday,
and which say
words and only
and it is also
for the agent to
for one part. If the
friend that are
come on some time
for one. It can be
meant partly by name
Some needed as a

From Oct. to Jan.,
a few letters from

are a good lookout

As to the

ship information,

I beg to inform you that he cannot

Me., that I, if

did not come through the

Dr. A. H. H.,

have been in England

for many reasons,

I am ready to come

to myself from a

of illness,

and therefore am

manner. I have

A. H. H.
My father has been very generous to Andrew and me. He is well aware of his duties towards him. I am to know what his life depends upon. My father is my benefactor, and the success of his business depends upon my happiness. I have never had time to write or to write anything. My father has never been a business man, and he is not a man who can write. I have never been a man who could write, and I am not a man who can write. I have never been a man who could write, and I am not a man who can write.
come back as soon as you can.

Return to the United
States as soon as possible.

Best wishes,

Anna White

[Signature]

B. Vaughan

31 December [1934?]

P.S.

Sara

from the South, on

vocation to help

in the work of the

cause. May your

efforts prove

beneficial.

In the meantime, I

wish to take this

opportunity to express

my appreciation for your

assistance in the past.

May you continue to

serve and be blessed.

[Signature]

Thank you.
I am come not to
cause scorns. If any of
you have
thoughts of
returning to
the place
where you
belong,
I have
not. I am
happy in
this
world,
and
I am
content
with
my life.
I am
not
sad
about
my
death,
and
I am
not
worried
about
my
souls.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

more better health, and longer to

stay here. May

health be a

Great increase

and many times

to live.

Go on

very favor

you and our

wife. I am

much obliged

Richard

---

Valedictorian,

June 69

My dear Sir,

Dr. White.

The sad news of

Colonel White's last

has been made

known to you before

this letter. I sent it

to you, as it has

just come from

the Geneva office.

The school is

in the

---
Mr. Tenly, a Council, &c., as you requested, I made a visit to Rob and such a
mercenary Council involves.

The Council of the State, I thought, were some things
I was not to know, or to make them appear to me. The
idea of this letter, I am not sure whether I shall
be able to write it. The party and its effect on
my mind, and on my business, is so great,
and indefinite, and therefore
my second wish, Amherst. Every thing was trained
and I ought to get on as
best I can do as it appears.

I consider this, at home,
and taken an active
but with my
in mind. and con
and these hopes to have
preparation of the matter.

when I come away, I am

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I included the trip away from Cambridge, not from some until December. Case it.
I'm decided as I am. Yet, don't turn back. I should keep
for as long a time.

I'm quite sure that

My idea is getting
The book go into
school. They actual,
while there of
the closing do all

First. I quite stagger.
My dear Miss_0

... but I am only very_0

... clearer now... _0

... that it be forgiven..._0

... only. While I_0

... the same shock..._0

... and give up to_0

... the child_0

... and their passion..._0

... a future else..._0

... and say farewell..._0

... of care_0

... and how..._0

... ever afford..._0

... a college education.

... of these details..._0

... such an item. ..._0

... but that is as..._0

... with the great pain... only..._0

... and I have..._0

... to save_0

... and how_0

... will give_0

... prompt to me._0

... affords you_0

... me in your care..._0

... cordially._0

... Anna_0

... White
Famil is much better, but I find
his general per-
sons system
quite recessed,
and think he
trium a large
part of his
sufferings besides
his REMITTANCE
by me.

Affectionately,
Wm. F. White

Henry Luynes,
Cousin

Dear Sir,
Andrew and I
are not as
safely as

For the present
I am with friends
here by Potatoes
and plan to
travel with you.
In every respect and for every hope I am glad one came, but I can never blind my eyes to the line it all. I presage the coming of the summer and the days of health and care seeking.
Dear Mr. White:

Mamma told me last night that Clara woke up and
knowing that they left the linden table
suddenly, ran into the room. To-day, I
perhaps, on an
explanation, as you
may not have
understood.
Mentioned Oakwood as we shall haveselved since. Came to see Mr. Linn. Stayed at the hotel where he had been. Mr. Linn is very kind. The manager of the hotel is coming to see us at that part today. I have an idea that 1st Susie. neat nee.
I looked at my watch
Which caused me to
Put off the city trip.
Thanking you,
May God bless
You and all in
Your home. 

Affectionately,
John James White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
immediately for Miss Caswell at
your own ease, so if you
and Aunt lovely am at three
and dinner at 2.30 then dinner
squirrels but inside &
If you can & your convenience
& leisure & I shall be
convenient & most pleased
have dinner & see you.
In the afternoon I saw your
friend & business at me or half
be in the ten place & dine to
squirrels the 10th Club
republic and entrance at
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Dean J. White,

Dear Sir,

More than I can
describe in words, are
the many many
thanks I send
you for the hard
work you have
so ungrudgingly
given me.

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Fred and Anne, I do so little see in a letter which returns for you came this morning good news. I am very glad to hear you are well and I am sure, feeling and flowing in the work. I am all the more pleased to send the blessings and love in return. How are you? How are the children? How are the school? How are the weather and the country in this world over many kindnesses you believe the from you, dear family. Yours, Mark White, with affection. From Mark White.
Dear Mr. White,

I have come down with my mother and sister, who are on their way to the Queen and King in Miami. I hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
somewhat irregular at home.

He seems to be emaciated and has had a

fever with various symptoms

that have not been clearly identified.

[Signature]

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. White,

I am quite impressed by your letter. I believe you have some excellent points to make. It seems to me that we should consider your suggestions carefully.

It is important that we work together on this project. I would like to invite you to join us. We need your expertise and experience to make this project a success.

Please let me know your availability and how we can proceed. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
May 21 -

My dear Mother,

I am tired and tried to pick up a book companion, but could find no place.

I thought I had almost given up when I read the immortal advertisements in the morning herald.

Mr. A. D. White is coming home in June. If you want an advertisement for a concert, let

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
For any other news I
cannot keep any
ill. I have been
wishing to see
you, but have not
had an opportunity.
I have a letter of
recommendation for
Mr. Adams, telling
him of your visit.
I don't think
you'll find any
employment in the
country at this
time, but perhaps
you may go and see
the country

The weather is
very cold, but I do
not feel the cold.

I found Mr. Smith
in town.

Do not哩

JAMES STREET.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The next three weeks
are in Atlanta
City for a commit
tee action. Three
large caskets and
church.

Valentine,

Dearest John,

Hope the
present change
in climate do not
affect you.

Best love to
friends.

Yours truly,

Jas. A. White

May 16.
A.B.W.

Dear Mr. White:

I regret greatly to cause you inconvenience, but I thought it best to send you a note of this event in health.

Mr. Nelson says he must leave tomorrow at one o'clock if possible. 910 Mass. Ave., Washington, or the Post Office if possible.
I am anxious as - without the natural
and the world - ever Cornell & peace.
But child - and quite accommodation
my sense becomes - I hope
and it is the problem that I may act
in this town of Binghamton is done gone against
reason as being such a place
a driving and great - in
to a center.
My fare - to
Champlin Three on
- on the south
is beyond me.

A.W.

Family

Dear Child,

My own can - any
your date one of then until I am
killed of you have and
- in that you can get up to the door in
the evening. Your energy
- and as long to do to
Cornell so that I am
not quite away from
and have some vision to
from the mol - as down
how much confined at
some in that convent-
you told her on any dank
one. And you take care if
you have known dealt
and some care if you-
can I am can I knew
by saying back you were
to help early the morning.
Perhaps the town give
for shovel - as the
ghost sunk sunk and
the memory come in
hand to hang on -
and like one awes some
you can handle the
man around town,
and you care for
a thing. To my and
not sure, but mechanical
and wind is climate a
mem - style for my
brothers in Cornell not
buy. Are you going to
Can I go on?
Mr. White

Mr. Jones

London, 16th May, 1873

To whom it may concern,

I am to state that Mr. White, who is in the habit of calling on me, has forwarded the enclosed letter, dated yesterday, from Paris, to Mr. White, addressed to Mr. Jones.

I am, etc.,

[Signature]
This year we need to
I shall see and have
in front of your name
Tannenbaum. I shall
be very glad of your
company. Send to me
all I can and want me
the evening another
name of German and
some German friends
of me.

Shake the different
letters and papers which
were wrongly delivered
at my house with
your help. German
must in some way
be relations to name
the same name.

I am happy to have this chance
and I see if tomorrow
be in post and

May Helen White be happy to the other
World on Thursday evening
at O clock.

True, Munich
Saturday afternoon
Some time during the afternoon

Dear Mr. White,

I have received your telegram, but it is only by an accident that I was able to do so. I had left the office on the advice of the doctor, and had not expected to receive any letters except for my own. It seems that the news of your illness has reached me. I hope that you will recover.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

PS: You can read this letter publicly, but keep it private, and let no one know of the time that I was in your office.
received by a letter. The point was, as you all know, not to ask a helper and asked me to a man directly in the way, and the building (through Andrew) that I should meet them that you can never and that I am more or less to a man in help, if some determined me with other men, as shocked and collect and may not to a man, they must not know the estimates of any. But you,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Aricirleans and have a number of very charming ones belonging to well known or my compatriots. If you happen to have a plate and wouldn't mind in the least letting me have one it would make us very happy indeed. As is the custom among bookplate collectors I enclose my own plate for the exchange.

You cannot be interested in it, of course, but as a matter of fact it was designed by my brother for amusement only and I liked it in design. It is not engraved as you will see.

I am going to ask, should you

My dear Mr. White,

I hope this communication will not bore you very much indeed and I fear I am taking rather a liberty in writing you at all and still I thought perhaps you might understand.

I very much want to know if you have a bookplate and to ask for one for my collection if I might. I am a member of the English and German Ex Libris Societies and have an interesting collection of plates. I am, however, specially interested in the plates of distinguished
two of them to count Leiningen-Westerburg.

I feel much in your debt that I am sending you on this post an old copy of "The Craftsman" with a little article I once wrote concerning Indiana bookplates. It has no literary value of course and will not interest you in the least unless you take some pleasure in collecting bookplates—in that instance it may amuse you.

Please believe me, dear Mr. White,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Richmond, Indiana

My dear Mr. White—

Permit me to thank you very much indeed for the bookplates sent in response to my former letter. If they had no particular value from the standpoint of a collector, which you seem to mistakenly think, they would be interesting because of yourself—but they possess technical excellencies. The woodcut is charming. It is simple, as you state, but involved design and obscure meanings are not desirable in bookplates. I am sending
J Hawthorne

Andrew De Forest.

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed favor came to me via the second mail for which please accept my thanks. It was indeed very kind of you to give me so much valuable data. Very much obliged.

Yours truly,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
so kindly gave me I hope to be able to learn much from your permission I am going to send you some photographs of my hands so that you can plainly see the marks resemble again thanking you

Eugene B. White
Hawthorne

I am able to give you very truly
Eugene B. White
Hawthorne

N. Y.

Necheles & Co.

SUNDAY

Mr. Andrew T. White
Schenectady N. Y.

Farewell.

Will you kindly let me know the place of your birth also your father's mother name & if you had any brothers or sisters.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University.
I am looking up our family tree & your likeness in to-days world. I have such a thing presumtive to my father that I make note to address you. Very truth 36 yrs. I believe son of James P. White & came from Olivefield origanally.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Thursday, 9 PM

Dear Sir,

Will you give me a few moments of your time, at your convenience, this evening? I have come here from London on a mission that I consider of importance, and if you will make an appointment for any hour up to midnight, or any time later, I shall not take advantage of your courtesy. I shall await your reply here.

Yours truly,

Frank Marshall White

To Hon. Andrew White
HÔTEL DE L'ATELIER
Dear Father,

We are all out of shape. Mammy's leg has come and she needs a walk. We hope to get her to the hospital. I hope you will write me before we come back.

Uncle Horace has said this morning that Ripley [illegible] the Standard paper to be printed. If he cannot find a place, I will try to send it to the American Inquirer. We will try to find a place for him and that he would like to send it there.

F. A. Dickson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
That up to me, it would help me very much in my old age, as we didn't get any
helping from Justin Cobbett, as lots all was gone, I he died premature, he broke heart.
I am nearing 70, I have nothing to help myself with in my old age, I lost
enough of what actually belongs to me to buy a home and a little besides in my
need, I should greatly appreciate it, I presume it will be a pleasure to you
to receive in part of what whole, and you will be reward both in this life and that
which is to come.
My husband, Peter Cobbett (perhaps you will remember him) came to see you 2 or
8 times on this name, and
he said you treated him very
kindly and gentlemanly. Let
him if you can, and I
only be too glad to know
his statement was true.

I am willing to certify that
I have written all that
members of the
family; My husband died
10 years ago and I said have
often desired of writing
you, but have as often
shivered it off, but something
like kindness with which
you treated my husband
and that you act as a Christian
gentleman would be very
my hope, and I would be glad
it addressed you, if you would

like to meet & talk with
me, it would give me great
pleasure to meet you at any
time I place you may
designate.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Alice S. A. Voorhees
(end of letter)

Unless you can (knowing the
circumstances which I do
not) think of some plan of
action, we think it would
be well if you could come
here and talk it over with
Uncle Stone.

Ruth has just gone and has
left a letter for you, which she
may forget if you do not ask
for them. The affectionate
Frederick
...and he thinks he can collect 2,000 or more of the 12,000, thus reducing it below 10,000.

Mr. Jacobs says we will find the New York business better than the Chicago, but if it is going at best enough to complete the facts.

Anne and Ruth both join me in love and best wishes. Your affectionate son,

Frederick.
My dear Cousin Andrew,

Mother has shown me a letter received in answer to one she wrote to you. I was unaware of the fact that she had written to you on my behalf and so was greatly pleased by the favorable tone of your letter.

I have had several talks with Cousin Nora and he also seems willing to do everything that he can for me but the trouble seems to be in finding away. The agreement made by Cousin Andrew S. is causing all of the trouble and what does this agreement amount to? Nothing, absolutely nothing legally. According to Cousin Ernest.

Therefore it seems to me that the matter of
The agreement need no longer be
considered and the only question left
is for you and Cousin Horace to
settle between you what amount of
insurance it is fair to give Mr. Franklin
and how much you can fairly give
us.

If you consider the rents we are
paying it seems to me that we are
entitled to at least one third of the
insurance on the White Blob, Greyhound
and Empire. If you take into consideration
the fact that you both are related to me
and that you are the only relatives that
I may look to for help in getting
my start in the business world, then
I should have a larger share.

You must realize Cousin Andrew
that I am starting out with a serious
handicap in not having a father to help
and advise me, and if this undertaking
should be a failure it would be a
serious blow to me. I would have to
start all over again.

Mr. Bruns and I naturally
want to have our office in the White
Blob, and to become identified with the
other offices. We are ambitious and hope
to build up a good business, to take an
active part among business men in Syracuse,
and gain, of being honest and hardworking.
Our success depends greatly upon you
and Cousin Horace, for if we are unable
to have your insurance we shall be forced
to move our offices to some other building where we can get insurance in return. Before taking our present office we were offered a large amount of insurance by the owners of the

Tamarack Block, if we would take one of their offices, but we preferred this building and Cousin House assured us that we should have a share of

its insurance.

The policies on your building are renewed on the 25th of this month and December 1 and as yet nothing definite has been decided. The time is

getting short now so I hope that you will take this matter up with Cousin House and come to some understanding with him.

in order that we may know just how much to expect when the insurance is placed for its coming year.

In your letter you say that we have only a few companies, this statement is correct but if we have more insurance than our companies will

take we can break it out among the different agents, just as Mr. Irwin does at the present time.

I would also like to ask you about your own insurance on the Clinton St. property etc. May we have this when the present policies expire.

I shall be glad to come down.
to Otaca at any time if you
would care to talk these matters
over with me personally.

Please give my love to
Cousin Helen and welcome,

Your affectionate Cousin,

Hamilton White

Friday.
File under  Mrs. A. D. White

679 Allman St.
725 26 St. Porto  148.00
680 740 27 Metzger Salam  65
March 18 140 2.50
691 Miss Mary Ryan Feb 29 11.4.36
Dr. Reading
682 Miss Farguson    37.00
683 Dr. Bell Cunliffe  25.00
674 Mr. Mervin N.  31.60
685 Mr. Kent
For expenses  10.00  284.78

Mrs. Louis Magee
112 East 61 New York
Arrive very early tomorrow.
Wednesday will come at
once to your about eight.
Helen M. White
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Hands The Business Book into the hands and see what you can do there.

Enclosed please find a cheque which kindly receipt and return.

Messrs. Rothschild Brothers:

Gentlemen: I enclose a cheque for the amount of your bill to Dec. 31. I have received nothing since that date.

I trust you will pardon my absence in this remittance which I trust will be of use.

[Signature]
I really prefer to receive
your statement and
forget the trumpet—but
the news from home and
many interruptions cause
delay.

I have no misdemeanor
charge for luncheon because
I am sorry to say I am not
informed about that. I get
it of you because I thought
I would get it as good as
out of town and have
expressage. But it was
not to have been laid down
with much cement, so it
is partly loose in many
places and of course
these make worse badly. Also
the job looks poor. I am
sure that I should have got
this from of luncheon but
it was recommended to me
as a joke. Will you please
have a man who shortly write.
Dr. A. J. Willey
61 Chen 50th St.
New York City

Shall arrive early tomorrow.

Phone you at address near
112 East 61 and Mrs. Magee.

Mrs. Andrew D. White
POSTKARTE

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

POSTKARTE

Certe postale - Cartolina postale

17. October 1909

London, 17th October, 1909

Dear Miss White,

I am delighted to hear about your visit to the British Museum. I look forward to receiving your report of your travels. If there is anything I can do to assist you, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]
Dear Mrs. Andrew White,

The Colonial Hotel,

1621 Market Street

Dear Mrs. Andrew White,

Unless you telegraph confirmation, reception day is changed to Wednesday, February 5th. Many apologies.

Mrs. Rees and Mary are away. 200 invitations required.

Sincerely,

Helen White

much wider consultation

>Affectionately,

Helen White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Saturday Morning

My dear Uncle Andrew,

I will be delighted to dine with you on Monday evening. Accept my hearty appreciation of your thoughtful kindness in asking me.

Most affectionately yours,

Horace White

---

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, sent by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

RECEIVED: Nov H-R 14Paid

Albany NY 1st

Hon. Andrew D. White, forward to

Ithaca

please wire me your decision on tax commission appointment Wednesday

Horace White

---

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
success as an Assistant Attorney General of this State. During all of these years he has been one of your devoted admirers and friends.

Last evening he called at my office and showed me a work which has occupied his leisure time for many years. He is a zealous student of American history, and especially of the biographies of our foremost men. He tells me that he expects to send to you as a slight token of his esteem, the result of his labors down to this time. I hope that you will write a very cordial letter to him, expressing your pleasure and also your opinion of his work. As I know, he has made a thorough study of the subject, and from the slight examination I have been able to make of it, it would appear to me that it would serve a useful purpose. He is not attempting to sell you anything or to advertise himself, but he loves and respects you and he fears that you might not understand his motives in sending this work. It occurred to me that I would state the facts to you, and take the liberty to express the hope that you would write to McCormick, as I have already suggested, a letter indicative of your pleasure, and giving him as cordial approval as you consistently can.

We are hoping to see you here soon again.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White - 2.

Again, this year, I reminded the boys of your judgment and father's wishes, and urged them to give the matter every consideration. I then, again, gave Barrett my check for $50. for a Christmas present. I felt that this was as far as I ought to go and I left the matter there.

I intend to continue my custom and I hope the boys will do likewise. My advice would be that you should do as you think best for yourself after considering what I have said.

Mrs. Dunmore is doing excellent work, and we have now the nucleus for an effective office force.

For many years I have observed that Barrett was spending a great deal of time upon details and very small matters-lines of work that he was not well adapted to carry on. It was plain to me, as I have often said to you, that there should be a different division of the work, Barrett doing the outside work, and other work requiring experience and a knowledge of our business matters; someone else doing the work which requires extreme care and accuracy.

It is difficult to get Barrett to relinquish any part of his work. The result is that he always had, and still has, too much pressing upon him. Naturally, then, he must overlook some things and make some mistakes.

I am trying my best to get the office business systematized along the above mentioned lines, and while I have not yet accomplished all that I hope to accomplish, I think we are making progress.
Hon. Andrew D. White - 4.

I have been going very slowly, doing nothing to offend or discourage Barrett, but rather to work out this division of work and responsibility in a tactful, kindly way, to the end that he would gradually see himself the wisdom of this division of labor.

You ought to give me the opportunity to make clear to you some things that you do not understand in regard to Barrett's work, and I now refer not to my own opinions, but to the conclusions which are clear from the report of Haskins & Sells.

I hope when you have a chance, that you will run over here with nothing to do but spend a day or two, at which time I may have ample opportunity to go over in an easy way these affairs with you. There is nothing pressing, nothing to worry about so far as I know, but it would be for your interests, as well as ours, to have a fuller and a better understanding of some subjects.

Ryan is doing better with the payment of his rents, but he is still very slow. He tries very hard, but is not a natural hotel man; however, it is much better to have the hotel occupied and to receive some rent. We are doing everything we can to find a suitable tenant. It may be that we will have a slow time of it for a while yet, but the location of the New York Central station on the North side, the growth of the city and the developments in the vicinity of the Empire House will surely create a demand for the hotel from responsible parties before a great while.

I have been unable to rent the Water street stores yet, but we are working at it and I believe we will be able to rent them by springtime.

So far as I know, these are the only disappointing matters. On the other hand, the new leases are containing gratifying increases. We are maintaining friendly relations with our tenants, the property is being closely watched, and improved as circumstances warrant.

I am giving a great deal of time and study to our family matters, and while things do not move as fast as I would like to have them in all cases- still, I believe we have reason to be satisfied.

To change the subject, I have been reading with much interest Thayer's "The Life of John Hay". I note Hay's favorable comment upon your appointment to Berlin, but I also observe that he evidently thought Whitelaw Reid would not approve your selection. I remember a remark or two made by you sometime ago with regard to Mr. Reid, and I have often wondered about your relations. Sometime, I hope you will feel like telling me more about it.

With much love to you all and hoping to hear from you from time to time, I am

Affectionately yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White - 4.

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With much love to you all and hoping to hear from you from time to time, I am

Affectionately yours,
A. D. W. #3.
indications feel hopeful of its passage and of its ultimately becoming a law.

Yours etc.,

Herard White.
Saturday, &c.

My dear brother,

I feel you must be feeling rather like your self judging from your good health at the moment. I am writing on the other side.

On Saturday morning, and writing this letter, I thought it would be lovely to take some more walks with us, and find things that were just now interest in. The birds, and while they could take Holbeck, I do not propose to give us any winter birds. It seems to be the only thing to do on the Hulme Bank now.

Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
And taking it all 

...ous. We should have to take the responsibility of doing some our selves. 

... to have the honor of sending this note to Mr. Ogden with a lot of other things. 

... have to 

... it. I think when you look at all these I 

... of seeing the 

... of the corner of the building is a good one. The 

... in the house, and the stalls are 

... in the position and the stairs have been laid there.

... expected that Messrs. Morse 

... will finish their contract work, at least by the 15th of April. I have seen you at work and ... 

... with them. Now let me see, you right here that I have been working with Mr. Morse.

... have been laid on the first story and look quite tasty. No tile have been set above the first story yet. 

... heating apparatus has been in full operation for several weeks, and 

... and have given orders for 

... the Building satisfactorily thus far.
The Bank vault lining has not been put in yet, but expect the Mason in NY to get the materials in readiness to put the same in before many days. The partitions throughout the building are all set, and the floors are all laid excepting those in the 3rd story on Vandell St which are now being laid and will be finished in a few days. The wooden mantles throughout, and the door window inside casings will probably be finished in a few days. When the heavy snow went off lately there was no signs of any leaks in the roofing. The lift water tank situated near the west end corner of fifth story being used for the first time, has held water without any leakages yet to be perceived in it.

The plumbing for water closets and basins is progressing nicely and soon be completed. The gas fixtures have been ordered from Mr. Mitchell, Und of NY, who are to have them ready to put up about the 15th of March. The ones intended for Mr. Valentine and Mr. Bummells store will be somewhat nicer than the rest the gentlemen having made personal contributions towards same to have them to better suit their taste.

The stone pavement around the building is a very excellent one, being of large sized Botticini Sandstones, and Squadra, substantially laid, directly according to the grade of the streets as furnished by the City Surveyor. Mr. Stilley, the Architect, tells Mr. Chadwick that Messrs Nourse & Dickinson will probably have stones enough on the building to render the figures to build.
is the relative question
and if you could find
a relative decision at
this time it would be
desirable.
It looks as though
we could get a letter
from a relative to
probably the old company
attorney. If you were
able and you felt
you could do it for
us right now, I would
be most grateful.

A. W. R.

Thursday P.M.
CENTURY CLUB OF SYRACUSE

Dear Brother,

A friend asked me
to say that he goes to
the Woods tomorrow
and would like to look
at a certain property
before he leaves. He
doesn't have
enough to
buy. He
wants to
borrow
some
money
from
Paul Smith.

May

Collier R. Hanor

3/2/22

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Symore

Wednesday Am

Dear Brother,

I did not get off as I expected going to there being a hitch in my getting a settlement with the others. You see we have got

the money for dividend now, of at least $24, but

regular time payment they

think to let like a dog to

a foot, but Jekson. I will

still live at Carea and

at our next election must

make a change. I am not

bothered in the way

I think Ballard are

hostel the very minute you

get here. My Love
Mainly set of fellows from Iowa, and I am very glad I happened to be here at this time. I have always found it a very good thing to happen around where the Boys are. Since the Bureau has been very warm and pleasant, a wonderful change from our climate.

From your brother,

[signature]

Friday Sept 8

My dear Brother,

I notice a letter from you to Joseph in the morning mail. I beg to tell you that Andrew and Joseph are out of town to be absent until Monday. Nothing
New with us here.
the political
scene is splendid.
Meeting last night
at Empire set.
Hosted.

The Union League Club
Wednesday Oct.

My dear Brother,

You see I can enjoy

My Card of Admission to
the "Society set", to the finest
in town, while I find
it feeling inside its
guests comfortable.
With a good deal to make
life pleasant, it does me
the pleasure very much
to visit the club.

Ann is as usual quite
sincerely afeeling to

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Having a little clerical interest in business for
headquarters, I hope you found every
thing all right at home.
J. M. and I had some
fun with the old sleigh
pointing out the old
sleigh, being one Years
old, would be good.

Best regards to Roy

A. W. White

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
Madison Square, New York.

Wednesday, Jan 8th.

My dear Brother,

I find your card on my return from
a gale in the Park, and am very sorry not
to see you. But will
find you in the morning.
If you go by the Central
Mr. Jackson goes on
the 10.30 train, and 12.30
on the Flushing. I had
another not to go there.

E. W.
My dear Mr. White,

It is very kind of you to invite me to meet Mr. Gosse, and I am strongly tempted to risk adding to the stern cold which has clutched my throat, by venturing over. I have long desired...
to meet your guest, too, for he is one of the few Englishmen who seem to be interested in Middle High German literature. If I can not speak away please convey to him my very cordial respects and greetings.

In effeet, yours,
H.D. White.

Thursday Evening.

My dear Professor Adams:

Enclosed are some titles, with a few notes regarding them which may be occasionally useful, where you have not yourself the works at hand.

The arrangement of the general histories is in order of importance: of the special histories, chronological.

No biographies have been mentioned, nor any of the older literary histories which have been superseded.

Of the general literary histories, Goethe fairly heads the list. The mos
test title of the work gives little idea of the comprehensiveness of its contents.
The author's design was to present the
various epochs of development in the
text of the literature from the
characteristic rather than the
aesthetic standpoint, to distinguish in a
general way the various tendencies and
phases of those periods, to mention
the productions and rarest appearing
at such epochs, and to indicate the
sources from which more detailed
information might be drawn.

This union of literary history with bi-
tography and bibliography has been
successfully accomplished. The work is
a monument of patient research and
has become a recognized authority.

I read the title of the last edition of
Gernovin, which has quite supplanted
the former edition. Vol. I now bears
the name and Bartel in common.

After the death of Gernovin in 1871, Bartel
remained sole editor.

Bartel has also edited the valuable
fifth edition of Robertinus, a work which
as it was often is written in a dry clear
business-like fashion, giving the feel of the
business-like nature, and is enriched by scholarly
footnotes and references of a bibliographi-
cal nature which occupy more than half
of the book of the work.

The title of the book explains the character
of the work. It is accurate in the facts, but
more rambling than one would
expect from so great a text of so
small a type.

Bartel is one of a number of works illus-

trating a new departure in bookmaking.
}

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
of manuscript pages, of illustrations from illuminated manuscripts, of title-pages of original editions, autographs and specimens of the handwriting of the various authors mentioned.

You will notice what a useful and the book has been greatly improved since its first edition was written. It is true, but I am not sure if he that has not lived in vain. You will find the bibliography will prove very useful.

VIII has long been a sort of family history. It is rather plain in spots, and hardly does justice to the writer. But the style is engaging, and the spirit of the middle ages are treated in an interesting manner. It is about as far as possible a history of German literature can be found for the general reader in Germany, although the newer attraction of being will very probably drive it out of the market.

Schleiermacher, as the title indicates, treats the subject from a special standpoint, i.e., endeavoring to detail the relations between German literature and the ancient classics. I have not read the work enough as yet to be able to say how the matter has been presented, but it will be safe to include the name in a list of standard authorities.

Schleiermacher is one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of German philosophers, and his taste and judgment are exercised in a brilliant and poetic style, full of originality, but occasionally wanting in finish. He knows the whole field at first hand, and it is as sound as he is poetic and philosophical. Schleiermacher told me that Schleiermacher's name is rarely that of the modern aesthetic school, while the standpoint of the earlier time was disregarded. Schleiermacher is a friend of Robert, and a disciple of the Germans and Germans. He taught thought that Schleiermacher's history suffers from stiffness of conception. Robert once told Schleiermacher that they were the only literary historians in Germany. It is specified that, but I speaking to one of it remarks that the men who know the literature did not always write about it. Schleiermacher, he says, that scarcely a day passes that he does not call upon his friends.
Max Müller's selection would naturally be excellent, and he gives a good introductory historical sketch of the literature.

Geer's and Hansemann's Manual is the best thing we have at present in English for a civil service candidate who wishes to examine for examination. Matthew's Manual is excellent and very readable. If it were a amalgamated with People the result would be a very good handbook.

Ewald's contributions are not mentioned, as they do not appear in the form of independent works.

Bayard Taylor's service in German literature merits no comment. But one cannot help a passionate regret that he could not have spent himself and time in completing what he was able to do.

Herzog's work, which is rather a series of animated sketches of several impor-
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

XVI

vecars for lack of appreciation at home.

Webster is now given out of date. It is one of those old-fashioned general histories of literature covering the whole field, which before the days of Stuart, accused chiefly of dry catalogues of a static sort, and the entrenchment with biographical details. But it is still convenient, when there is more bulky work is not attainable, as has probably been plundered of enough since its publication.

I had not intended to be drawn out to this length, but still there are some amusing, but I did not wish to mention any work which I had not seen myself. The more important feature I think are included in my list. I should be glad to see the proof of any title you may use from time to time. I have sent them all.

Making you continued success with your unique and valuable manual.

Believe me very truly yours,

Horatio White

Alzona, May 21, 1882.

I send you also a few miscellaneous references to German literature.

The Stocke I think you know already. It is issued in the same style as König's Literaturgeschichte, with facsimiles of charts, old imperial documents and various other interesting state papers, reproductions of contemporary woodcuts, portraits, and numerous illustrations of historical scenes and events. The period covered is from the earliest times down to the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and is treated by different hands. Making the question of the value of the text, as the whole field is already so well covered by specialists, the work could command itself by the illustrations alone.

XII
Dr. Hedgee's Text contains a number of anecdotes, with a brief account of the different authors which are listed. It is an old book, but a few works of the kind exist in English, and it is still useful for reference. Dr. Hedgee's brief reference on German literature we can only summary, to get hold of in detail.

Hildebrand, although in part resting on authorities previously named, is both original and suggestive, but gives no theory. He is especially a much more prominent body and person, than has been ascribed to him. Hildebrand was an industrious lawyer, because he calls himself a man of the old school.

I am also in the midst of miscellaneous references to works which touch upon German literature. He thinks I know the story of Nördl's Literature in its time, and that the present account is from the earlier times than the class of the Franco-Italian war, and is treated by different hands. Making the question of the value of the text, at the whole field is already so well understood to specialists, the work could comment itself by the illustrations alone.

There is one of those convenient books of reference, in which one wishes to verify a name or a date quickly. I presume the execution is uneven, like all such compendiums, but the German part is satisfactory.

On the earlier editions of Meillière's book, Charlot's history of Germany is based. Dr. W.'s history has enjoyed great and deserved popularity in Germany. The author has pleased after the great historian, not without some knowledge himself of the sources. An interesting feature of the work is the portion devoted to the development of civilization among the people from century to century. The narrative is trustworthy, the style is naturally elegant and clear, and in the few hundred pages the whole history of the German people is outlined.
In Romanic history, as is really an indispensable work in serving as an introduction to the study of Germanic philology in the wide sense. The headings of some of the chapters will show the scope of the work.  

Die germanische Philologie von der Renaissance bis zum Aufstieg der Romantiker 1663-1773.  

Die germanische Philologie von der Renaissance bis zum Aufstieg des Romantikers 1663-1773.  


Schulze's Geschichte der Volkskunde contains a series of essays on a great variety of topics connected with the early and medieval ages of Germany, and would be classes in the same category as Arnold's Ueber die Anfänge der Geschichte, although of a higher character than the latter.  

Schröder, a thorough and comprehensive work with plentiful illustrations, gives the pattern of Greek and Roman life of the Greeks and Romans.

Schröder mentions in a very frequent application, but it is a curious jumble of sentiments, containing things new and old:

Rohm in Germany is known as the theological faculty at Leipzig. He lecture like a fairy
tales, and their sketches of church history are very much like. They touch the history of Germany literature in the chapter: "Die"  

Witte, und die deutsche Volkskunde. "Schröder und Mystik" in Luther, "Schöns, und der 'Buchendruck', "Schönemann",

Weinodore of England, France and Germany. It is more superficial than  

Piedemont's great work, but still valuable. Piedemont wrote in 1873 that if his age had not forbidden him, he must have studied to complete his own work by treating the 16th and 17th centuries in the same way. It's a great
felt that he couldn't have performed the task, because the period is so
uninteresting that not much has been done for it.
Schlosser's outline in his first two volumes I think is the most suggestive and
plausible contemporary review of the period which we have. He was what the
Germans call a Kemmensch, and you must have felt yourself the moral
weight of his energetic personality, even
when your nerves differed.
Brandes (of Copenhagen) treats of English,
French and German literature, as con-
tinues the subject in essentially the same
manner as which he treated it before,
indicated in his work on the eighteenth
century. Brandes has a great gift of
with Danish criticism in account of
his independent views; but the im-
pressed criticism and comparison made
have gained favor enough elsewhere to con-

fessor of lack of appreciation at home.
Washler is now quite out of date. It
is one of those old-fashioned
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It is proposed to add to the various Traits of Character already published an Introduction which shall lead the Child to a realization of the meaning of the Trait, and furnish the teacher with suggestions for enforcing upon the child practice and tests in this Trait; and also for subjects for discussion with the children for application of these Traits.

The following is a great illustration of its application to the Trait of Self-control.

**SELF CONTROL.**

**INTRODUCTION.**—Depict in animated language the action of a high-spirited horse, whose fiery style and grand pace not unfrequently merge into a "bolt," to the peril of life and limb. Make the class realize the danger that accompanies such a vicious animal, by asking: "Would you like to drive such a horse?—to ride it?—to be in its way?" etc. Then request the class to imagine that in this same animal the change from obedient restraint to uncontrolled flight takes place almost imperceptibly, and that it is difficult to discern where obedience ends, and bolting begins, and that he is in the habit of taking his driver unaware. Now, question: "What must the driver do?" Hence, he must be careful—watchful—must try to recognize some sure sign of temper in the horse's ways, and then take his precautions accordingly. Show that if the driver cannot tell when the horse is about to bolt, his danger is increased.

Then proceed somewhat in this strain:—"Now, children, we have an uncertain horse like this to deal with. We must be careful how we drive him. We must be on the lookout for the first signs of bolting. We must learn how to treat him, to check him, and to cure him. Our runaway horse does not throw us out of carts, but he sometimes throws us into quarrels and fights," etc.

So lead on to show that the figurative "horse" is "Temper," and then proceed to the check on Temper for a Definition.

**DEFINITION.**—Self Control is that careful watch we keep over ourselves to prevent us from giving way to temper or to bad actions in any way, at any time.
Suggestion: Instill the idea that it is generally the unwary whose passions are so often allowed the mastery; that a constant check upon our thoughts is requisite to prevent our acts being hasty and passionate.

Exhort to a careful self-examination when passion is rising, and to an imaginary colloquy with one's self; as, for instance - "Now, Freddy, you are getting angry. Be quiet a bit; think it all over; don't do anything rash," etc.

In fact, teach the children not to act on impulse, and mention that Caesar had a habit of counting twenty before undertaking to do or say anything important.

Exhibitions of Temper. - Control of temper enables us to control ourselves in other directions, as in wrong appetites, wrong impulses, hasty decisions. This leads to the reading matter under the heading, INTERPRETATION.

1. Wilfulness.
   - Denigrate rebellious outbreaks of every kind.

2. Obstinacy.
   - Treat of collisions of duty.

   - This is particularly a fault of young children, and in older ones it may arise from nervous weakness; still recommend the remedy of watchful self-restraint.

4. Querulousness.
   - Include Sulkiness; and appeal to the dictates of Reason. For Grumbling and Complaining, show the true and only remedy to be Self-Help.

5. Violence.
   - Actual violence is the worst form, and is the result of ungoverned Temper. Teach that whether unprovoked, or with "malice aforethought," it is unjustifiable, and the rash blow often recoils with double force.

Here give a little disquisition upon Quarrelling, and how it may be obviated. Illustrate its unsatisfactory results by "The Cats and the Cheese," (the monkey, called into pretended arbitration between them, gradually nibbled away the cheese in his endeavours to make the two pieces equal), or by "The Lawyer and the Oyster" (two men having found an oyster, quarreled as to its ownership, and coming nearly to blows, referred the case to a lawyer, who appeared on the scene, and who, after duly hearing the arguments, handed a shell to each quietly devouring the oyster himself, with the decision, "A shell for thee and a shell for thee - the oyster is the lawyer's fee").

To senior classes enlarge upon the Folly of Litigation, and the ruin brought upon families by their bad Tempers, rushing them into costly lawsuits.
The Folly and the Wrong of giving way to Temper.

It is difficult to make a true friend, but how easy it is to make an enemy.

1. It often aggravates the case.

A word may be repeated by a blow, and in the end lead to dreadful consequences.

2. It often leads to injustice.

Teach how to bear annoyances and vexations without exhibiting any outburst of temper.

3. Regrets, which are vain and which cannot recall a wrong done, are a bitter experience.

Illustrate how any sudden impulsive act may be a piece of great injustice, as there is no consideration of mitigating circumstances; and contrast this procedure with the calm impartiality of a Court of Justice.

There are many common anecdotes to illustrate this great truth, as the Repentance and Penance of Henry II for Sacket’s murder; of Richard I at his Father’s tomb.

Conclusion.

We should so master our Ternper as to be able to bear, without saying or doing anything rash, all the mishaps that may occur to us.

Revenge or Retaliation is the impulse of a little mind, while Magnanimity is recognized as the generous offspring of a well-balanced mind.

Nihilists brood secretly over their wrongs till they themselves become tyrannical despots; therefore caution against brooding over wrongs, real or imaginary, as this is but too frequently adding fuel to the fire; and beyond this, warn against nursing our wrongs under the delusion that we are controlling ourselves, till at last our Ternpers break out with redoubled violence.

Express the fact that a man with an easily provoked temper is essentially a weak man, as he is a source of weakness as a Friend, as a Supporter, as a Colleague, as an Adherent, for in a moment he may bring discredit and disgrace upon any cause with which he is connected. Illustrate this by the delight a Counsel feels in getting an irritable witness in the box for cross-examination.

Teach that hot-tempered persons must be especially watchful of the tongue, “the unruly member.”
Valle Pesio Cuneo - Stabilimento Certosa di Peso

St. Johanniskirche in Nieblum a. Föhr

Les Mouettes au port de Montreux

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
to see him dive
and climb and
creep along like a real
little seal until he gets to the
land. Much love
and many kisses

POSTKARTE

Maman

ma donne une belle pour
pridu contenu du pays. Je
tiens beaucoup d'amitié
et de baisers.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mon cher Papa,

Je te remercie beaucoup

pour tes jolis cartes

que tu m'as envoyées

surtout pour la Marseillaise.

J'ai transféré mes

petits piochets, le plus

grand de toutes ces pioches.
My dear Pole,

I have not much time to write today, but I will say a word or two before I leave. I hope you are all well, and that the weather is good. Our health is not perfect, but we are doing our best to improve it. We are very much looking forward to seeing you all again.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
My dear Papa,

Thank you so much for the letter and for the soup you sent me. I meant to write you a nice long letter, but could not do so, that is, I kept putting it off, then you mailed and only have time for a little English letter. Because it lasts to catch the next mail. I am delighted to hear about a new little niece, and am going to visit to Ruby as soon as I can, but have to take a lesson (painting) that is great fun. Since I been in all this I have been taking long rambling on the mount.
with my favourite doggies, been jumping, running, climbing and walking in the garden. The peas, nicks and
beans are beginning, our roses are
doing very well, and chrysanthemums
will flower, but cabbages are not
yet. Mr. Gill is all right
and pays frequent visits to all the
other ladies and gentlemen living
around here, especially to Mrs. Dickson
when she is able and gets permission
of which she has five.

My good-lady, dear Papa much
love sends many kiss from your affectionate
little daughter, Marian Andrews White.
I want all who are dear to you near you, and although I have never seen a great deal of you, I have always had a great affection for you. I wish you all the best of luck in your studies.

Don't feel that you must work too hard. I care more that you should be happy than that.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Dickson White
Dr. Smith.
All well
Within one day of
Rept.
Love to all.

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Phone send the telegram

Fredrick White
144 James St
Expect
Monday morning
Mrs A. D. White
Change $2

Syracuse
early Saturday morning
Mrs. A. D. White

Hannah Well, 436, South Street
Call on me at 7 a.m.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. Dyer,

I am writing to you to discuss a matter of great personal significance. My husband is currently in a hospital due to a severe illness. He has been advised by the doctors that he may not recover fully and will require constant care and attention.

I understand that you are a busy individual, but I believe it is important for you to be aware of this situation. My husband and I have been close friends for many years, and I am certain that you would wish to support us in any way possible.

I am writing to you not only to express my concerns, but also to seek your assistance. I believe that your experience and knowledge in this regard would be invaluable to me. I would be grateful if you could provide me with any guidance or advice you might have.

I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your understanding in this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at [contact information].
Dear A.,

If you have just received my letter, you will have already heard from Mr.  Mr.  is to arrive by the morning train tomorrow and Mr.  will arrive about 12 o'clock. If you have already heard from Mr.  you can give him a hearty welcome from me. There is no telegram from Mr.  in this morning's post.

A. D. W.
Mary

Went to feel the need for a change. All goes on well here. I haven't time to write from the mail. I have had a few correspondents from a good correspondence. I hope you will give me the chance to be of some assistance.

Mary

Do any of your exects have the house of the old 
attended to?

Dear J. 

If you do not visit Do not 

Will keep Monday.

Please send me answer by first mail mail 

Yrs. D. Dickson

Concordia
please write soon to your affectionate little daughter

Ruth Mary White

Marian received Helma's letter last night. Why don't you both write together?
Now Papa dear, do see.
Please write soon.
Marian wishes you in love to write to Helen.

Most affectionately your daughter

Ruth Mary White
Dear Sir,

I am securing a collection of autographs. If agreeable to you I would like you to mail me yours. Thanking you in advance for your kindness.

Yours truly,
Ralph E. Whitelaw.
Mr. I think I told you that

there is an article I order

in the February

number of "Harper's" containing

some interesting Bismarckian

very sincerely,

W. B. D. White

Berlin.
My Dear White,

I enclose three airs - a few of them which you have given me leave to send you.

I trust that you have already received my note on the W. of S.

Yours faithfully,

James M. Whiton

62 Livingston St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
I shall be very glad if you will suggest as soon as possible in your letter, your views on the question of obtaining funds for the purpose of building a museum. Of course, I am aware that it is a delicate matter for you to touch (especially as I met Mr. Schurman at Prof. Carpenter's in Oxford) in this manner, and remember a certain manner in which we differed; but I trust only that the matter лонг небеса will arise, knowing well that you will use them.

J. D. W. Whiting

James D. Whiting

My dear White:
The Life story of M.F.

Young, the living fountain from which the world draws its spring; to me a fountain of inspiration, as any one can guess.

In writing to him, I have not forgotten your request to be remembered to him.

I am anxious if you will be in the U.S. this summer, and if so, to have you, when you are there, to a summer dinner from the Board, at dinner.

Referring to your statement of the financial needs of the Institution, I have lately sent a, sum of money. Where that money may be used is entirely with you—W. D. W.
MIES WHITON, 65 4/EST 12.7va ST.KEET.

Mr. Whiton joins me in sending your birthday greetings, and, in closing, I am, dear Whiton,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

No. 4, June, 1906
Religious Changes—a Retrospect and Prospect. By the Rev. Amos Ford Eastman, Elmira, N. Y. Discussion

No. 5, October, 1906
The Relation of the State to Religion. By Dr. Josiah Strong, New York. Discussion
The University and Social Leadership. By President Andrew V. V. Raymond, Schenectady. Discussion

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Greeting and Response at the Seventh Annual Meeting
Religious Unity in Practice. By Dr. James M. Whiton, of New York, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of New York. Discussion
The Schenectady Meeting

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Criticisms of the Churches. By the Rev. William S. Bennett, M. O. New York, Discussion
The Revival of Conscience. By the Hon. William S. Bennett, M. O. New York, Discussion
Public Service as a Moral Vocation. By the Hon. Edgar T. Brackett, State Senator, Saratoga Springs. Discussion
Religion and Social Progress. By Samuel J. Burnam, D. D. Secretary of the Prince Association of New York. Discussion

No. 3, June, 1907
The Ethical Significance of Money. By Professor Henry C. Emery, Ph. D. at Yale University. Discussion
Religion and Wealth. By Professor Henry C. Emery, Ph. D. at Yale University. Discussion

No. 4, October, 1907
What Different Religions Owe to One Another. By Dr. Maurice H. Harris, New York, Discussion
The University and Religion. By Dr. Rush Rhees, President of New York University. Discussion
Closing Words. By Dr. George R. Lunn, Schenectady.

Series VI. No. 1, February, 1908
Greeting and Response at the Eighth Annual Meeting
What Christianity Owe to Judaism. By Dr. C. E. Paine, Rabbi of Temple Israel, Boston. Discussion
What Judaism Owe to Christianity. By Rabbi Charles Fleisch-...
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Religious Many: Religion One. By Professor Morris Jastrow,
Jr., University of Pennsylvania
The Confinements and Its Message. By the Rev. Josiah Strong,
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Can Jews and Christians Pray Together? Correspondence
No. 3, May, 1903
Emphasis on Social Righteousness. By the Rev. Maurice
H. Harris, Ph. D., Rabbi of Temple Israel, New York
Socialism: Religion, Ethical and Materialistic. By Pro-
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Social Salvation. By Professor Thomas C. Hall, D. D.,
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Taylor, Vassar College
No. 2, June, 1903
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Sprague Smith, New York
No. 4, October, 1903
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C. Porter, Ph. D., D. D., Yale University
The Saloon by Provinces and Protests. By the Rev. Ray-
mond Calkins, D. D., Portland, Me.
Patristism and National Righteousness. By Charles B.
Spalding, Ph. D., New York City
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Greeting and Response at the Fourth Annual Meeting,
Given by the Officers and Delegates, by the Rev. Alfred Wesley
Washburn, Grand Rapids, Michigan
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William Knox, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, New
York City
The Religion of the Educated Man. By the Rev. Maurice
H. Harris, Ph. D., New York
Discussion
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Rev. James T. Bixby, Ph. D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Discussion
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Social Salvation. By the Rev. Henry M. H. Franklin, Episcopal
Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.
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D. D., New York City
Love, Not Hatred, the Expansive Power of Religion. By
Series III. No. 1, April, 1905
Greeting and Response at the Fifth Annual Meeting,
The Inequalities of Religious Thought. By the Rev. Philip
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The Cause of Jesus as a Unifying Principle. By Professor
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R. A., Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association,
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Religion and Social Thought. By Professor
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New York
Religion as a Unifying Principle. By Dr. Martin A. Meyer,
Rabbi of Temple Beth Emeth, Albany
Series IV. No. 1, February, 1906
Greeting and Response at the Sixth Annual Meeting,
Our Definition of Religion. By the Rev. Samuel Schulman,
Discussion
No. 2, April, 1906
The Relations of Moral Teachers to Predatory Wealth. By
the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., LL. D., Columbus,
Ohio
Discussion
No. 3, May, 1906
The Limits of Religious Fellowship. By the Rev. R. Heber
Newton, D. D., Easthampton, N. Y.
Discussion
TO ALL RELIGIOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

The following statement, after full discussion, was unanimously adopted by the Conference in General Committee.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF RELIGION deems it necessary to call attention to its distinctive mission, a work of more radical character than many suppose. The more-obvious feature of it is promotion of religious fellowship between men of different creeds. This proceeds from the radical nature of the work itself, as the basis and the bond of such fellowship.

The Conference notes as the most hopeful of our social phenomena certain signs of a moral awakening, but must refuse to estimate these for more than they now portend—mere repair of the moral fences which during the last forty years have been dangerously breached. This is good; not good enough.

At present the goal of evils caused by tolerance of gross immoralities in financial, industrial, political and social life has compelled an awakening that is far short of the radical need. Compulsion to curb spoliation and abolish infamy is of lower moral worth and less moral effect than efforts, now sorely needed, to recover and reenthone the lost ideal of a religious morality, the loss of which is the root and seed of our present evils.

Effort for this is the distinctive mission and work of this Conference.

The NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF RELIGION, organized in 1899, invites to its membership religious people of whatever denomination.

Its management is vested in the General Committee, composed of all Active members and Life members.

Its grades and terms of membership are:

1. Active members, contributing $5 annually.
2. Associate members, contributing $1 annually.
3. Life members, contributing $25 in one payment.

Names and remittances should be addressed to Dr. William Milton Hess, Assistant Treasurer, 1756 Topping Avenue, New York City.

Correspondence is invited for the promotion of the purpose stated in this paper.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James M. Whitton, D. D., Chairman,
1756 Topping Avenue, New York.
Henry S. Coffin, D. D.
Charles F. Goodrich, D. D.
William C. Gannett, D. D.
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D. S. Strong, D. D.
Rector's College, D. D.
Mary B. Harker, D. D.
Missorius Williams, D. D.
William Milton Hess, M. D., General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer,
1756 Topping Avenue, N. Y. City.
H. Thomas Whittaker, Treasurer,
2 & 3 Bible Houses, New York.

THE ANDREW DICKSON WHITE PAPERS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
For this we reaffirm the essential faith both of Judaism and of Christianity in the Kingdom of God on earth as the supreme ideal of human hope and endeavor—an ideal now more adequately conceived in the light of long experience and larger knowledge. Accordingly the Conference finds its aim and mission defined by the fact that this ideal is attainable only through culture in personal and social life of the religious morality which the Hebrew and the Christian Scriptures identically enjoin as the loyal imitation by the children of God of his character and ways as their Father and Lord.

To promote this religiously motivated morality, and the morally efficient religion which is inseparably one with it is therefore a work now clearly called for. Religion and patriotism unitedly urge it upon this Conference in view of the moral nervousness that is now both a menace to our Republic, and the scandal of much that goes under the name of religion.

The scandal is pressed upon conscience by the fact that, with a third of our people in church membership, our people as a whole are accused by college presidents and eminent judges of lawless tendencies and lack of moral principle. What mean the recent shameful exposures of a wide-spread venality both at the ballot-box and in legislatures? This certainly: the nominally religious leaven in the lump has been disgracefully ineffective.

Defining religion ethically as consisting essentially in attachment to God with the will, the Conference regards the practical identification of religion and morality as the goal of endeavor at which religion and ethics are jointly and inseparably pledged to aim.

As the prime desideratum for success in this endeavor, the Conference would lay all stress upon the deepening of a consciousness of God as the Eternal Spirit in whom all live and move, and who lives and moves in all, through all, above all, the Life and the Law of all. The teachings of modern ethics, that "the moral ideal belongs to the realm of the infinite," and that "it is in the constant effort to become better that goodness consists," concur with the teaching of Holy Scripture, that the necessary inspirations of progressive morality are to be found in a growing consciousness of the Living God as the Soul of the soul.

Aspersious for this endeavor is the increase of moral sensitiveness now perceptible in the community. The awakening begun should become thorough and complete. This is the distinctive purpose with which the Conference solicits cooperation. The foregoing outline of its endeavor is confidently commended to the conscientious consideration of all who would reenthronce the Biblical ideals of a religion that is personally and socially regenerative in moral power, and of a progressive morality that is inspired by filial loyalty to God.

By direction of the Conference:

JAMES M. WHITNEY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM MALVING HALL,
General Secretary.
The New York State Conference of Religion.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting will be held at Binghamton, New York, November 13 and 14, 1911, by invitation of the Ministers' Association of that city. The following subjects have been selected for presentation and discussion:

Religion As Peacemaker.
Journalism, Religious and Irreligious.
The New Puritanism and the Republic of God.
The Dark and the Dawn, or Signs of the Time.
"Graft" and "Pull," and Kindred Moral Heresies.
Poverty a Present Reproach to Religion.
"Thou Art The Man."
Religion As Practical Friendship With God.

New York State Conference of Religion.

A local meeting will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 28, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Nathan Krauss, Rabbi of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, will speak on PROPHETS AND ENGINEERS.

Dr. James M. Whiton of The Outlook, will speak of THE MORAL AWAKENING.

Please communicate this information as occasion offers.

WM. MILTON HESS,
General Secretary.

Tremont, N. Y. City,
May 13, 1911.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE CON-
FERENCE OF RELIGION

November 14 and 15, 1910.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner of Grape and Fayette Streets

By invitation of the Syracuse Ministerial Association

"Religions are Many, Religion is One."

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The New York State Conference of Religion

This Conference, in whose membership Jews unite with Christians of many denominations, was formed in 1899, and is the most inclusive religious organization in the State.

Agreeing that individual beliefs should be loyalty held and frankly maintained, but also that Religion, unlike many whose Theology divides, it affirms the unity of the religious spirit in the differing religious organizations, the supremacy of Character and Service as the test of that spirit, and the obligation resting on all men of religious spirit to cooperate for social salvation. Its motto is "RELIGIONS ARE MANY, RELIGION IS ONE."

These affirmations are made for a practical purpose and a vital need—the promotion of the social righteousness now menaced and discredited in American society. The great need of the hour is a strenuous spiritual morality, a quickening of the social conscience, a purification of principle and conduct in industrial, financial and political life, a renaissance of devotion to the moral ideals of the religion that is pure and undefiled. Believing that all true seekers after God are supremely intent on the righteousness in personal and social life that God requires as the most acceptable worship, the Conference aims to draw together religious men of every creed in associated effort for this common and fundamental interest.

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120 West 17th Street, New York.
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Mr. Thomas Whitaker, Treasurer,
2 and 3 Bible House, New York.
Henry Bross Cohn, D.D.
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Charles L. Godbold, D.D.
Frank O. Hall, D.D.
Maurice H. Harris, Ph.D.

Henry Motlic, D.D.
Barney J. Perine, Ph.D.
J. Horace Bassett, D.D.
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The New York State Conference of Religion

This Conference, in whose membership Jews unite with Christians of many denominations, was formed in 1899, and is the most inclusive religious organization in the State.

Agreeing that individual beliefs should be loyally held and frankly maintained, but also that Religion—unlike many whose Theology divides—is the unity of the religious spirit in the differing religious organizations, the supremacy of Character and Service as the test of that spirit, and the obligation resting on all men of religious spirit to cooperate for social salvation. Its motto is "RELIGIONS ARE MANY, RELIGION IS ONE."

These affirmations are made for a practical purpose and a vital need—the promotion of the social righteousness now menaced and discredited in American society. The great need of the hour is a strenuous spiritual morality, a quickening of the social conscience, a purification of principle and conduct in industrial, financial and political life, a renaissance of devotion to the moral ideals of the religion that is pure and undefiled. Believing that all true seekers after God are supremely intent on the righteousness in personal and social life that God requires as the most acceptable worship, the Conference aims to draw together religious men of every creed in associated effort for this common and fundamental interest.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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120 West 17th Street, New York.
William Wilson Hess, Ph.D., General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, 1756 Topping Avenue, New York.
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2 and 3 Bible House, New York.
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The Rev. Thomas B. Stor, D.D.
Jacob Strong, D.D.
The Rev. Edward B. Malton.
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ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

The members of the Conference collectively constitute a General Committee, at whose annual business meeting in January its work is planned and its Executive Committee chosen.

In its membership three grades are open to option, viz.:
1. LIFE MEMBERS, contributing $25.00 in one payment.
2. ACTIVE MEMBERS, contributing $5.00 annually.
3. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, contributing $1.00 annually.

The grade of Associate members has been opened with the hope of increasing the membership of the Conference. Members of any grade are entitled to all the publications of the Conference, but voting is limited to the two upper grades.

The Executive Committee invites to membership any who are in sympathy with the purpose of the Conference.

PUBLICATIONS

A BOOK OF COMMON WORSHIP, containing Selections from Christian, Jewish, and Ethnic Scriptures, Prayers from Christian and Jewish Liturgies and books of private devotion, together with choice Hymns—the entire collection designed for use in religious assemblies composed of men of differing creeds. 416 pages, single copy 50c.

Addresses at the First Annual Meeting, in one volume, octavo, 36 cents.

Addresses at the Annual Meetings, in serial pamphlets, four or five numbers yearly, since 1900, 5 cents each.

PUBLICATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1911

The proceedings of this meeting, including all the addresses and discussions, will be published during 1911, beginning in February, in serial issues ending in October. This will be the ninth annual series.

All enrolled members of the Conference receive its proceedings without charge. Persons desiring the proceedings of this meeting complete, if they will constitute themselves ASSOCIATE MEMBERS for the year 1911, by the payment of ONE DOLLAR, will receive them as soon as published.

The published proceedings of the Annual Meetings that have been held in the cities of New York, Buffalo, Ithaca, Syracuse, Rochester, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie and Troy, include nearly seventy addresses. Many of these, of permanent value, can still be procured from the General Secretary.

THE SYRACUSE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Representing eleven religious denominations, and consisting of members of the Ministerial Association and of the University Faculty, has constituted its Executive Committee as follows:

PROFESSOR ISAAC J. FREDERICK, PH.D., Chairman.
The Rev. F. W. BEET, D.D.
The REV. ALFRED E. THISTLETON.

LOCAL MEETINGS

These may be arranged for at any time during the year by correspondence with the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Conference will be held at the Parish House of All Souls' Church, 104 East 20th Street, New York, January 9, 1911, at 3 P.M.
As the New Edition of "WHO'S WHO" is now in active preparation, we shall feel much obliged by your kindly glancing through the accompanying biography to see if it is accurate and complete.

The particulars required are: Full name and title; present position; date of birth; parentage; marriage; number of sons and daughters living; education; career; publications; recreations; address; telegraphic address; telephone number; motor-car number; clubs.

If there are no corrections it is not necessary to return this proof.

WHITWIDGE, Andrew Dickson, Phil.D. (1858-1914), 3511 Main St., Ithaca, N. Y., is professor of modern history and literature, University of Michigan, in addition to the presidency. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1858. He graduated at the University of Michigan in 1880, and at the University of Berlin in 1881. After teaching at the University of Michigan, he was appointed professor of modern history and literature at Yale College in 1884. He served as a member of the Board of City Censors in New York City in 1895-96. He was a delegate to the Pan American Peace Conference in 1901, and has been president of the American Historical Association. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Antiquarian Society, and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He has been the recipient of many honorary degrees from American, English, and German universities, and is the author of many learned works in various fields of science, literature, history, and politics. His most notable works include "The Verdict of Science and Unreason" (1906) and "The Warfare of Science" (1912). He was a member of the Smithsonian Institution and a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He was a member of the American Historical Association, and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin.
The Editor of

"WHO'S WHO,"

4 Soho Square,
London, W.

As the New Edition of "WHO'S WHO" is to be published on or about December 1st, it is now in active preparation, and much obliged by your kindly glancing through the accompanying biography to see if it is accurate and complete. It is particularly requested that any necessary corrections or additions should be made on the printed biography below, which should not be written out afresh. The particulars required are: Full name and title; present position; date of birth; parentage; marriage; number of sons and daughters living; education; career; publications; recreations; address; telegraphic address; telephone number; motor-car number; clubs.

If there are no corrections do not return this proof.

All corrections should be made in ink by August 1st.
Dear Mr. White,

Will you go with Miss Allen to the opera tomorrow evening?

I would enjoy having you with us. I'd like to see this if you can go.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

P.S.
will it suit you best to have an early dinner? I'm reluctant to have my horse with me, so to meet us there?

Cordially yours,

A. S. Nichols

I haven't a box don't sorry to say—only 1 seat in Perpetual

They are younger than I wish. Thirteen or sixteen, my children.  
I'm sure you appreciate why I have hesitated, or made no move to appear obliging & I shall be happy of course to see Mr. Klauber & all I can.  

Cordially A. S. Nichols

Saturday

Mr. White:

I was sorry not to see you yesterday especially with regard to the matter you wrote me about. I have hesitated about

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
responsibility of the two young girls because my plans are so extremely uncertain. I have so many arrangements to make before sailing upon a date for sailing. They are quite young girls, I should be all that but...
Thursday
31st 777 White

I am taking
the liberty of sending
a copy of our
friend's place
business partner to
you. Mr. Andrew of
Cincinnati, that
he may know the
On Monday

Mr. White

will you

dine with me tomorrow?

in the afternoon

right

come

for your & the others

to my little house

for a more

before dinner?

I hope you will

have such a

pleasure of knowing

you. I am sorry

you could not be

with us this evening

at the dinner at

indeed that I

promised to himself

for them & sent

you such an
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
...accept if you think best...

With allotment of two the number
that I send is fact

Which of these two do you prefer?

Yours,

A. J. Mabey

I think we should accept Thursday,

Joseph Gordon
Dear Mr. White,

You are very kind in asking me to call on you. I would be very pleased to dine with you this evening.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

President White, Dear Sir:
I shall be happy to join you this afternoon.

J. S. Milner
Louis Agassiz, Teacher.

The phrase adopted as the title of this article begins his simple Will. Agassiz was likewise an investigator, a director of research, and the founder of a great museum. He really was four men in one. Without detracting from the extent and value of the three other elements of his intense and composite American life, from his first course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1846 to the inauguration of the Anderson Summer School of Natural History at Penikese Island, July 8, 1873, and his address before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, twelve days before his untimely death on Dec. 14, 1873, Agassiz was predominantly a teacher. He taught his assistants; he taught the teachers in the public schools; he taught college students; he taught the public, and the common people heard him gladly. His unsurpassed achievements as an instructor are thus chronicled by his wife:

"A teacher in the widest sense, he sought and found his pupils in every class. But in America for the first time did he come into contact with the general mass of the people on this common ground, and it influenced strongly his final resolve to remain in this country. Indeed the secret of his greatest power was to be found in the sympathetic, human side of his character. Out of his broad humanity grew the genial personal influence, by which he awakened the enthusiasm of his audiences for untried themes, inspired his students to disinterested services like his own, delighted children in the school-room, and won the cordial interest as well as the cooperation in the higher aims of science, of all classes, whether rich or poor."

As a general statement the foregoing could not be improved. But the invitation to prepare this article contained a suggestion of particularity with which it is possible for me to comply. The courses given by Agassiz on Zoology and Geology were attended by me during the three years (1859-62) of my pupilage with Jeffries Wyman, and the two years (1866-68) in which I was the assistant of Agassiz himself. Naturally, and also for special reasons, the deepest impression was made by the first and the last of these courses. With the former the charm of

1 Not only have I preserved all the letters from Agassiz, the first dated Sept. 4, 1866, and the last Nov. 25, 1873, but also my diaries in which are recorded all significant incidents and conversations from my first introduction in 1856 to the last interview, Sept. 5, 1873.
June, 1867, was the last time I heard Agassiz. I had been attending his lectures for the past five years, and I was looking forward to the last one with great anticipation. Agassiz was a brilliant teacher, and his lectures were always eagerly awaited by his students.

One of the things that I remember most vividly about Agassiz was his ability to captivate his audience. He was a master of the spoken word, and his lectures were充满了 energy and enthusiasm. He had a way of making even the most complex concepts easy to understand, and his lectures were always illustrated with a plethora of charts, drawings, and other visual aids. I remember being captivated by the way he used his blackboard to explain the principles of evolution and classification.

Agassiz was also a meticulous teacher, and his lectures were always well-prepared and well-organized. He was known for his attention to detail, and his lectures were always carefully planned out in advance. He was a stickler for accuracy, and his lectures were always based on the latest scientific research.

One of the things that I admired most about Agassiz was his commitment to objectivity. He believed that all biologic instruction should be objective, and he worked hard to ensure that his lectures were free from personal bias. He was a man of great integrity, and his lectures were always free from any hint of prejudice or preconceived notions.

In conclusion, Agassiz was a brilliant teacher, and his lectures were a testament to his commitment to objectivity and excellence. He was a man of great integrity, and his lectures were always free from any hint of prejudice or preconceived notions. His lectures were a testament to the power of the spoken word, and they continue to inspire me to this day.
Louis Agassiz, Teacher. [June.

not awaited an explosive denunciation of gaucherie, Agassiz said quietly, "In Natural History it is not enough to know how to study specimens; it is also necessary to know how to handle them," and then proceeded with his lecture.

His helpful attitude toward prospective teachers was exhibited in the following incidents. After my appointment to Cornell University in October, 1867, he arranged for me to give a course of six "University Lectures," and warned me to prepare for them carefully because he should give me a "raking down." He attended them all (at what interruption of his own work I realize better now) and discussed them and my methods very frankly with me. Omitting the commendations, the following comments may be useful to other professorial tyros: 1. The main question or thesis should be stated clearly and concisely at the outset, without compelling the hearer to perform all the mental operations that have led the speaker to his own standpoint. 2. In dealing with the history of a subject the value of each successive contribution should be estimated in the light of the knowledge at the period, not of that at the present time.

The following educational aphorisms were uttered upon various occasions, and some have been published already. They should be known wherever science is taught: "It is much more important for a naturalist to understand the structure of a few animals than to command the whole field of scientific nomenclature." "Methods may determine the result." "The only true scientific system must be one in which the thought, the intellectual structure, rises out of and is based upon facts." "A physical fact is as sacred as a moral principle." "A laboratory of natural history is a sanctuary; sooner than I would tolerate improprieties in a church." "Study Nature, not books." "Have the courage to say, I do not know." "He was a Teacher; why he graced for him Whose living word still stimulates the air? In endless deed shall loving scholars come, The glow of his transmitted touch to share."

The following educational aphorisms were uttered upon various occasions, and some have been published already. They should be known wherever science is taught: "It is much more important for a naturalist to understand the structure of a few animals than to command the whole field of scientific nomenclature." "Methods may determine the result." "The only true scientific system must be one in which the thought, the intellectual structure, rises out of and is based upon facts." "A physical fact is as sacred as a moral principle." "A laboratory of natural history is a sanctuary; sooner than I would tolerate improprieties in a church." "Study Nature, not books." "Have the courage to say, I do not know."

The fast-diminishing number of them that enjoyed the priceless privilege of gaining instruction direct from Agassiz need not be reminded of the obligation implied in the memorial lines of James Russell Lowell:

"He was a Teacher; why he graced for him Whose living word still stimulates the air? In endless deed shall loving scholars come, The glow of his transmitted touch to share."

Burt G. Wilder, 62, m 66.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
of the human brain as is now possessed by the average graduate in medicine.

Addendum, September 8, 1911.—The reprinting of the foregoing permits the addition of a tenth dictum which belongs logically between (8) and (9):

(10) Excepting for express synonymic purposes only one name for a given species or organ should be used in the same lecture or publication.

B. G. Wilder

Cornell University,
June 20, 1911


Three human calvæ (skull-caps) seen from the mental side: photograph together and reduced to 230 (between one-fourth and one-fifth) of the natural size; frontal end up.

The lower is from Ruloff, a white and educated murderer; it is unusually thick; the black dots at either side represent holes made for pegs.

The left, 6070, is of unknown origin. At the time of preparation and publication of my Address, "The Brain of the American Negro", (Proceedings of the First National Negro Conference, pp. 30-60; reprinted, and to be had from the Committee, 20 Vesey St., New York City) this was exhibited and figured as from an obscure mulatto obtained in 1880. I recall that calvé as unusually thin, and unaccountably overlooked the absence of the number. Since the publication of the address the real mulatto calvé has been found, bearing the number originally given to the brain, 322. This three calvæ, with a statement of the case, were submitted to Dr. Ales Hnlik's, Curator of the Anthropological Division of the U. S. National Museum. He reports that No. 322 "presents nothing that would suggest the negro race; while 6070 bears several plain negro characteristics." Nevertheless, until its identity is ascertained, no conclusions should be drawn from its size, or other features, excepting its thinness; in that respect there is little if anything to choose between it and 322, that was the only point made in the address.
SOME MISTAKES BY THE WRITER AND OTHERS, WITH A PLEA FOR PROMPT AND EXPLICIT CORRECTION IN A JOURNAL OF GENERAL CIRCULATION AMONG SCIENTISTS

Long contemplated, the immediate occasion of this article is indicated in the following statement, substantially a copy of a letter dated January 31, 1911, and addressed to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the Anthropological Division of the U. S. National Museum:

I submit two calves and this statement. In February, 1880, there was received at my department of Cornell University (then including human anatomy) the head of a mulatto of medium color. From the features it was believed to be a male, and in my absence the age was estimated by Professor S. H. Gage at between 30 and 35 years. The brain was hardened in situ by Professor Gage by the injection of the preservative through the arteries, and then removed by the sagittal division of the calve. The calf was prepared and dated by Professor Gage, and later given the number, 322, of the brain. The rest of the skull, with the soft parts attached, was preserved for a time but cannot now be found. Of late years brains have occupied most of my attention. The mulatto calf was misplaced in one of the cases of skulls; I even forgot that it was in two parts, as are several others. I did remember, however, that it was an

1 Professor Gage has since informed me that he thinks the head was sent from New York by the late Dr. M. J. Roberts; also that there was never any doubt in his mind as to the sex; probably it was stated in the letter of transmission.


3 All the parts and organs of one individual receive one and the same accession number. The brain is represented in the "Handbook," Figs. 4766, 4767, 4770 and 4772 of the first edition, and Figs. 765, 766, 768 and 766 of the second.
usually thin, even for a Caucasian. In the spring of 1909, when preparing my address on the "Brain of the American Negro" 4 by way of emphasizing my warning not to generalize from single specimens, which might be quite exceptional, I took the thickest calva in the collection, that of a white murderer (Ruloff, No. 965) and the thinnest, which I supposed to be that of a mulatto of 1880. It then bore no number or other mark of identification, but it has since been numbered 6070. 1 It and the calva of Ruloff were shown at the conference and afterward photographed side by side as Fig. 1 of the published address. Since my retirement, while revising the museum and its records for my successors, the mulatto calva of 1880 has been found, bearing Professor Gage's original date and the number, 322; of its identity there can be no doubt. Of course a correction and explanation must be published. First, however, I desire to ascertain the extent of the misapprehension that may have been caused by the unintended substitution of the calva 6070 in Fig. 1 of my address. Does it, either in the published figure (which is all that readers of the address have to judge from) or in the actual specimen, exhibit any feature incompatible with its being from the mulatto? For a frank opinion I shall be very grateful.

Following is the report of Dr. Hrdlicka:

The calva marked C. U., 322, Male Negro, presents nothing that would suggest that race. The thinness is very unusual. It was probably from a small and not very strong individual. It is deformed in an uncommon way, due to premature synthesis of large portions of the coronal suture on each side, the like of which I have not seen in either negro or mulatta. The parietal eminences are much more pronounced than is generally the case in the negro or even the mulatto, and the occiput is without any protrusion, which is also unusual.

Summary and Comments.—(1) Calva 6070 is not (as supposed when the address on the brain of the American negro was prepared and printed) that of the mulatta, 322, obtained in 1880. There is no documentary evidence that it was from any individual of the African race. Hence it must not be employed in any racial generalization.

(2) But it is almost as thin as the true mulatto calva, 322; both of them are exceptionally thin for either race, while calva 965, from a white murderer, is exceptionally thick for either race.

(3) According to high anthropologic authority calva 6070 "bears several plain negro characteristics, and would well agree with being that of a mulatto."

(4) The publication of this correction has been delayed in the hope to ascertain the identity of calva 6070 from former students and assistants in various parts of the country.

(5) No similar error has occurred among the specimens in my charge. I alone am to blame. Self-correction is not a pleasant task; still less pleasant, however, would be the consciousness that illusion might mislead others and eventually cast a doubt upon the accuracy of our records, hitherto unimpeached.

*The lower part of the skull has both petrosals excavated as if for the study of the internal ear. This condition and the extreme thinness may recall the specimen to some one not already applied to.
2. In 1875, while formulating a “provisional arrangement of vertebrates according to cerebral [encephalic] and cardiac characters” and while predisposed toward a reduction of the interval between the two great divisions of teleostome fishes, I stated that the olfactory bulbs contained cavities not only in the ganoids named but also in the teleostean genera, Perca, Scomber, and Anguilla, and pictured the cavity, rhinocleus, in the first named genus, as of considerable size and as surrounded with substantial walls; (plate 3, Fig. 14). Later observations showed that this cavity was an artifact produced by the beaded bristle employed as a “seeker.” This correction does not militate against the recognition of slight depressions at the base of the sessile olfactory bulbs such as were described and figured by me in 1876 (A. A. A. S. Proc., p. 293 and Figs. 12 and 13); much less does it contravene the representation of the rhinocleus by a cavity having only a membranous roof on the dorsal side of the bulb as in the first named genus, or on the dorsal side of its peduncle when the bulb is located at a distance from the rest of the brain.

3. My participation, up to 1876, in the then prevailing non-recognition of “the morphologic importance of the membranous or other thin portions of the parietes of the encephalic cavities” has been clearly admitted and sufficiently regretted in a paper entitled as in the words quoted above. The general remarks in that paper on self-correction and on the private correction of others are commended to scientists generally.

4. In the articles on the brain in both editions of Buck’s “Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences” I systematically followed the plan, then and still somewhat unusual, of enumerating the defects of the illustrations. Such as have been subsequently noted in vol. 3 of the second edition are now specified.

(a) Fig. 670. The concavity of the albi-nons should have been shaded as a retreating, natural (pial) surface, as in Fig. 687.

(b) Fig. 687. The unacceptable black spot in the center of the middle commissure should be erased; it does not appear in Fig. 801, of part of which Fig. 687 is the enlargement.

(c) Throughout they occur cavernism and epiphysis should be replaced by pinea. With medicornu, mediphysis, medipnedunculus, as Angloparonyms of the Latin forms, the prefix should be mid-.

5. My paper on “Neural Terms” was prepared under considerable pressure of regular duties and contained many verbal errors. Some of these were specified in the “Additions and Corrections” on p. 352. Such as were detected later were enumerated on a leaflet entitled “Errors and Omissions” dated March 30, 1888. Copies of this leaflet were distributed to recipients of reprints of the paper, and others are at the service of those who have files of the journal in which it appeared. On p. 306 of the paper itself, at number 122, in the first and second columns, “infecta” should be inflexa.

6. Most preserved human fetal cerebri of the third and fourth months present linear depressions not found at later periods. Like Cunningham and some other anatomists, up to 1903, I regarded these “transitory fis-


**Neural Terms, International and National,” Journal of Comparative Neurology, VI., December, 1896, pp. 216-352, including seven tables. Parts VII-X. have also been reprinted under the title “Table of Neural Terms, with Comments and Bibliography.”
sures" as normal, although my brief discussion of them before the Association of American Anatomists contained the query, "Are any of them merely artifacts?" With most of them the non-existence of a corresponding fold of pia should have suggested that explanation. The observations of Retzius, Hochstetter, Mall, and of Elliott Smith upon fresh and unaltered cerebri showed that they are truly artificial features caused by either post mortem corrugation or the pressure of membranous folds at the coronal and lambdoidal sutures.

Having now explicitly corrected my own more important errors, I venture to point out a few cases in which a similar course might well have been followed by others.

7. In both German and English editions of Wiedersheim's "Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates," in his "The Structure of Man," and in other works into which it has been copied, is what purports to represent the base of the brain of the rabbit as a representative mammal. One of the constant and peculiar characters of that class is the pons, a mass of obviously transverse fibers at the ventral side of the cerebellum. In this figure the region is marked pv., and the abbreviation is said to stand for "pons Varolii," but the contour and the shading give not the least idea of its essential character; indeed, the mesal furrow is more distinct than in the bird on the opposite page. To the serious and needless misrepresentation attention was called in Science for May 1, 1908, p. 742."

"Proceedings, May, 1904, p. 31.


"For reminders of others that have caused or might cause misapprehension I shall be grateful.

"An interval of three years should have sufficed for the replacement of the same faulty figure by a correct one in the recently issued edition of Par-
licher Anzeiger, November 9, or in the Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychiatry, Volume 16, pp. 467-470; hence it would have been more just to others and better for himself if the author had published a prompt and explicit correction in "Science."

In 1893 the late Wilhelm His published a figure described as "Mediansection eines menschlichen Gehirns von Erwachsenen." As a mere diagram of general features it might serve the purpose for which it was intended; as purporting to represent a comprehensive, complex, and important aspect of the brain it embodies at least twenty errors or omissions and would not have been accepted from a member of my class in the morphology of the brain at any time during the last twenty years; especially does it fail to indicate the circumscription of the cavities and the demarcation of the artificial (cut) surfaces from the natural ones covered by pia or arachnoid. These defects were pointed out by me in 1899, but in the present paper they are of interest mainly as neither corrected nor even alluded to in any of the reproductions of the figure known to me. The figure and description are given on p. 876 of the protocols of the committee (of the Anatomische Gesellschaft) on anatomic nomenclature in the fasciculus dated March 30, 1894; these protocols were edited by W. Krause. But in the following year, in the final report, commonly known as the "B.N.A.," the figure was reproduced in 1897 by van Gehuchten (Anatomia des systems nervorum de Homine, second edition, Fig. 17), and in 1899 by L. F. Barker (The Nervous System and its Constituent Neurones, Fig. 95). But in 1901 the identical figure, reduced about one-third, was employed by Barker and described as a "Median section through a human fetal brain of the third month, after His, 1892" [probably 1893 was meant]. Students and lay readers might easily be confused or actually misled by the discrepancies indicated above. As yet no explanation or expression of regret has been encountered by me. Fitting opportunity would seem to have been provided for Professor His in his article on nomenclature in the Anatomischer Anzeiger, Vol. XII., October 30, 1896, and for Dr. Barker in his "Anatomical Terminology and the "Die anatomische Nomenklatur. Nomina anatomica, Verzeichniss der von der Anatomischen Gesellschaft auf ihrer IX. Versammlung in Basel angenommene Namen. Eingeleitet und im Einverstandniss mit dem Redactionsausschuss erfah- rert van Wilhelm His." Archiv für Anatome und Physiologie. Ansat. Abth., Supplement Band, 1895. 0., pp. 180; 27 figs., 2 plates, 1895. A "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," second edition, Vol. 3, Fig. 939.
with special reference to the B.N.A.,” 1907.”

The injuriousness of an uncorrected error depends not alone upon its intrinsic extent but also upon certain extrinsic conditions, viz., (a) the number and status of those who are interested in the subject and therefore liable to be misled; (b) the publication in which it appeared; (c) the evidence of its unchallenged acceptance by others; (d) the number of repetitions; (e) the reputation of its originator. To these self-evident propositions should perhaps be added the reminder that one need not himself to be inerrant in order to point out imperfections in another.

The desirability of the explicit correction of errors under some circumstances has now, I think, been indicated by example as well as by precept.

Burt G. Wisker
Ithaca, N. Y.,
April 6, 1911

So far as I know, the “Science rhombencephali” was never withdrawn by Professor His or, explicitly, by any of the several who adopted it; see the papers by B. B. Stroud and the writer, Association American Anatomists, Proceedings, 1899, and Science, March 16, 1900.

Effect of women students upon the men in reducing disorder etc., well exemplified at the Med. Coll. of Geneva upon the admission of Elizabeth Blackwell, as related in her book, “Pioneer Work” etc., and reproduced in a review in The Nation for May 7, 1896.

B. G. W.

[Redacted]

Dear Dr. White:

At 4:30 this afternoon Dr. Smith is to give our special students a little talk on some of the matters which he has been working at for the last few years, if you please we will you could attend. I am the lower laboratory.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Monday noon

[Redacted]
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
must have come from an idiot, but this perhaps applies to the white male only. Taking all exceptions into account, it is probable that the average of say ten brains of intelligent persons would always be found greater than that of an equal number of the unintelligent; but since control here is an element of muscular as well as mental action, it is very desirable that, as well observed by Topinard, there should be a careful determination of the difference of weight of the brain among mentally active individuals belonging to the two distinct classes of (1) those who are engaged in intellectual pursuits, and (2) those whose vocations demand great muscular activity.

291. Prop. CLXI. According to J. Reid, as quoted by Quain (p. 384), the weight of the cerebrum (including the thalamus and geniculate, presumably) is to that of the cerebellum (without the pons and oblongata) as rather more than 8 to 1, which Owen states (ibid., 145) to be a higher ratio than in any other mammal.

292. Prop. CLXII. Whatever value be ascribed to brain-weight, accuracy in its determination and statement should be rigidly observed. Especially useful is it that the scales and weights be verified, and that the weighing be done in the presence of two or more, each of whom should make an independent observation and memorandum. There are considerable discrepancies in the weights of noted persons, e.g., of Gambetta, 1,160 and 1,130 grams; of Turgeneff, 2,112 and 2,120; of Cuvier, 1,800 and 1,861. Sometimes there may be typographical errors, but more often the differences are due to the process of reduction and re-reduction between the metric and other systems, or to the disregard of fractions of an ounce, e.g., 0.5 to 1.5, or to the process of reduction and re-reduction between the metric and other systems, or to the disregard of fractions of an ounce, e.g., 0.5 to 1.5. In the case of Cuvier's brain, for example, the weight, while the removal of the pia mater was in progress, was found to be 1,800 grams, but after the pia was removed, the weight was found to be 1,861 grams. The difference is regarded as due to the process of reduction and re-reduction between the metric and other systems, or to the disregard of fractions of an ounce, e.g., 0.5 to 1.5.

293. Prop. CLXIII. Cortical extension,—so far as may be judged, the surest criterion of potential cerebral power is the extent of the cortical surface. From the nature of the case this is very difficult to determine, and has, in fact, been determined for only four individuals. The Wignors, father and son, measured the cortical supercicies, both exposed (interfissural) and concealed (intrafissural), with an ordinary women, a workman, a mathematician, Gauss, and a clinical teacher, Fuchs. The results were, in the order named, 1,937.40 sq. cm.; 1,804.20 sq. cm.; 2,086.30 sq. cm.; 2,120.40 sq. cm.; and 2,120.40 sq. cm. Between the workman and the mathematician the difference was 310 sq. cm., or 291 sq. cm. This difference is regarded by Quain as less significant than it appears to the writer.

Sunday afternoon.

My dear Agnes, I have just heard word that Uncle James's wife, who has been ill for some days, has been well enough today to join us for Thanksgiving and will probably remain. I am indeed pleased with this.

I would ask you to examine the scores coming to you on Thursday. I appreciate your help in this matter.
very, very kind letter.
Inclining a bit in bed.

Sincerely yours again.
and with kindest regards.

F. E. Williams

I deemed it best that your premises are to be in town only for the day, as it is
my own business to see

\[ \text{[Signature]} \]

\[ \text{[Handwritten address]} \]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Wilkinson & Co. Bankers,
Syracuse, N.Y.

My dear White,

My - hands - I

are a mess, paralyzing
everything.

Please write -

and answer it.

May 21st -

came - if not before -

intended to see you,

Michalaz when in

New York, but -
I have no way of knowing whether you will be able to attend the meeting at Woodlawn on Tuesday. I am anxious to see you.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Where women are employed as teachers. Being totally ignorant of the methods employed over there and the manner in which teachers are employed I ask you to help me out.

In order to be a success I am writing this letter to you briefly, at the request of Dr. C. M. E. of [Missouri], whom you have often written to. I am not sure if it will be necessary to get letters of recommendation or introductions from people at the successful schools. You would cheerfully give the desired information to the persons, I believe.

My linguists are made up of the American girls. They are from various parts of New York and have studied at various universities. They would like to obtain training in the schools there during the summer months and return to teaching.

Northampton, Mass., and Indiana.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
These Gongs produce a perfect musical note of great breadth and purity of tone. Their construction consists essentially of a properly shaped resonating chamber, with a vibrating metallic plate of sonorous metal or alloy resting across it.

The note is produced by striking the plate downwards instead of sideways, as in the case of ordinary Gongs, a decided advantage when placed on the tea or dining table.

The Gongs vary in size, from a 1-inch Tea Gong up to a Dinner Gong of 3 or 4 feet in diameter, and are mounted on Electro-Plated Bamboo or Oak Stands, according to size and application.

Each Gong has the note of the musical scale with which it corresponds engraved upon it. Sets of two or more Gongs forming musical combinations or calls of any required note in the musical scale are supplied on request.

Gongchor in which the new Gongs will be utilized in lieu of strings, will shortly be introduced to the musical public.

### Prices of the Gongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
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<th>No. 6</th>
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<th>No. 8</th>
<th>No. 9</th>
<th>No. 10</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Height of Stand, 11 In.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Agents, THOS. SMITH & SON, Silversmiths, 25 to 31 Queen Street, GLASGOW.
again at home.
Hoping against hope,
but appreciating thoroughly
what they lead to my
disappointment,
love, &c.,

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Note]:

Mrs. Cleland,

To Mr. Andrew D. White,

Chairman of the

United States.

Mr. W. W. H.

This closing day

will be Wednesday, June 10,

a very fine day,

you in the afternoon at

the time for the hearing.
This, but can easily arrange anything that will suit you best. This is not your fault, it seems to me, a great deal of this, I mean to join my requies...
My dear Sir,

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of the copy of the address. It is good to read such clear and faithful representations of the country's rights with a due regard of humanity as well as Americans.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

[Signature]
W. D. Bos. If you will come
This is very important.
Wise & brave.
F. W. Harvey

My dear Sir,

This evening after I
Could not eat a word.
and was suffering from
Let me make a bigger
before we met.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Advanced German, including lectures - $400 ($400) per year.
Beginning German - $600 ($600)
French - $300 ($300)
Music lessons from - $200 to $250 ($200)
Use of piano - $50 ($50)
Gymnastics - $50 ($50)

The tuition bill for the year, with the exception of that for music and art, is payable at New Year's in connection with the last payment for home accommodations, care, etc. Music, English and Art lessons are paid for monthly, according to the requirements of the teachers and tutors.

Contracts with parents or guardians are made for the entire year, and no discounts will be made to pupils leaving within the year for any other reason than permanent ill health.

Passports should be procured before coming to Berlin, as they are very strictly required by the police authorities.

For further information and conclusion of business arrangements, address Miss Gilbert, as above, or

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD.
Nettelbeck Straße 21, Berlin, Germany.

* * *

References:
Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.
Hon. Andrew D. White, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, Berlin.
Samuel L. Clemens, Esq., Hartford, Conn.
Rev. Pr. Pickle, Pastor of the American Church in Berlin.
Mr. & Mrs. John Newbold Hazard, Peace Dale, R. I.
Howard Handley Spicer, Esq., 20, Upper Thames Street, London.

American and English Home School for Girls,

BERLIN, GERMANY.

FOUNDED 1886.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD.
PRINCIPAL.

Miss Mary Buckingham Willard.
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.
Advantages and Purpose of the School.

Berlin, as the capital city of the German Empire, has always been, through residence of the Kaiser and the presence of the Court, a world metropolis. The position of the Court adds greatly to the interest of the city, and awakens much that is desirable for a metropolis. Fine music, well-filled Art Galleries, Museums and Libraries are all within walking distance of the city. The valetudinarian, the invalid, the invalid who wishes to train in music, the recognized masters of instrumental and voice culture.

Instruction.

The best native teachers are employed for the languages and in music, the recognized masters of instrumental and vocal culture. Only very advanced pupils, however, are reached by these teachers, but their certified and graduated pupils are employed to train beginners in the respective methods.

The course of study occupies two or three years, according to the abilities of pupils, and includes in Grammar, Grammar, Reading, Composition, History of Music, History of Art, the study of Zwingli, Schiller and Goethe in their principal works, the modern works of Frick, Auerbach, etc., in English Literature, the study of Shakespeare, Johnson, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Swinburne, study of the French Classics, French History, etc. Two hours are given each day to class work in German, besides ample opportunity for German conversation.

A Lecture on German Literature is given every week in English to the First Year pupils, to familiarize them with the best, and to form an opinion of the abilities of the pupils. Two hours are given each week to class work in French, besides ample opportunity for French conversation. The pupils are also given in German in History, Literature, and Art, as the pupil becomes able to understand them. Pupils already somewhat conversant with German will naturally receive the largest benefit, as they may complete the course in this school, in one year. Those who wish to study modern languages may be admitted in the Second Year, and will be taught in English by the pupils, and in charge of experienced teachers.

Lectures in English Literature, History and Composition, as well as all college preparatory studies, are formed as may be required by the pupils, and are in charge of experienced teachers.

Each pupil is expected to engage in daily work, usually evening exercises, under the direction of an experienced teacher. No pupil is excused from any part of the work, and every pupil is required to study and do work in German.

Vacation Trips.

The year of 1898-99 begins September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. The organization begins September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year. The year of 1898-99 includes September 28th, 1898, and closes June 28th, 1899. In addition to the above, there is a vacation each year.
estate and with a 3% interest

If there is one trustee or one account, he gets the entire sum. If there is more than one, the trust

is divided among the parties. If the entire sum is not in consideration, it is usual to

have the cost of the description of the estate.

I saw part of the point of making the children pay a dollar and each of them make the payment, but

I did not think it advisable to have more than one party. When they were paid, they were paid that

much that the individual and the trust. It was not as great a point to

If the original party

was the trustee, and the whole trust is the company, then the

trustee, and the company

is the trustee.
I am going alone and my purpose is to
study the language, of
which I speak a little now,
and to study biology in
the University. Anything
that Mr. White might write
would be of the greatest aid
and service to me. I
hope that I am not ask-
ing too much of you and
assume you that your
help will be greatly
appreciated.

Malcolm Williams

My Dear Miss Armstrong

I am going to Germany
the twenty-eighth of April on
the 'American' Line,
which arrives in Hamburg
about the eleventh of May.
I shall spend most of the
summer in France and
from there shall go to
Berlin in hopes of tak-
ing a few studies in

717 E. Willow St.
Syracuse, N.Y.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dear Mr. White,

Your letter of the 2nd of October reached us on the 9th, and I received a letter from Miss Winfield, who is here for the summer, informing me of the death of your brother. She tells me that she was in the same class at Oxford, and that you were among the first to hear of the sad news.

I must now close with the hope that you will have a healthy trip home, and that you will enjoy your holiday. I trust that you will write to me soon, for I should be glad to hear from you. My brother is very much interested in your work, and he would be willing to correspond with you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]
We the undersigned take pleasure in recommending Garrett L. Wagoner to your favorable consideration, and we have no hesitation in saying that during our acquaintance with him we have always found him trustworthy.

Henry J. Williams

John C. Backus
Mountain View
Santa Clara Co.
California

Mar. 4th 1901

Dear Mr. White,

I trust you will overlook any hasty or careless writing to you. I am a temporary resident living at the above place. It is a town of about 300 people, with few surrounding country. We have no library here and I am at a loss what books to which I ought to lend.

One of the bests, I find I ought to read a "young literature in science and the arts." Could you help me in the selection? I hardly ever manage courage to buy a copy. But having bought the book I am wondering if you had a review you could lend me, or if you could help me to get a copy for less than published price.

Yours truly,

J.R. Williams
Mountain View
Santa Clara Co.
California

Dr. Andrew D. White
Cornell University

My dear Sir,

I wish to thank you most sincerely for your valuable, well-organized work entitled “Christian Ideals in Science, with the Sun god” which I received from you through your publishers, free, book and postage.

Your very truly,

J. H. Wilber

Dr. Andrew D. White
not to have time for special letters, but it would have been
I did not think it desireable to write in your honor the
in sending this letter. I trust you will be pleased to receive
the pleasure of your kind and
my return, and I assure you
your two letters will always
be remembered in my memory. If you
have an opportunity to come to
America this winter I hope that
you will come and spend all
love deeply to hear a letter from
you. Before I tell you the name
of the gentleman who was formerly
engaged to marry you and who
promised to marry you and
the name of the town where
please answer it I will write
and kind regards to

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Please give concise answers to the following questions:

1. In what institutions in your country are there courses of instruction upon Criminology or kindred subjects? Give a brief outline of each course.

2. By whom are these courses offered? (Names of Professors, titles, &c.)

3. How many students are in attendance upon each of these courses?

4. Has this instruction shown any effects in modifying criminal legislation or administration?

5. Further information will be of great value to the Congress if available. In short, what is wished is a brief review of the work done in the line of instruction upon the subject of Criminology throughout Europe in order that subsequent work may be as valuable to each country as possible.

For the Committee,

George G. Wilson,
Professor in Brown University,
Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

Please forward reply as early as May first.

International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The Cornell University,
REGISTRARS' OFFICE,
Syracuse, N.Y., 1880

Mr. W. R. Vanne. 

I have addressed in the course in Latin 2 letters, he was a fair scholar but of more than that. He was of my pleasing manners and address of excellent character & associates. I knew nothing of him since he graduated.

I have written him a letter in order to urge my wish that he should be elected President of Cornell.

With best wishes,

W. D. W.
Dear Mr. White,

Thank you much. We shall go under a microscope on Monday. I hope to see her as a subject of Dr. Reiner. She has heard of it from a dear friend of hers and wants to aut

More than Carnes.

My husband is not

The clean one return

quite as well as usual, but he also says “I can
stand better, it seems more natural.” I cannot
leave him a moment until the

doctor comes. But

we shall meet today.

Thank you greatly for

the next post.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
do not think our husband materially worse. It may be the fever leaving him. He has been better up 7,00 and 2 cups of broth and 7.30 I had 2 cups of tea at 7.45. I do not think he can be very much worse. I hope better.

My love to you and regards to your husband.

and the plate one will be returned tomorrow at 8. or tonight. I can now well understand how well you want all. Mrs. W is very kindly but one more I am a friend for this year. May for you?

Wentworth's

[Wentworth]

Dear Miss Winkley,

Mrs. Winkley will send her bill from New York to us. We shall gladly accept a share of your money, and will take care of Miss Winkley. I am, therefore, very yours.

C. T. W. 

My dear Mr. White,

Dr. C. arrives today at 7.30. Nulu says she can return alone quite well in the ladies' carriage. I am, therefore,

C. T. W.
Hochverehrter Herr Botschafter:

Der "Deutsche Gesellig-Wissenschaftliche Verein" kann seinen Vereins-
Abend mit der "Roll's-Pei" nicht vereinigen, und auch die maass-
gehenden Mitglieder des letzten Committee's wollen die Nachmittag-
feier behalten. Präsident Butler hat uns die "Earl-Hall" fuer den
Zweck zur Verfügung gestellt, und statt des nach Europa gehenden
Mr. Gustave H. Schwab wird Herr Hubert Cillis, (Präsident der
germania L. O. S.) die Versammlung leiten. Einladungen werden an
Tausende von angesehenen Bürgern ergehen, und die "Halle"
Halle wird voll sein. Mit Ihrer kurzen "heart to heart" Rede sind
wir selbstverständlich ganz einverstanden.

Auch der inoffizielle Empfang um 8.30 im "Gesellig-Wissenschaft-
lichen Verein" (nachdem Sie sich durch ein familiäres Souper ge-
staerkt haben) wird nur eine herzliche Auseinandersetzung mit kurzen Unter-
haltungsprogramm sein, so dass Sie sich vor 10 Uhr ganz nach Belieben
zurückschieben können.

Wenn Sie also keine absolute Gegenordre geben, so wird unser Vereins-
Programm füre den 22. Oktober sein:

"Inoffizieller Empfang des ehemaligen Botschafters Andrew D. White,"
Während wir einem ausgearbeiteten Vortrag für April- Mai oder
Oktober 1904 mit Sehnsucht entgegensehen.

Das Abendbrot von 6-8 Uhr stelle ich mir als eine Art "meeting of
friends and admirers of the worthy successor of Bayard Taylor,"
ungerzwungen und gegenseitig Gedanken und Erinnerungen austauschend, vor.
Die nächste Sitzung des Memorial-Committee's findet am 23. Sept.
statt.

Bitte nochmals, den inoffiziellen Empfang im "Gesellig-Wissenschaft-
lichen Verein" nicht ablehnen zu wollen, und Ihren deutschen Ver-
ehrern keine Enttäuschung zu bereiten.

Mit den besten Grüßen,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mit den Ausdrücke ganz besonderer Hochachtung

J. WINTER.

Die Interessen der Verichte und der \[...\]

Joseph WINTER, 1830-1887.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dr. Andrew B. White  

Dear Mr. White:-  

I have heard from  

Mr. Sayre that you  

very kindly sent some  

photographs of the crews  

of seventy seven to Barnes  

Hall for use in the  

Library Room and  

wish to take this  


means of thanking you for them. Pictures of this kind are very valuable indeed and the All-China
Association fully approves this great addition to the Trophy Room.

Fraternally yours,
Harold J. White

Wolcott & West,BKNLSELLERS, STATIONERS & ENGRAVERS.
VANDERBILT SQUARE, SYRACUSE.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White,

Having arranged to stay over here until Friday, will you permit me

to accept your most kind invitation to luncheon on

Thursday?

Yours very truly,

John Eric Wolff.
Grateful if you can come at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Letter]

Send with private matter while you are engaged in questions of minor importance.

With best wishes and sincerest regards,

Truly yours,

[Signature]

[Letter]

Algonquin Club
Boston.

Mr. Andrew D. White,

I thank you for your kind letter from Tilden. I have formed with great pleasure and interest to my Washington course, I am engaged in New York.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 20</td>
<td>New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 6</td>
<td>Columbia University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 3 - 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 10</td>
<td>Easton, Pa., % Prof. F. L. Raschen, Easton, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 11</td>
<td>Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University, % Dean Charles H. Bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 12</td>
<td>University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. % Prof. Rush Rhees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 14</td>
<td>Buffalo, N.Y. Deutscher Literarischer Verein, % President Karl F. Fleckmann, 90 Trumbull St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 16</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa., University of Pennsylvania, % Prof. W. D. Learner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 17</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Professor Henry Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 18</td>
<td>Wellesley, Mass., Wellesley College, % Professor Margarethe Mueller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 21</td>
<td>Brooklyn Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 24</td>
<td>Germania, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 27</td>
<td>Germanistic Society (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The document is a schedule for events and locations from December 20 to January 27, including visits to various universities and cultural institutions.
Mlle. recevra de
prompt establissemnt
le crois poster humble,
qui moye, Hastingth,
deir lieu que pouy
omme ici.

American &mille
Diables

B. Woodrow T.R.S.
Supt. A. Great. 
Southampton Priory, 
Chenery Lane

Hotel Ritz
Place Vendome
Paris

My dear Mr. White,

I am glad to have you to dine

with us on Saturday morning
of this week at half past
eight. I am asking
a few friends to meet
you. Will you come Professor

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
American Ambassador,
Berlin, Germany.

My dear Doctor White:-
Permit me to present and commend to you my friend Doctor George G. Hopkins of Brooklyn, New York.
Doctor Hopkins stands high in the medical profession both as surgeon and scientist. He had a good record as medical officer during our Civil war and I have long enjoyed the pleasure and honor of his friendship. I believe that any courtesy you may be able to show him will be worthily extended and so commend him to your favor.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

FRANCIS M. FINCH
ERNEST W. HUFFCUT
CUTHBERT W. POUND
WILLIAM A. FINCH
EDWIN H. WOODRUFF

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW

Wednesday, 3d. Mo.

Dear Doctor White:

By the courtesy of Mr. Hopkins I have just now received your kind invitation for this evening. I shall be glad to come.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Andrew D. White
FACULTY
FRANCIS M. FINCH
ERNEST W. HUFFCUT
CUTHBERT W. POUND
WILLIAM A. FINCH
EDWIN H. WOODRUFF

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW

Frederich Marry, Esq.
Bellevue Manor

Dear Sir:

In reply to your esteemed favor of April, the
above seat presented by my wife was one
presented by Benjamin Lincoln Smith. This
seat has been reset with sculptured back and
head carved in high relief on the back. The
inscription is:

"Above all nations is humanity"

With the past three years or so, a table
seat has also been presented by Mr. Poole
and with his memory of his wife. The
shape of the seat is much the same but
the material is a lighter gray stone. The
inscription is: 

"To those who shall sit here again,
the memory of those who shall sit here
living. So here in one in our time."

FACULTY
FRANCIS M. FINCH
ERNEST W. HUFFCUT
CUTHBERT W. POUND
WILLIAM A. FINCH
EDWIN H. WOODRUFF

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW

There are no photographs of the seats,
so far as I know. If you wish to write to
Mr. A. B. White, 70 Vine Cheek, Comm. 
Washington, D.C., he would no doubt give
you all the information you require as to
the pieces, the place where it was made,
and also of any photographs of it that may
exist. I have to ones which the more
readily as he is himself an historian and
likes the practical antiques in antique museums.
I have used the word "seat" ones, they are
really stone "tables."

With kind regards to Mrs. Poe.

Yours truly,

E. H. Woodruff

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
These are the voices of the past,
Links of a broken chain,
Wings that can bear us back to
times
Which cannot come again.—Proctor.
BERAMMERGAU and its 1900 Passion Play.
By J. PERRY WORDEN, Ph. D.

THE PLAY.

The Passion Play is performed at Oberammergau every ten years. The first performance was given in 1633, after a period of warfare and bloodshed, when the villagers endeavored to remain true to their ideals in the face of circumstances the mysterious and wonderful Passion Play. The play is produced with much of its original simplicity and grandeur, and is attended by multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of the world.

THE PLAYGROUNDS.

Dr. Worden went with them; he sat through the whole day as one in a dream. But he paired, with thousands of others, to the great, open theatre and poured into Oberammergau from all parts of the world. The most famous songs of the play are sung, and portraits of the chief actors are shown and their personalities described.

THE PLAYMAKER.

The last performance was given in 1900. This year the play was produced in Paris, and the audience was charmed with what they saw and heard. We listened with continued satisfaction and surprise. All your translations are excellent, and you have been able to remain true to your ideals in the face of circumstances. The play is reproduced, and each section is rendered into English several of the most famous scenes of the play.

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

DELFT WARE:

Its Origin, Development and Making.

By

J. PERRY WORDEN, Ph. D.

A Lecture Authoritative in the Audience.

DELFT PLAQUE: DUTCH FISHERWOMEN.

Richly Illustrated by Over Seventy-five Stereopticon Views, Paintings and Drawings Made Especially for Dr. Worden, by Celebrated Dutch Artists, such as Israels, Le Comte, Zilcken, Leibbrandt, etc., and by Choice Specimens of Genuine Delft Ware, and upwards of Four Hundred Photographs.

During several years Dr. Worden visited and revisited Holland, and this lecture is the result of personal research in Dutch, French and German sources, and of exceptional opportunities for studying and Delft Ware.

Dr. Worden is the first person permitted to thoroughly inspect the famous pottery of Delft, founded in 1567, with a view to writing and lecturing on its history and development. In the course of his researches he has become familiar with the entire process of the manufacture, from the washing and mixing of the materials to the giving of the blue ground and the final glazing. Dr. Worden has also prepared a comprehensive account of the wonderful world of art treasures which the pottery trade has produced.

Decorating the Delft Ware.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

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Decorating the Delft Ware.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
THE PARIS EXPOSITION
And its World of Beauty.
By J. Perry Worden, Ph.D.

FORESTY BUILDING AND CELESTIAL GLOBE—EIFFEL TOWER, FERRIS WHEEL—NEW GREAT PALACE.
WATER PALACE—THE TROCADERO—AXIS OF EIFFEL TOWER—MOVING SHOWCASE—ALONG THE SEINE.

A Popular Lecture on Art, Industry and Science.
Brilliantly Illustrated by many Original, Carefully Selected and Colored Photographs.

THE Exposition of 1900, the latest expression of human thought and activity, was a city of magic within the brilliant French capital, and surpassed in splendor and magnificence all previous exhibitions of the world.

Dr. Worden, who received the traveling-scholarship for the study of the World's Fair at Chicago, offered by Columbia University in

OTHER LECTURES BY DR. WORDEN.
The Golden Age of German Literature! A Course of Five Lectures with Original Translations.
I. Loung, Wieland, and Herder: Their Lives and Works.
II. Goethe: His Life and Works. III. Schiller: His Life and Works.
IV. Uhland and Heine: Their Lives and Works.
V. Weintraub: The Prayer and Rites of Goethe and Schiller.
(Revised, with new passes.)

This course, which embraces the development of the national work, covers the chief period of German literature, and the first four lectures present sketches of over 100 years of original translations from poetry and prose, with biographical notes and original criticism. The lives of the poets are sketched, the plots of plays are given or analyzed, and translations of the most interesting parts are offered. Let us imagine you are in your reading room in the country town; I greatly regret it cannot be done in your actual home, but you might wish yourself the privilege of the country where you are. Think your reading-time in the lines of life and landscape of Goethe, Uhland, and Heine. You are with them. You study, you admire, you laugh, you sigh, and you are with them.

Dr. Worden, who received the traveling-scholarship for the study of the World's Fair at Chicago, offered by Columbia University in

The Song of the Bell:
Translated from the German of Schiller, According to the Meter and Rhyme of the Original.

J. PERRY WORDEN, Ph. D.

FAMOUS GEMS OF GERMAN POETRY: Original Translations into English from Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Uhland and Heine, (Illustrated.)
Prepared for delivery in German university cities.
We have heard with great respect and admiration. All your translations are in the highest degree accessible, and make it impossible for us to think of the originals with any regret. We have seen Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and other Poems. The next page contains a few copies of the original, and some of the best English translations, with biographical notes and original criticism.

Hugo Grotius: His Early Life, Imprisonment and Escape. (Specimen Illustration.)
In no language is a poem known to me which in so small a compass gives so much of the life and experience of the poet. Among the best English translations is Schiller's "Song of the Bell," which is a perfect gem of poetic thought and expression.

Familiar Life in Holland. (Illustrated or unillustrated.)
In no language is a poem known to me which in so small a compass gives so much of the life and experience of the poet. Among the best English translations is Schiller's "Song of the Bell," which is a perfect gem of poetic thought and expression.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dear Mr. White,

With great regard, I have received your letter of March 10th. The news of your departure to Edinburgh is disappointing, but I can understand the necessity for your presence in that city at this time. Your decision to part ways with Professor Schlesinger is a wise one, and I am confident that your future endeavors will be equally successful.

I plan to visit England shortly to attend the meeting of the Philosophical Society of London. If you have any thoughts or plans for our next meeting, please let me know.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. White:--

If my services during the past year warrant it, I would be very grateful, indeed, to have a letter of recommendation from you,--one which I could use in applying for positions in the United States. Such a letter would be of inestimable value to me in securing me opportunities and openings which I would not otherwise have.

If you feel that you can conscientiously do this, I would be pleased to have the letter include, somewhere in it, a statement to the effect that I left the position of my own accord, etc.

I ask you for it thus early that I may forward it to Mr. Jackson to have the Embassy seal placed thereon.

L. W.
PLEASE READ THIS BRIEF STATEMENT

OF

THE DIOCESE OF NEBRASKA.

The Diocese of Nebraska has an area of 78,847 square miles, making it about equal in size to the eleven Dioceses in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The population of Nebraska is about 1,000,000, or more than Maryland, where there are two Dioceses. The increase of population for the past two years has been at about the rate of 1,000 per week.

The number of post offices in the State is about 1,100.

There are nearly 100 towns and villages in which mission work might be done now, if we had the clergymen and money to support them.

About one hundred towns range from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants, and fourteen towns from 3,000 to 10,000. The city of Lincoln has nearly 40,000 and Omaha over 100,000 inhabitants.

There are forty-five churches, of which six are in Omaha. Within the past two years and a half no less than seventeen of these churches have been built, or are in process of building, besides eight Rectories and one Guild House. About 180 villages are without churches.

The work of our missions is sufficiently advanced to warrant the building at once of churches at eight new points at least, outside of Lincoln and Omaha, and four in the last named rapidly growing city. Could I receive, from without the Diocese, for each of these eight new points from $500 to $600; the balance required to build comfortable places of worship could in most cases be raised at these missions.

There are but thirty-three working clergymen in this entire field; nine of whom are in Omaha and Lincoln, leaving twenty-four clergymen to work in other parts of the Diocese, some of them having to serve at from three to five different missions. There was given within this Diocese last year for parochial purposes about $64,000 and for missions in the Diocese about $1,000. For building
Worthington

PLEASE READ THIS BRIEF STATEMENT
-OF-

THE DIOCESE OF NEBRASKA.

The Diocese of Nebraska has an area of 78,947 square miles, making it about equal to ten to the eleven Dioceses in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The population of Nebraska is about 1,000,000, or more than Maryland, where there are two Dioceses. The increase of population for the past two years has been at about the rate of 1,000 per week.

The number of post offices in the State is about 1,100.

There are nearly 100 towns and villages in which mission work might be done now, if we had the clergy and money to sustain them.

About one hundred towns range from 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and fourteen towns from 2,000 to 3,000. The city of Lincoln has nearly 40,000 and Omaha over 50,000 inhabitants.

There are forty-five churches, of which six are in Omaha. Within the past two years a half no less than seventeen of these churches have been built, or are in process of building, besides eight Rectories and one Guild House. About 135 villages are without churches. The work of our missions is sufficiently advanced to warrant the building of new churches at eight new points at least, outside of Lincoln and Omaha, and four in the last named rapidly growing city. Could I receive, from without the Diocese, for each of these new towns from $500 to $600; the balance required to build comfortable places of worship could in most cases be raised at these missions. There are thirty-three working clergymen in this entire field; nine of whom are in Omaha and Lincoln, bearing twenty-five clericalmers to work in other parts of the Diocese, some of them having to serve as from three to five different missions. There was given within this Diocese last year for parochial purposes about $34,500 and for missions in the Diocese about $5,000. For building

churches and Rectories in the past two years and a half about $80,000, of which sum $8,000 comes from abroad. I think that this manifests the quickened devotion of our people and an increased desire to do their own duty before calling for the help of their brethren. GOD grant that it may move the hearts of those who know not the pressing needs of ourDiocese. Remember that many of these gifts are from those who have yet to depend largely in their business upon capital supplied by the wealth of Eastern States, and from the fruits of their labor they have first to pay a percentage to eastern capitalists, who derive immense wealth from the energy that has so wonderfully developed this part of our country. Surely the great need is, before us, are of equal moment with those in the East, who are visited by the tides of Christian brotherhood, kindliness and large monetary and business interests. It has been long since proved that permanent growth and prosperity requires that the people have both the institutions of education and Christianity. I earnestly pray that our churches may no longer continue as it now is, the last to enter the new towns that are springing up about us, with not yet realized, in giving by far the least of its wealth, as compared with other churches, who follow their children to their western homes with the holy influences that surrounded them in the land of their fathers. May we who boast of our higher privileges consider well the greater responsibilities that rest upon us and the work of our own accountability.

Within the last eighteen months Brownell Hall, a school for young girls, has been built in a plain but substantial manner of brick, and in every way adapted to its important work of Christian education. The interior of the south wing remains unfinished, and already in need is felt, and I most earnestly hope that this institution may not long be embarrassed by the want of money to complete the buildings that have become absolutely necessary from the size and dilapidated condition of the old structure. Immediate action was necessary to continue the school and secure the indispensable gift of money and other suitable and ample aid that was offered. This school has under great difficulties accomplished work in the past, to justify my asking for assistance in completing what is now required, and relieving it from debt. Ourselves here have given generously, and to these I go first for aid to meet all the increasing needs of this immense jurisdiction that daily crowd upon me. Thank GOD they do help and comfort me, or my heart would indeed fail me. "Brownell Hall" has been a power in the missionary work of this Diocese, as I have evidence in going from place to place over this vast State. It affords the best educational advantages, and most careful Christian nurture. What has been accomplished so far has been really by the generosity of those within the Diocese, with the exception of the noble gift from E. B. Sheldon, Esq., of Chicago, towards a Chapel for the institution. May I now respectfully ask the assistance of our brethren, outside the Diocese, in helping me in paying the debt and completing the building, for which about $15,000 is required.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
While experience has proved that a girl's school is of first importance in forwarding the missionary work in a new country; yet I am constantly impressed with the great need of a church school for boys. Parents who can afford to do so, seek for more personal care and religious training for their sons than can be given in our crowded public schools. The Roman Catholic church never overlooks the advantage of such schools, and in their institutions our children are sent when we do not provide for them. An effort to supply this need has been begun. Without a suitable building it must linger in weakness for some time.

The Robert Harper Clarkson Memorial Hospital is dedicated in loving memory of the late Bishop, under whose administration this noble work began. It now has the judicious care and absorbing interest of her who shared with him his hard labor and heavy burden of anxiety. Open alike to old and young of every creed; to the stranger sojourning as well as those who dwell with us, and free to those in necessity, I would ask for this charity consideration and the gifts of those who love our blessed Lord, in whose name, and for whose honor this hospital exists. Mrs. Clarkson seeks to endow it. Correspondence in regard to this effort may be addressed to Mrs. M. Clarkson, Omaha, or to myself.

The mission among our colored brethren in Omaha now promises success. Certainly the need here of this work is apparent, and whenever I can have assistance from those interested in the moral and spiritual elevation of this race, I shall give to this work the undivided attention of a clergyman.

In concluding this statement, I would say, that the duty of self help is constantly impressed upon the minds of our people. Their response to my appeals has exceeded my expectations. Permit me to urge upon my brethren of the East the very great importance of immediate attention to the work of our church in all our western missions. What can now be done at a cost comparatively small, will in a very short time require an expenditure many times larger. Land for churches and church purposes, that could once have been secured at a nominal sum, has already doubled in value, and in some places many times. Other religious bodies are awake to the importance of this fact, and press forward in the building of churches in a manner that I can follow only a great way off. When the hour of necessity compels me to hire an empty store, or some upper hall for our mission services, they, as the first step, build an attractive and comfortable church. Finally dear brethren pray for us upon whom the Church has laid so many burdens, and as God has blessed you, so may the Holy Spirit enable you to realize your stewardship and obligation in furthering the extension of the Kingdom of our adorable Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

George Wescanover,
Bishop of Nebraska.

P.S. The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church appropriates $40,000 to Nebraska for 1887-88. The Domestic Board of the P. E. Church appropriates $15,000.

The service rendered by Professor Henry P. Wright to Yale University, is so well known that the mere mention of his name at once appeals to every Yale graduate. For over forty years he has devoted his entire energies to the work of upholding and developing the true Yale spirit, and in his intimate relations as Dean with the undergraduate body he has had upon the lives of the students a more personal and intimate influence than any professor or instructor.

For this service, the Alumni of Yale owe a debt of gratitude which should be expressed in some fitting and enduring memorial. Such a memorial should not only be personal in its application to Dean Wright, but should carry out the ideas which were uppermost in his mind as essentials for the proper growth and development of the college.

The Committee has had this matter under consideration for months, and the following plan has been adopted.

It is proposed by popular subscription to erect a dormitory on the present site of Alumni Hall, this dormitory to be known as "Wright Hall" and to cost about $250,000.
The net income from the building will be about $8,000. From this annual income it is proposed that $5,000 shall go to the University to support the expenses of the Deanship, the balance ($3,000) to be paid to Dean Wright during his lifetime, and to Mrs. Wright if she survive him. After their decease, the entire income from the building is to revert to the University, thus increasing the general Endowment Fund.

This dormitory will greatly increase the accommodation for students, and will give to the freshmen a place upon the Campus. This has always been most strongly advocated by Dean Wright.

A most interesting competition of architects has resulted in the adoption of plans which are well portrayed by the sketches and designs here submitted.

The University has granted the site referred to and is most heartily in favor of the proposed scheme.

The amount required is large, but the money can be easily secured if every alumnus will consider carefully the merit of the undertaking and make his contribution in proportion to his own individual ability, and commensurate with the always unpaid obligation which he owes to his Alma Mater.

In the past, dormitories have only been secured by large personal gifts. Few men are able to provide for this crying need of the College by individual donations of such munificence. By this proposed plan any graduate can and every graduate should subscribe something to build this memorial, thereby not only conferring upon the University that which it most needs, but placing in enduring form a tribute to the Dean whom we all love and respect.

Local committees should be formed in every centre; Alumni Associations should undertake active measures to assist the movement; the parents of Yale men should be interested in the undertaking and everything done to secure generous and prompt response.

If further information is desired, application should be made to the Secretary of the Committee, Louis C. Hay, 60 Broadway, New York City.

Subscriptions are to be made to the Treasurer of the Committee, Cornelius Vanderbilt, 30 Pine Street, New York City, and may be made payable at any time before October 1st, 1910.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
he may add to an audience of the number of the
Eastern Public Charitable Institution, who meet here
in Conference, join with us in our reception;
but that is not all important.
Our theme for the year is "Charities & the State,"
which, if I may be permitted to say, is just assiduous
for our activity. We allow large liberty to the
parents thereof, and endeavor to enable it to some
practical use of the several aims we can endorse,
which is, so cultivated people, most charitable
unconventionally, freely, without the professional
supervision. The charitable mode, as he wrote, is

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Palazzo Antici-Mattei.

Wednesday.

Dear Dr. White,

I am very glad to hear of your return on Sunday.

I was away all day hunting and didn't at the Races.

I went to London tailor in Chancery Lane, 19 Hanover St., Henry Spenning W. my new Regent St. I sent him with a card for him. The cheap clothes very poor too. I paid Shilling 152 Strand, where

Yours truly,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

PALAZZO ANTON-MATTEI.

Dear Sir,

I think that the council's wish cannot be fulfilled, as both the House of Lords and House of Commons will not ratify this measure.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

George Mattie.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

R. C. Alford - Library

Worden D. White

Mr. Mr. White

Sincerely yours, Sincerely yours,

C. M. 3.

Alford & Worden

Worden & Alford

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]
May Sec. 4th at dinner - at dinner - Saturday - at 7:30pm. - Do not arrive too early. - Come - May - by 7:30. - May share the telegram of - making Jan. at lunch - until Monday. - Monday at 1PM. - Glad to have you - or any.
Dear Sir:

In accordance with our custom, we make brief report to you, as a subscriber to the Weekly, of the present condition of this paper.

Last year, during the last twelve months the management of the paper has become more sure than ever of the fact that it has the goodwill of the great majority of the active alumni of Yale, and that they are willing to cooperate with it in a practical way in its work. We felt for a long while that on the attainment of this condition rested the question of the future of the paper. We therefore wish to express to the alumni our gratitude for the evidences which they have given, particularly in the past year, of their confidence and friendship.

Organization. Taking up a point referred to in our letter of twelve months ago, we beg to say that we have been disappointed in the past twelve months in our inability to take any practical steps toward the further organization of the paper as an institution entirely owned and controlled by the alumni at large. The reason for this is that the work of the Bicentennial year absorbed all the time and energy of the office. It further made such a drain upon its finances as to leave the balance sheet at the end of the year less favorable than twelve months before. The Bicentennial Number of the Weekly cost the paper over $3,000 and returned only a small fraction of that amount. We do not therefore consider the enterprise a loss, but believe it will return full compensation to the paper. We will as usual take the liberty of assuming, unless we hear from you to the contrary, that you wish to remain on the subscription list. Permit us to express the hope that you desire to continue on our rolls.

Very truly yours,

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY.

P.S. Please use the enclosed postal to send us any news about yourself or your friends for our alumni note column.

If you can make use of such postals from time to time, we will gladly supply you.—V. A. W.
. AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

' Passed, July, 187.x ; amended, June, 1872. •

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resignation, Or any other cause, such graduate's may elect a person at
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Fellows shall. end with the day next preceding each commencement day. .
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NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, MAY, 1905.

Sir,—By the resolutions of the foregoing Act of the Legislature of Connecticut, you will be entitled to vote, on the 26th day of June next, for a member of the Corporation of Yale University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Henry Farnam Dunlap, Esq.

To effect this purpose, the election shall be by ballot. The name of the person entitled to vote is to be written down in large letters on the upper part of the ballot; and it is submitted to the electors to choose from among fifteen candidates for the office of President.

Five electors have been appointed by the Corporation to act as a committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the election. Any graduate of the University, of the first degree, of five or more years standing, or any person who has received a higher degree from this University, is eligible for the office of Fellow, and may be elected by the vote of the electors.

The polls will be open, in the Secretary’s Office, Wooster Bridge Hall, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Tuesday, June 27th. A blank is enclosed, that any graduate not intending to cast his vote in person may forward it in season to the undersigned, or may otherwise provide for depositing it on the day of election. If thus forwarded, it is requested that a sealed envelope be used, plainly marked with the class of the voter, or the purpose of expediting the counting. In case that more than one ballot is received for this purpose from any elector, the ballot bearing the latest date will be counted.

The inspectors of the election are authorized to reject all ballots of which the written part is not wholly in the autograph of the voter.

By order of the Corporation,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION:

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, LL.D., President.
His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, ex-officio.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, ex-officio.
Rev. THEODORE THOMAS MUNGER, D.D., New Haven, Conn.
Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, D.D., Waterbury, Conn.
Hon. HENRY ELIAS HOWLAND, New York City. (Term expires June, 1906.)
Rev. CHARLES RAY TWICHILL, D.D., Hartford, Conn.
Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPUE, LL.D., New York City. (Term expires June, 1906.)
Rev. EDWIN FORD FAULKNER, D.D., Hartford, Conn.
Rev. AUGUSTUS FIELD BEARD, D.D., Norwalk, Conn.
Rev. JOSEPH HOPKINS TWICHILL, Hartford, Conn.
Henry Farnam Dunlap, Esq., New York City. (Term expires June, 1905.)
Rev. NEWMAN SMYTH, D.D., New Haven, Conn.
Rev. JAMES WESLEY COOPER, D.D., New York City.
Eli Whitney, Esq., New Haven, Conn. (Term expires June, 1907.)
Henry Bradford Sargent, Esq., New Haven, Conn. (Term expires June, 1908.)
Rev. NEWELL MEEKER CALHOUN, Winsted, Conn.
ALFRED LAWRENCE RIPLEY, Esq., Boston, Mass. (Term expires June, 1905.)
Rev. CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, D.D., New York City.
It has been the annual habit of this paper to report briefly to its subscribers on the record of the previous year and the plans for the future. A report for this year, however, is hardly necessary, as the changes which have been made have already been under your inspection for some months. We hope that the new cover has met with your approval, and that you have not been dissatisfied with the kind of material we have put between the covers. In the latter respect, we have tried to develop along the lines of matters of permanent interest and educational value, while retaining and adding to, as far as possible, all the departments of current news which we have had from the first. We will be glad of your suggestion in regard to any Yale matters in which you are particularly interested, and would particularly remind you that we always desire all the news concerning alumni which we can secure. We will be glad to send you postal cards or envelopes for the purpose of transmitting such news, if it happens to come in your way and if it is agreeable to you to forward it to us.

We assume that you remain on the subscription list unless we hear from you to the contrary, and enclose a stamped envelope that you may communicate with us. We sincerely trust that you wish to continue your name on our rolls.

Very truly yours,

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY.

To the President and Fellows of Yale University.

Gentlemen:—

I desire to make a gift to the University, for the purpose of promoting among its students and graduates, and among the educated men of the United States, an understanding of the duties of Christian citizenship and a sense of personal responsibility for the performance of those duties. The amount of the fund which I intend to give is Thirty Thousand Dollars, in money or securities.

For the furtherance of the purpose in view, it is my desire that the income of the fund should be paid each year to a lecturer of distinguished attainments and high conception of civic responsibilities; who shall deliver a course of lectures on a topic whose understanding will contribute to the formation of an intelligent public sentiment, of high standards of the duty of a Christian citizen, and of habits of action to give effect to these sentiments and those standards. The lectures thus provided are to be known as the Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship. The incumbent is to be appointed annually by the President and Fellows of Yale University, with the advice of the professors of Political Science and History.

Inasmuch as I am more solicitous for the furtherance of the end in view than certain as to the specific means by which that end is to be compassed, it is understood that if, after a term of not less than five years, it shall appear that these ends would be better promoted by the endowment of more regular instruction than by the appointment of special lecturers, this fund may, after due consideration, and with my approval if living and able to act, be used for such endowment, either separately or in connection with other funds: provided always that the President and Fellows of Yale University, by the acceptance of this gift, bind themselves to emphasize in such instruction the element of moral responsibility in political action, and to use the income of the fund in ways which, in their judgment, will best promote the sense of this responsibility among students and graduates.

Dear Sir:

It has been the annual habit of this paper to report briefly to its subscribers on the record of the previous year and the plans for the future. A report for this year, however, is hardly necessary, as the changes which have been made have already been under your inspection for some months. We hope that the new cover has met with your approval, and that you have not been dissatisfied with the kind of material we have put between the covers. In the latter respect, we have tried to develop along the lines of matters of permanent interest and educational value, while retaining and adding to, as far as possible, all the departments of current news which we have had from the first. We will be glad of your suggestion in regard to any Yale matters in which you are particularly interested, and would particularly remind you that we always desire all the news concerning alumni which we can secure. We will be glad to send you postal cards or envelopes for the purpose of transmitting such news, if it happens to come in your way and if it is agreeable to you to forward it to us.

We assume that you remain on the subscription list unless we hear from you to the contrary, and enclose a stamped envelope that you may communicate with us. We sincerely trust that you wish to continue your name on our rolls.

Very truly yours,

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY.
SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
YALE CLASS OF 1853
FROM 1893-4 TO 1898-9
The class adjourned from its dinner at Stewart's June 27, 1893, with a living membership of 69. In less than a month, July 20, 1893, Julius Catlin died, and before the end of the year, December 1, 1893, was followed by Billings. The next spring, May 11, 1894, Lord died. His death is noticed in the report printed in 1894, though it was too late for any obituary, which had to be reserved for the present report. The obituaries of Julius Catlin and Billings will be found in the Supplementary Report of 1894. The living membership of the class at the date of its publication, June 1, 1894, was 66.

When the class assembled on its forty-fifth anniversary, June 28, 1898, the losses of the preceding four years had been five: Bliss, July 9, 1896; Hough, October 29, 1895; Johnson, September 20, 1894; McFarland, March 14, 1895, and Bunn, July 21, 1895. These make a total loss of 8 deaths in the five years, and left us at the forty-fifth anniversary a living membership of 61.

Since that date we have lost two: Bromley, August 11, 1898, and Hinman, April 16, 1899. Notices of all these seven, and of Lord, whose death occurred too late for more than a foot-note in the report of 1894, will be found in this supplement.

The class assembled in Osborn Hall for a business meeting June 28, 11 a.m., and for the dinner, at the Tontine, in the evening. Those present were: Arms, Babcock, Bacon, Bennett, Bissell, Bond, Catlin, Coit, Greene, Harland, Holmes, Hudson, Lewis, Robinson, Stearns, Tobey, Twining, Warren, Whiton, Willard. Stedman and Keene came up from New York to be with the class, but had been compelled to return early. Grace was said at the dinner by Holmes; Lewis presided. Reports of absent members and letters, with obituary notes on those who had died since the last report, were read by the Class Secretary. Members present gave informal accounts of themselves and what they had to report of the class. The substance of these reports is given below in the list of living members, and in the obituaries which follow them. The present living membership of the class is 59.

KINSLEY TWInING.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June '98.
THE LIVING MEMBERS OF THE CLASS.

ARMS,  W.  F., Rev.  Removed from Terryville to Essex, Ct., in 1899. Happily settled in his new pastorate. Family remains unchanged.

BARBOUR, H.  H.  Manufacturing stationer.  Collectorship of Port expired in April.  No changes to report.  Address, New Haven, P. 0.  Box 514.

BACON,  THEODORE, LL.D.  Wall and prosperous.  Address as before, Rochester, N.  Y.

BAIN,  W.  O.  Sent the class his greetings in a letter from Yonkers.  Wall and enjoying himself.  Address, Union Club, Boston.


BENNETT, HENRY  S.  No changes.  Address, 45 Broadway, New York.

BINGHAM,  WM.  C.  Wrote regretting his necessary absence.  No changes.  Address, Second National Bank, Fifth Avenue, New York.

BROOKS, DAVID W., Rev.  Still living at Hinckley, Maine.  Preaching in the Congregational church of the adjoining town, Peru; is somewhat improved in health and has recently completed his "Fundamental Questions" by adding a new chapter.

BISHOP, A.  W.  Sends congratulations, and regrets that he is prevented by the imperative duties of the diocese from carrying out his original intention and coming to the class meeting.

BREWSTER, WM.  C.  Wrote regretting his necessary absence.  No changes.  Address, Second National Bank, Fifth Avenue, New York.

BRADSTREET, E.  P.  Attorney and counsellor, Cincinnati, Ohio.  Has enjoyed uniform good health, face un- wrinkled.  Thanks to athletic training, is yet a rapid walker.  By a happy second marriage has three children to brighten his home on a beautiful six-acre place, fifteen miles north of Cincinnati.

BROOKS, DAVID W.  Attorney-at-law, Detroit; is generally good health, but partially disabled by a slight paralysis of the limbs, which made it impossible to be present at the class meeting.

CATLIN, L.  A.  Is still dispensing justice as Judge of Probate at Putnam Ct.  No maiden has yet been able to break his bachelor heart, but he still lives and thrives on his well-kept farm.

CLARK, FRANK LYNCH, Rev.  Still living at Hinckley, Maine.  Preaching in the Congregational church of the adjoining town, Peru; is somewhat improved in health and has recently completed his "Fundamental Questions" by adding a new chapter.

DOUGLAS, JOHN COFFEE.  Lawyer, Leavenworth, Kansas.  No report.

DOW, C.  F., Rev., Ph.D.  Address, Saratoga Springs.  Reluctantly submits to the inevitable and stays at home.  No changes to report.

DULLES, ANDREW GREEVES.  Lawyer, 3144 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.  Reports no changes.

FELLOWS, FRANK WAYLAND.  Merchant and artist.  Though too much of an invalid to attend the class meeting, has taken the warmest interest in it.  Sends a generous contribution and "God bless you all!" from his residence, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven.

GILBERT, WILLIAM T., Rev.  Living without charge at his former parish, New Milford, Ct., and enjoying his unburdened life among his old friends; has outside evidence that he is growing older, but no personal experience to remind him of the fact; is Brother Gilbert still, with his face beaming benedictions.

GREENE, J.  EVARTS.  Lawyer and editor and postmaster; address, 20 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.  Reported himself well; no important changes.

HARDING, CHARLES, Rev. Missionary.  Writes friendly greetings and regret for his necessary absence, from Sholapoor, India, where he was living, much worn down by the labors and exposures of his ministry among the plague-stricken natives.

GREEN, J.  EVARTS.  Lawyer and editor and postmaster; address, 20 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.  Reported himself well; no important changes.

HARVEY, CHARLES, Rev. Missionary.  Writes friendly greetings and regret for his necessary absence, from Sholapoor, India, where he was living, much worn down by the labors and exposures of his ministry among the plague-stricken natives.

*God evidently June 1899, see note p. 18.
ROBISON, Henry C., LL.D. Reports no important changes. Well, busy and to be addressed at Hartford, Ct.

SHAPIRO, George, Jr., LL.D. Sent letter of regret and greeting. Promises that nothing shall prevent him from being present at the approaching 50th anniversary. Address, Washington, D. C., U. S. Supreme Court.

SMALLEY, George W. Reported well and busy with his journalistic duties. Address, 20 E. 7th Street, New York.

SMYTH, John B. Assistant Librarian Yale College. In good health. Sent generous contribution, but could not bring himself to face the ordeal of a public dinner. One of the most strenuous, faithful, competent, and self-distrustful men alive.

SMITH, Joel Sumner. Assistant Librarian Yale College. In good health. Sent generous contribution, but could not bring himself to face the ordeal of a public dinner. One of the most strenuous, faithful, competent, and self-distrustful men alive.

SMITH, John G. Has removed from Milledgeville. Present address is Scottsboro, Baldwin County, Ga. In poor health. Writes of grievous affliction in the recent death of his beloved wife, but sends affectionate greetings to his classmates, who share with him in his sorrow.

Address, Columbus, Ohio.
WAITE, RICHARD. Lawyer. Reports himself moving on the old line; his only complaint being that his classmates do not come to Toledo to visit him. The marriage of his son, the first in the family, was the important event which deprived us of his presence. Address, Waite & Snider, Toledo, Ohio.

WARREN, JOSEPH. Reported in person at the meeting. Well and no changes to speak of. Address, 53 State Street, Boston.

WELCH, JOSEPH ASHLEY. Counselor at law, 181 Broadway, New York. Well and flourishing, but could not report in person, being detained by official duties on the State Board of Examiners for the Bar.

WEXFORD, THEODORE. 14 West 48th Street, New York. In good health and moving in his old lines, with nothing particular to report.

WHITE, ANDREW D., LL.D., Ph.D., L.H.D. U. S. Embassy, Berlin. Sends greetings and adds: “The longer I live the deeper grows my attachment to the old class, and the more I feel that one and another drops away the others ought to strengthen the old ties.” He was full of public duties and burdens, but particularly happy in having just met Davies and President Dwight’s son. The letter contained much interesting personal matter, highly enjoyed by those who heard it read.

WHITON, JAMES M., Rev., Ph.D., 201 West 124th Street, New York. From 1893 to 1894 as Professor of Ethics and Economics at Meadville Theological School. Since 1896 on the editorial staff of The Outlook. Reported in person.

WILLARD, ANDREW J. Present and in excellent spirits, with nothing worse to report than plenty to do and a gratifying success in his Sanitarium at Burlington, Vt.

WOODWARD, ASA BURR. Moves on as usual as a lawyer at Norwalk, Ct. Reports no changes. Is as devoted to his class and glad to see his classmates as ever.

YOUNG, ROBERT SEMPLE. Lives on a plantation in Adams County, Miss., as a cotton-planter; preserves his youthful appearance and vigor, but feels more and more alone, and takes great pleasure in having his old college associations recalled. P. O. Box 147, Natchez, Miss.

OBITUARY NOTICES

OF MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY IN 1893.

CATLIN, Julius, died July 20, 1893. For the obituary notice of Catlin, see page 27 of the Supplementary Report published in 1894.

BILLINGS, EDWARD COKE, died December 1, 1893. The obituary notice of Billings was also published in the Report of 1894 (page 80).

LORD, ROBERT McCurdy. Born in Lyme, Ct., January 10, 1833. Died at San Diego, Cal., May 11, 1894, Aet. 61 years and 4 months. The news of his death reached me just as the "Supplementary History" was issuing from press, and was briefly noted in it. The details of Lord’s life are contained in the two previous reports. I append a graceful letter received from his sister, Mrs. Gertrude McC. Griffin, to whom I wrote. She replies from the old home at Lyme, Ct.:

“Lord left no other family than these two sons, three of his five children having died, and his wife having been taken away in 1896, just after she had inherited a considerable estate from an uncle, Mr. William G. Johnson, of Uncasville, Ct.”
JOHNSON, GEORGE ASBURY. Born July 37, 1829, in Salisbury, Md. Died Thursday, September 30, 1894, at his home in San Francisco, his wife, Mary Wyman, of Cambridge City, Ind., four sons, and a married daughter surviving him. Beginning as a professor of ancient languages in the Western Military Institute, Drennon Springs, Ky., he soon resumed his natural bent to the law, which he practiced successfully at Newcastle, Ind., Chicago, Cambridge City, Ind., Santa Rosa and San Francisco. In Indiana he was appointed Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit. In Santa Rosa he soon became mayor, was a member of the last State Constitutional Convention, declined nomination to the Supreme Court of that State, but was elected Attorney-General in 1866. During his term he argued the famous Railroad Tax cases, having as opposing counsel Wm. M. Evarts and Senator Edmunds. A brief sketch of his later life has been prepared by Mrs. Johnson, which his classmates will be glad to read.

"Mr. Johnson had been in delicate health for a year prior to leaving the Attorney-General's office, January, 1891, but upon retiring from public service he established a private practice in San Francisco, and attended to business affairs until about six weeks before his death. Symptoms of Bright's disease had developed and he submitted to a surgical operation, from which he did not recover. He was a martyr to physical pain for some years before his death, but to those who knew him best he was as genial as the refreshing morn, and open-handed as the unclouded day. He was always what he seemed, and had the cardinal Christian virtue of charity, not only in deeds of active beneficence, but in speaking of his fellow men. He was a gentle and kind father, a most devoted husband and unwavering friend, and I think you dear brothers of '83' will allow me to quote a letter from one of his dearest friends: 'So long as sterling honor are respected among men, George Asbury Johnson will have a secure place in the memories and affection of those who knew him.' His oldest son, Wm. Preston Johnson, practices law successfully in Red Bluff, while Archibald M. Johnson, who closely resembles his father in physique and brain power, practices in Santa Rosa. Another son, Guy A. Johnson, is a chemist and druggist, until recently located in the same town, but temporarily disabled by the failure of his eyes. The youngest son, Shirley W. Johnson, is a brilliant young man of literary tastes, ambitious to make his permanent profession, but now stenographer and correspondent in the employ of a commission house in San Francisco. His daughter, Mrs. Will Tod, whose husband is a lumber merchant, resides at the old family home in Santa Rosa. Since Mr. Johnson's death, I have lived here in Sacramento with my foster brother, Mr. Charles T. Truly.

Three grandchildren, two of whom are boys, all Democrats of their father's type. I have written quite at length, because I feel I am addressing very dear friends whom my husband in his lifetime cherished and loved, and whom he hoped to meet with eager interest."

MCFARLAND, HORACE HENRY, Rev. Born October 11, 1833, Ware, Mass. Died March 14, 1896, at Woodhaven, L. I. The details of his life previous to 1889 are given in Train's book. The following notice has been prepared for me by his son-in-law, the Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, N. Y.; it takes up the thread of McFarland's life from the close of his connection with the Beacon's Friend Society in 1889, at which time he was living in Greenwich, Ct., and begins with his removal to the home of his son, Dr. H. L. McFarland, Woodhaven, L. I.

"Almost immediately he took charge of one of the departments of The Christian Union, now The Outlook, to which he had been a frequent contributor. At this time he was also one of the editors of the "National Cyclopedia of Biography," in which work he continued until the year preceding his death. Occasionally preaching, he was the founder of the Good Will Mission, in Woodhaven, where his influence was widely and lovingly potent. Deeply interested in the affairs of his denomination, he continued the faithful secretary of the Manhattan Congregational Association, of which he was one of the founders. Incessantly active in literary work, he yet found opportunity to arrange a compendium of biblical passages upon "The Work of the Holy Spirit," which was in the hands of the printer at the time of his death.

In the autumn of 1894, he showed signs of waning physical powers, yet confessed no decline. With unalloyed hope he anticipated the holidays which he planned to spend with his grandchildren, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, in Jamaica, N. Y. Removing there the week before Christmas, weakness of the heart soon developed, supervening a dropsical condition. For nearly three months he fought the disease with all the patience and will of a hero, never once acknowledging possible defeat.

With Christian fortitude he continued to perform his customary duties for the Manhattan Association, and corrected the proof the day before his death. Always of sunny and cheerful temperament, and resting in calm assurance of the Father's love, which he had enjoyed and preached so many years, he seemed as content in sickness as in health, while slowly entering "the valley of the shadow." So peacefully did he pass through it that those watching by his side, on the morning of March 14, 1896, could hardly realize his triumphant entrance into Glory. The funeral services were held..."
in the First Congregational Church, Woodhaven, and were in charge of his true and tried friends in the ministry. Rev.
Dr. McLeod of Brooklyn, his intimate acquaintance for fifteen
years, delivered the principal address, in the absence of
Dr. R. S. Storrs, who was to have preached the sermon.
The following extract from a letter by Dr. Storrs reveals
his appreciation of his friend. "I have known Brother
McFarland for more than thirty years, and have only held
him in higher and more affectionate esteem as the years have
gone on. He has been faithful, diligent, enthusiastic and
effective in every good work committed to him—a man at
once strong, active and lovable, thinking always of others
more than of himself, and ready at any time to spend and
be spent in the various forms of that Christian service
which was ever close to his heart.
"I look back with profound gladness and gratitude upon
my long and happy friendship with him; and I look forward
joyfully to that meeting again in the great Beyond which
cannot be long delayed.

His wife and three children survive him, and all reside in
Jamaica, N. Y. The son is a successful physician, one
daugther remains unmarried, while the other is the wife of
the Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, the pastor of the First Presby-
terian Church, Jamaica, N. Y.

BROW, CHARLES WESLEY. Born at Pennington, N. J.,
February 12, 1839. Died July 21, 1866, in the home of his
brother at Pennington, of progressive paralysis, the painful
disease of which he had been slowly dying for several years.
The class had been kept fully advised as to his condition. A
few lines in lead pencil sent to them from his sick-bed in 1863
proved to be his parting message. He had been sadly limited
and heavily burdened in his life, but preserved a bright,
patient temper, his faith and hope in God, and died as he
lived, full of love to his friends and his classmates, and of the
faith and patience of the Gospel. His wife had preceded him in
1865, and there remained only his one son, Edward
Linn, in whom he took much comfort, and on whom I have
replied for my notes of his father's life. He is in business in
New York City.

BRUNN, JESSE WINTON, Rev. Born in Groton, N. Y.,
November 20, 1828. Died at Santa Barbara, Cal., of paralysis
tagiana, October 29, 1895, aged 62 years 11 months and 3
days. Trainer's book in 1846 contains full details of his life
down to the preaching of his sermon "Fifty Years of My
Life," at Jackson, Mich., where he was pastor of the Con-
gregational church. It has been difficult to obtain details of
Hough's later life, as none of the family and neither of his
living sons, one of whom is professor in Minnesota Univer-
sity, have replied to the inquiries I have addressed them.
From other sources I have learned that being dismissed from
the church in Jackson in 1885 he became pastor of the
American Chapel, Paris, and remained till 1890. In poor
health, he went to Santa Barbara and remained without
charge, occasionally preaching at Moundieto. Iowa College
gave him the Doctorate of Divinity in 1871. He was a cor-
porate member of the A. B. C. F. M., and published quite a
number of sermons and essays.

BROOKS, HENRY ISAAC. Born January 1, 1833, at Hartford,
Conn. Died at his home, Lacrosse, Wis., July 9, 1894.
The details of his life are given in Train's book, 1883, and in
my "Supplementary History," down to 1894. His brother,
Charles M. Bliss, well known to our class as a prominent
member of '83, and now residing in Bennington, Vt., has
generously replied to my inquiries.

When we were boys the house and tenantry of Henry Bliss'father stood on what are now the Capitol grounds at Hart-
ford. A picture of this old Isaac Bliss house hangs in the
State Library. Henry was descended on his mother's side
from the Lymans of Middlefield. Dr. Lyman Beecher took
his name from his mother, Esther Lyman, married in the
Lymann homestead. Henry succeeded for a while to Capron's
place in the Grammar School at Hartford. Of the four
parts into which the Governor Hopkins Fund was divided,
one went to Hartford, where it was kept separate and used
since 1847 in the Classical Department of the Hartford High
School. Henry was in charge of this department. He was
never wholly well after his illness in 1857. For several
years after that date he did no business whatever. For a
year none of his family saw him. His death was a great
shock at Lacrosse, where he had first come in 1855 and
remained permanently settled since 1858, and where he had
made himself felt as a man of high character, public spirit,
and active in professional enterprises as an engineer. From
early life he had been an active and consistent communicant
of the Congregational Church. His wife survives him, and
one daughter, Mrs. Ellis R. Usher, whose husband was
Chairman of the State Committee of the Gold Democrats in
Wisconsin in the last Presidential election.

BROMLEY, ISAAC HILL. Born in Norwich, Ct., March
6, 1835. Died in the Backus Hospital, Norwich, Ct., August
11, 1896, aged 65 years, 6 months and 6 days. Bromley's
condition was known to be critical at the time of the class
meeting in June, though a message of comfort and assurance
was sent to him on the ground of the "fair fighting chance"
for recovery which the physicians held out. He had been
removed from his home in New York at his own desire, in
the spring, and had been for several months previous to that
unable to work or to go to his office at the New York
Tribune.

Bromley arrested public attention during the war and
showed his staying power and real ability by never losing it to the day of his death. The first indications of what was in him, so far as the public was concerned, came from his work on the Norwich Bulletin. At Yale his reputation grew steadily, though he never put himself forward in the commencement oratory. From the alumni point of view, it is not too much to say, Bromley has been for the last forty years as much the humorist of the university as Depew or Howland have been its story-tellers. Depew's suggestion, that a collection could be made of his good things that would rival Charles Lamb's, has been responded to by more than one writer, among them one distinguished professor of Greek, himself a noted wit. No man lived a more open life to the public, his friends, and his classmates. He had nothing to conceal and he made no pretense that he had. He hated sham, he delighted in a broad, full, and natural humanity. He saw the humorous side of things and probably did as much good in showing up the weak side of good men and good things as in aiming his double-shotted guns at the sinners. Such men as he are not born often in a half-century, and when they are born it takes long to get them known for what they are worth. When they die as Bromley did, in the fullness of power, at the flood-tide of influence, the world feels it loses as much as their own intimate and life-long friends.

HINMAN, WILLIAM LAMSON. Born March 12, 1833, Waterbury, Ct. Died Hartford, Ct., April 16, 1899. He was the gifted son of Chief Justice Joel Hinman and Maria Scovill, his wife. He sat directly in front of me at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and with rare gifts of person combined a marvelous facility and ability to do things quickly and gracefully, which marked him out from his school days as the possessor of genius. He went up in school and college by an irresistible impulse and brightened the path as he went with a dry humor peculiarly his own, and peculiarly characteristic of silent and reserved men, such as he was. He studied law but never gave himself to the practice of the profession, taking instead to his Cheshire farm and, with the late Prof. H. U. Shepard to aid him, devoted himself to the development of its mineral riches. He represented the town in the legislature and was, in 1863-64, Judge of Probate. He was a reader and student, but shy, and without ambition. Much was expected of him in his early life, but he had too little ambition to lay out his powers. Those who knew him admired him and loved him, though he seemed less dependent on others for either respect or affection than any man I ever knew who was so eminently qualified to command them both. Robinson relates that on the last Sunday before graduation he lay with him on the edge of East Rock talking over the future prospects of the class.

"Well, Billy," said he, "What of yourself?" "Well," replied Hinman, "I shall get into an old shay and drive about the farm." He lived and died in that one-horse shay, never married, inaccessible, and, if he had joys or sorrows, kept them to himself.

THE DEATH OF D. W. BROOKS occurred too late for incorporation in the body of the report which is already in press. I append the following note:

David W. Brooks was found dead in his bed, of apoplexy, Sunday morning, June 18. Since the failure of his health two years ago, it had been his custom to keep his bed until noon. He had been dead several hours when his niece went to rouse him. He was in his 78th year, having been born in 1826, in Madison, Ohio. Soon after graduation he returned to Ohio, settling in Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar at Canton. At the outbreak of the war he went to Detroit and formed a partnership with Geo. D. Robinson, which continued until 1892, when he went into business for himself and made a record in the adjustment of pension claims. In 1860 he married Emma D. Shelly, who survives her husband, as do three sons, Alanson Shelly, Stanley and Walter. Brooks was from early life a communicant of the Presbyterian church.
Dear Dr. White,

I regret exceedingly having missed seeing you, and shall be in the office next time you call.

We will begin on the book as soon as you can give me any amount of rest time. I am doing the work of a book, and
you shall have proof sent to you. If you need it, I will do as much at the

North Maitland

[Signature]
Mr. F. [Inscribed name]

My dear [Inscribed name],

We send you galley proof copies of the Articles in your work, first and after correcting them, when you are to submit them to the printer. We have then to enter the book.

And the pages for such further I expect to be back in the office next Tuesday and will see that any minor changes are able to give the matter continued personal attention.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Youmann
(Handwritten name and date)

you can refer to the galley

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
reveal many interesting characteristics of those writers whose genius has contributed to this work. If this project is continued as it doubtless will be, there will be no library ever brought together to rival it. The richest man in the world cannot acquire such a library as I have formed. If be should start today it would take him years, as it has taken me, to organize the work. Then many whose books have been secured are in the Land of Dreams. They will never more inscribe: their work is finished forever. How different with other collections. One might have spent a lifetime and twenty million dollars collecting wonderful statues and paintings. Another may start today with a hundred million and in five years obtain a better collection by the mere power of money.

When I can determine all the requirements and the space desired, I propose to erect a fire-proof building to provide a permanent home for this unique library. It will be adequately endowed. Custodians will be provided and the public, under reasonable restrictions, will have access to it, for I believe it to be a duty, in this case it will be a pleasant one, to allow the people to have the benefit and joy of mingling with the greatest intellectual life of the present age. It would be supremely selfish for any one to keep such priceless treasures to himself.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.
No. 1600 Second Avenue South.

BEGIN fifteen years ago to form my library, the central idea being that it should contain the best literature of the present age, each volume characteristically inscribed by the author. During frequent journeys abroad, I found that the great galleries and museums of the world contained the masterpieces of sculpture and painting. Not every block of marble nor every piece of canvas had been admitted. In the great libraries everything in the form of a book had been accepted. No attention whatever had been paid to merit. The library which contained the largest number of volumes being considered the greatest.

I have already brought together nineteen-twentieths of all the books that can be classed as belonging to the best literature, which has been printed in the last decade, in all languages and from all countries of the world, each volume inscribed by the author. Doubtless few realize the extraordinary labor involved in forming this library. Committees, recognized as the best literary critics in the various countries in which they abide, were selected and their consent to act obtained; these committees submitting the names of foreign authors, giving their addresses, titles and prices of their books and where they could be purchased. The consent of the authors was followed by the forwarding of the books to all parts of the world.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
and arrangements for their return. Letters accompanying the books and acknowledging their return have always been written by my own hand. It is necessary to have a large office with a regular business organization, requiring stenographers, translators, cataloguers, bookkeeper and librarian, and in addition, it has required for several years, the services of two agents abroad. In a work so vast mistakes are necessarily made. Some not worthy have been invited, others who hereafter will have immortal fame have been neglected because unknown. But mistakes are being continually righted with the hope that finally there may be brought together under one roof all the best literature which the present age has produced, each volume made precious and unique by the author's personal inscription. Naturally in the beginning I met much opposition. Busy men hate fads and justly despise the hobbies of collectors who acquire for mere possession, but as the authors understand that a monument is being erected for the glory of literature, that the motive is entirely worthy, they become my most enthusiastic aids and supporters. Those who at first absolutely refused began to realize that it would be a reflection on them in the coming years not to have their works included in this company of illustrious writers. The dead cannot inscribe. Those who at first refused my request, subsequently one by one have been gracious enough to comply, so that now less than twenty in all the world continue to refuse. I am confident that most of those would withdraw all objections if they fully understood the merits of my plan. The principal reason assigned for refusal is that an inscription by the author adds nothing to his work. This library contains hundreds of volumes, the inscriptions of which add thrilling interest. One of the world's greatest living historians wrote three pages in a copy of his history of a great European country, giving his reasons why that nation would fall and lose its power within twenty-five years from the date of his prophecy. He exacted a promise that the book should be sealed until his death. There has been a controversy as to who wrote Shakespeare's plays. What would be the value of the first folio, if the immortal dramatist had written on the flyleaf, in his own hand, the story of how he happened to write Macbeth or Hamlet, or if in real life he found that the love tale of Romeo and Juliet had been enacted in Verona, and then had signed, William Shakespeare! That folio would now be priceless and the Baconian theory worthless. To the authors I owe more than it is possible for me to acknowledge or repay. A discourtesy, a neglect to reply has been very rare. The greatest have been the most amiable. In many cases, they have searched the second-hand book-stalls for first editions of their works. I doubt if there is any class of people so gracious and unselfish. I am writing a history of this delightful work which has enriched my life. It will abound in thrilling incidents and
A hundred years ago there were very few professing Christian students in American colleges. It is said there were less than ten at Yale and other institutions showed no larger number in proportion to their attendance. At that time very few of the faculty were professing Christians, now it is the exception where they are not Christian men.

Data gathered with care indicates that less than 10% of all the young men in the country are church members; carefully collected statistics show that 58% of the students in our colleges, universities and professional schools are members of evangelical churches.

The following illustrations of Christian life in these institutions (none of which are denominational) are from all sections of the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Professing Christians</th>
<th>Y.M.C.A. Members</th>
<th>Bible Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Toronto</td>
<td>2060</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>1334</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Penn.</td>
<td>3555</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Va.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* N.C.</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ohio</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ill.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mich.</td>
<td>3700</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Minn.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Iowa</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mo.</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Wis.</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas State Agri.</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Cal.</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the last two associations were organized there were not church members enough among the students to provide officers for them.

A FAIR ILLUSTRATION OF THE GROWTH IN BIBLE STUDY,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Professing Christians</th>
<th>Y.M.C.A. Members</th>
<th>Bible Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McGill University</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributed to missions by colleges and universities: $5,000, $94,404.

Total number of students added since 1886: 3,290.

Number of students professing conversion annually, about 3,000.
leading to excess of sensual indulgence, and, in very many instances where murders have been committed, the direct cause of the murder may be traced to this indulgence. The men who go to these excesses are, in many instances, perverts, and where such is the case, it is not at all an infrequent occurrence to find a murder committed.

Another, and to my mind, very large element, is to be found in the fact that we have so many immigrants in this country. While very many of these are men of at least some respectability, very many more of them are criminals from other lands. Liberty to them becomes license, there being comparatively few restrictions, they do not hesitate to do with impunity acts, which they would not dare to do in the countries from whence they come.

In looking over the criminal records of this office, I find about eighty percent of the criminals are men who are not even naturalized, and the percentage of American born citizens is extremely small, less than five percent.

The problem which you have undertaken to solve, is one which must be most interesting. For my own part, having had to devote all of my time to the practice of my profession, I have been unable to give to the subject of crime, and kindred subjects, which are of deep interest to me, that close attention which I certainly desire. I think it is one of the unfortunate things in life, that many of us, who particularly desire to investigate matters which are of interest to ourselves, and might at sometime be
The Reformed Presbyterian was reconstituted in 1776. In 1806 the
Presbytery published their Decency. The Decency was to consist of
three parts: Historical, Declaration, and Argumentative. The
Historical part consists of a history of the church of Christ,
and, depending as it does upon human records, was adopted
not as a rule of communion, but as a help of the faith. The
Declaration part consists of divine truths capable of universal
application, and was adopted as their basis of union and rule
of communion. The Argumentative part is the particular
application of the principles of the Declaration part, and is to be
regulated by local circumstances: it is a help of the faith,
but is not a rule of communion, and is yet unwritten.

In 1833 the Reformed Presbyterian church was divided into
two bodies: General Synod or New School, and Synod or Old School.
The question that caused this division was: Is the constitution of
government in the United States the moral ordinance of God?
Both parties agree that the true answer must be determined
by the moral character of the United States Constitution. The
New School men held that the United States Constitution had
the fairest claim of all governments to be considered the moral
ordinance, and that member of the church could in no sense with the United States government without being subject to
censure.

Various efforts have been made to effect a union of these
churches, but none as yet have been successful. The last-
of their efforts began in 1837, by a proposal of the United Presbyterian General Assembly to appoint committees who should endeavor to negotiate a basis of union upon which the two churches might unite. The committee was appointed, met in joint conference, and reported to the courts appointing them in 1838. The report now to the effect that the two churches have merged as to the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ, but are not in harmony in the application of the above doctrine. The United Presbyterian church left the application of this doctrine to the individual conscience, while the Reformed Presbyterian church required her members to dissent from the United States Constitution as an immoral compact. This varying views presents the formulation of a basis for the organic union of the two churches.

In 1839, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church proposed to the Synod of the U.P. church the appointment of committees on conference to bring about, if possible, the union of the two bodies. The committee was appointed, held joint meeting, and reported to the courts appointing them in 1839. The report says that: the two bodies agree entirely in all principles and practices, except the practical application of the principle of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the General Synod allowing her members to incorporate by voting with the present existing government, and the Synod refusing her members this privilege while the nation fails to own theirs. The report also recommends that both churches continue negotiations in the direction of organic union.

Accordingly, new committees of conference were appointed, and met in Feb. 1839. The report of their action was presented to the Synod of the U.P. church in 1839. The committee of the General Synod presented a basis of union, in which they accepted of the divinity of Jesus Christ, and of the Constitution of the United States, with the understanding that the phrase, "incorporate with the political body," means such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious duties. The committee of Synod proposes instead of this the following: The General Synod accepts the Constitution of the United States, with the understanding that the phrase, "incorporate with the political body," means such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious duties of the United Constitution, which incorporation would be the acceptance of a Constitution as it now stands, and a compact of government by the members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, either in holding an office in which an oath is required to the Constitution as such a compact, or by voting for men to administer the government on the basis of this compact. The two committees, not being able to agree on this point, recommends that the matter be referred to the two synods for their consideration.

The committee of Synod reported on June 6, 1839. The motion to adopt the report was discussed for five and a half days. For the first time, the Synod of Synod asso...
As a term of communion in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the ground upon which they based their opposition was that political dissent was not one of the particular applications of the principles of the Testimony that belonged to the organic union. The minority, not included in the terms of communion, and so should not be a barrier to the effecting of organic union with bodies whose views harmonized with ours in all respect except this one of practical political dissent. The vote on the approval of the report was 15 for approval, 17 against approval, 25 absent, and 12 not voting.

The minority were biased as sinners, covenant-breakers, and apostates, were said to abandon the testimony, nor re- present as trying to destroy the church, and were told "if you believe as we do, you ought to leave the church." These things were said in synod, and after synod had adjourned. In addition to this, synod just before its adjournment passed the first resolution of these points. This act, the minority construed as forbidding them to defend the position which they had taken. Being thus misrepresented and maligned, as we felt, we held on July 15 in the last free church of Pittsburgh, a private conference. The purpose of this conference was to determine what we should do. Having compared our views, we resolved to publish a statement of our opinion, for the purpose of correcting misrepresentation, and showing to all exactly where we stood. We accordingly formulated and ordered to be published the following platform.

### PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Recent Conference of Friends of Christian Union in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

We, the undersigned, agree together in the maintenance of the following principles:

I. That while we hold it to be the duty of the church to maintain the most advanced testimony in behalf of truth and against error, yet the terms of communion ought to be limited to the plain requirements of the Scriptures, namely, faith in Christ and obedience to the revealed will.

II. That persons who make a credible profession of Christ should be received into church membership on their acceptance of our Testimony and Terms of Communion, without binding them to our explanation in the matter of political dissent or in other questions.

III. That Restricted Communion, and not Close Communion nor Open Communion, is the teaching of the Bible and of our standards.

IV. That interchange of pulpits should be allowed among those who preach the evangelical doctrines of the Gospel.

V. That there should be an organic union of the whole Christian Church upon the basis of the plain teaching of the Scriptures.

VI. That free discussion should be allowed of our subordinate standards, and of every deliverance of Synod; testing them by the Bible which is "the only rule of faith and manners."

The above platform was adopted by a conference representing five States and one-half the Presbyteries in the United States, and whose purpose was to correct the misrepresentations of our position and show to all concerned exactly where we stand. Letters were received from some at a distance and many others are known to sympathize with these principles.
As a term of communion in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the ground upon which they base their opposition was that political dissent was one of the particular applications of the principles of the Toleration that belong to the Augmentation of the Church; hence the portion of practical political dissent was not included in the term of communion, and so should not be a barrier to the effecting of organic union with bodies whose views harmonized with ours in all respects except this one of practical political dissent. The vote of the approval of the report was 123 for approval, 17 against approval, 25 absent, and 12 not voting.

The minority were branded as libertines, current-breakers, and apostates, and said to abandon the Toleration, were represented as trying to destroy the church, and were told if you believe as we do, you ought to leave the Church. These things were said in Shenandoah, and after Shenandoah adjourned. In addition to this, Shenandoah, just before its adjournment, passed an act forbidding the free accession of these points. This act, the minority continued as forbidding them to defend the position which they have taken. Being thus misrepresented and maligned as we felt, we held on July 15 in the last time church of Pittsburgh, a private conference, the purpose of this conference was to determine what we should do. Having compared our views, we resolved to publish a statement of our opinion, for the purpose of correcting

The effect of this platform on the public mind may be best judged from the following call for a "Convention of Elders of Pittsburgh Presbyterian to be held in Allegheny R.P. church, Aug. 12th, 1850, at 10 A.M.

It appears from reports in the public press, and from other sources, that a meeting has been held by certain ministers and elders of the R.P. church, styling themselves 'the Friends of Christian Union,' and forming an organization for the express purpose of securing the abandonment by the communicants of the distinctive principles and practices, as is openly declared in their published platform. In view of this organized and persistent effort of their brethren to change the church to violate her solemn covenants and forsake her sworn allegiance, to which her King, the unworn signet member of the realm of brave souls, shall be ever.
The committee. The basis of agreement was read to us, and
we were requested to sign it. It is as follows:

1. We accept the last in platform as a basis of union within
the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and as other than an expla-
nation of individual opinions.

2. We engage to abide by the existing laws of the church as to voting
at civil elections and holding office, and to carry them out in the
practices of our offices.

3. We engage not to propagate contrary views to the above, while hold-
ing the position of minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.”
After various explanations of the basis of agreement had
been made by the committee, and promises that the member of
the committee would work for its adoption by the Presbytery
and, on certain verbal condition, gave an verbal consent to the
above basis.

The committee called a special meeting of Presbytery on Dec. 4,
to accept their report. The account of this special meeting
is in the R.P. B. for Dec. 1878, page 464. The resolution
mentioned in connection with the adoption of the report was then re-
minder; two of them as publishers, and the fourth of the
three was that in view of an acceptance of the basis of
agreement, further proceedings in our case be stayed. This
resolution was laid on the table.

The next special meeting of Presbytery met on Dec. 3, 1878, an account
of which is in the R.P. B. for Jan. 1879, p. 23.
The Pittsburgh Presbytery is the only Presbytery that has taken action in this matter. The suspended ministers claim that the last said platform is in harmony with the standards of the church, and deny that the position of practical political affairs is fundamental to the karmen- ter church. They feel that they have been condemned by the traditions of the church, and not by the law. This is why they have appealed the case to synod.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text]

[The text is not legible in the image provided.]
This is the gentleman who wrote you some time ago regarding his "comparative biographies" of

Jefferson.

In his letter he speaks of the introduction to the biographies.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
4. Has a great passion for investigation.

5. Formerly firmly for slavery. By 1868 had become convinced that the North should fight for abolition rather than against it. The South was more sincere in the same.


7. Offers 4 or 5 another chapter on Cromwell if you will read it.!!

8. Hints: John Knox had greatest influence over European Reformation & that Baptist, Methodist churches were full of political Calvinism.

9. Has a tilt at Macaulay for his excessive admiration of him.

10. Feels his book will be a failure because it departs from 2 styles.
The Andrew Dickson White

The Andrew Dickson White

C. A. 1799

Drummond House, in the centre of the

Community, especially as the House was

my home. I feel a sense of gratitude

of the House, where in my youth I

spent much of my time. The

memories of those years are vividly

clear in my mind.

The Andrew Dickson White

C. A. 1799
Was it necessary for God to become man in connection with an insignificant affair? The teaching of the Pent (Europe) also says God that a great flood upon the Earth and then in were all mankind, doomed with the exception of Noah and his family. But if God is the creator of all things and then great prince and father, what seem had he for destroying his own creation? Why did he not make man in the beginning good and obedient to his teaching. He did not have the power to do this, nor came it that he had the power to create the world? If mankind on the other hand the creator or else as not to understand the teaching of God, does this so great a sin on their part, that the creator and father of all things should have destroyed mankind?

Concerning the fundamental law of the Christian teaching, that each man may have only one wife and may have on concubine, Arai said: "This law also is inferior. Even since the earliest times most of the universities and states in Europe have driven from disputes as to the prefer of one child as rules. If concubines

There has been permitted, few rules some have died children and then by the cause of once was woman not have escaped. It would be an unfortunate thing if the custom of only having one wife should be attain in Japan.

Sidotto having described to Arai the European custom of owning many women, meeting another and having explained that the object of this custom was to protect the individual against lightning, the devil and other evil things, Arai remarked it is very ununder what if God the Christian God whom first have created the devil, lightning and similar bad things and then have taught mankind how to fight these things against the things. If God had made really earth mankind, it would have been much simpler and ever never it have created lightning and the devil at all. With regard to the supernatural the Christians appear to be on the same level as the common people here in Japan.

Translated from the German of the German Asiatic Society. Put into German from the Japanese original by Dr. Lettow from the University of Tokyo.
à la tête de l'administration de la Congrégation catholique du Bonheur.

Il s'agit d'un document juridique concernant la gestion de leurs biens et de leurs droits.

Il est daté de 1878.

—

Sehr verehrter Wibke,

Heute habe ich Ihre freundliche Erkennung erhalten und danke Ihnen einzig für die Weihnachtsgabe. Es ist zu traurig, dass der Krieg so viele Menschen leiden lässt und dass die Weihnachtszeit oft traurige Gedanken auslöst. Ich bin sicher, dass Ihnen viel Glück und Liebe geschenkt wird.

Verehrter Wibke von ganzem Herzen.

—

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hagen dankbar. Mein lieber Herr, der jetzt gar nicht mehr gehen kann, die er vollständig gelähmt ist, spricht oft von Ihnen, dann nennt er die Bilder vor ihm hin. Er erzählt es uns von Ihrer Liebenswürdigkeit und Güte.
Auf der Welt hat er jetzt alles andere, es ist aber nicht besser allein, man hätte nicht einmal das Herz, sich nach meinem armen, kranken Mann zu erkennen. Herr holte ihm den Traum und endlich, wie einem

Sine Erwähnung der Besuch
sind Ihnen ganz besonders
wenn Sie auch mit Vergnügen
und Freude das Herz gefallen,
sei es, was Sie mit Freude
haben zu kaufen.
Die Miete wird erfolgt, zwei mal niedergeschrieben, wie 467.5-
In letzteren Monaten von Ablaufenden gut getragen und Miete von keiner Seite.

Eine Rücksicht, so gibt der Vertrag jedesmal als auf ein Jahr mit der anderen
Verkündigung, füllt den Mietz, die Unterschrift der Wohnung
mit soliderischer Haftung
für die Miete während der bestehenden Kontraktzeit.

Für die Erwähnung
der in die an die Central
ausgeführt angemachten
Kämmerer Mietz
zufall jährliche Prämie
nach dem niedrigen
Mietz 20 Mark, zusammen
als 484.5 Mark.
O'hare's office is in the Capitol at Albany. I regret that I cannot have a personal interview with you, Sir, of Judge Vanm, who is in the work in which I am engaged. He is endeavoring to secure the appointment of my deceased father's successor on my part. I will write to him about the subject from a theoretical standpoint. Judge Andrews and I wish to engage in the work in which you are interested in Madison County.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Judge Martin, both
members of the Court
of Appeals, and Judge
Drexel of this city are
also interested in my
behalf.

The inspectorship is
obtained by appointment
from a Civil Service
examination which
I passed last fall,
securing first place
among the competitors
from this city.

All that is now needed
to my appointment is
the influence of the
leading Republicans
throughout the state.
After this somewhat
lengthy introduction,
May I ask if you
would be willing to
write to Mr. Daniel
O’Leary, chief of the
factory inspection de-
partment, endorsing
me as a candidate
for this position? In
"Pompeii.
Hotel de Belle Vue.
That hotel open since a few days is renowned for cleanliness of apartments and linen, for kindness of service and for excellence of the fine punch they serve. Being situated at the Proconsul, well regulated it will be proper to reserve families to the suite, which shall desire to reside, alternatively visits the town to visit the monuments and the Ponte to breathe the splendor of the sea. The establishment will accord to their travelers respects of the best, especially cordial to the visitors willing to see the antiquities and more especially those who admire and appreciate the contours of the Monte-Cabry.
“People will find equally within a complete statement of strange winces and of the kingdom, not and cold bath tables and coach houses, the whole with very moderate prices.

Such all the applications and endeavors of the house will tend always to correspond to the taste and desires of their customers, which will acquire without doubt its own tone, the reputation which the house commands.”

On a window at an Hotel at Newfahles, was some time with a group of the following:

In questa casa troverete
Tempo, vigore, pezzi, arredo,
Bade, chaise, ches, brown, green.

Ich habe mit viel Freude für
doppelwürzige gekocht.

Also, als ich mir heute noch
den Klothausmacher
gegenüber mache eingelassen zu halten. Ich freue mich, auch
nicht dazu zu kriegen, einbegriffen des

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I told Mr. Patterson, the insurance man, to come tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The insurance will arrive shortly.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Ramsey 2006

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Hon. I. A. Hitchcock, Sec. Int. Esq., for the U.S.
Mrs. J. A. woman & a USA,好象 & at Munich
Mrs. M. Alexander & Broderick
Consulate of the U.S. in Aachen, Germany

J. A. Laybey, Hanseatic, Bad Homburg
A. A. von Klempfer, Consul. Berlin, German
Mrs. Cirrus & Hollands, etc

Mr. A. Block, Consul of the U.S. in Aachen

Prof. D. G. Archer, in Hamburg, 7th 24th Oct
Mrs. Anne von Bramberg

Mr. Fisher in St. Berlin

399702
Dear sir,

You are invited to unite with the undersigned in commemorating in America the completion of Mr. Herbert Spencer's System of Philosophy, a work which, as you well know, has been carried on through a long life, against formidable obstacles, with a heroism and self-devotion worthy of its transcendent importance.

It is proposed to raise a fund and establish a Herbert Spencer Prize Lectureship on Evolution, giving each year when a worthy recipient is available, a medal to some person designated by a self-perpetuating committee of the subscribers as having done important work in adding to or disseminating knowledge of Evolution, through discovery, application, illustration or exposition.

It is further proposed that each recipient of the Herbert Spencer medal shall deliver, during the succeeding year, at such place—preferably some leading university— as the committee may designate for that year, such lecture or lectures upon some phase of Evolution as circumstances and the state of the fund may warrant.

All Americans who feel under obligations to Mr. Spencer for contributions to their intellectual life are invited to subscribe. It is desired to raise at least $20,000, and obviously the lectureship could be made more effective with a larger sum.

Several subscriptions ranging from $ to $ have already been received.

[Signature]

New York, 189

The following gentlemen have consented to act as trustees of the fund—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. A.S. Frissell, Pres't Seth Low.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servants.

Checks may be sent to Treasurer (address)

Details of its application and report to the subscribers, possibly at a reunion which it may seem advisable to hold in New York.
New York, 189

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When the fund is completed, the committee will determine the details of its application and report to the subscribers, possibly at a reunion which it may seem advisable to hold in New York.

Checks may be sent to
Treasurer
(address)

The following gentlemen have consented to act as the committee to award the medals and arrange for the lectures—Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Prof. Joseph LeConte, Prof. John Fiske, Prof. W.K.Brooks, Prof. Franklin J. Giddings, Prof. S. Wier Mitchell, Prof. O.C. Marsh, Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, Ex-Pres't. Andrew D. White, Prof. E.B. Wilson, Dr. Wm. J. Youmans. The following gentlemen have consented to act as trustees of the fund—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. A.S. Frissell, Pres't. Seth Low.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servants,
one thing and the public address another, and that the minute is not one that you feel able to cope with at present. Of course, that is a matter between yourself and the Board of Regents in which I could have no voice, but I want to say most explicitly that the draft that I sent you is entirely at your disposal for any use that you care to make of it. If you should base a minute upon it and care to state at the same time that I furnished you material for it, I should, of course, be gratified; but even this I want you to feel entirely free to omit if for any reason whatever you feel disposed to do so.

My object in making the tender to you and furnishing the draft was this; I knew that without serious labor on your part it would not be possible for you to get the rough facts of Mr. Langley’s career and work together, whilst I, who had been closely associated with him, might collect them with comparatively little effort. I was very desirous because of my regard for his memory that the minute should be prepared, and I confess also to a desire that it should be prepared by yourself, since, if you will allow me to say so, it seemed fitting to me that a

P.S. Pardon this extra added. I recall that Father Schleske, by and that he will be on his way to Buffalo toward the end of August and as he already has an invitation from Prof. Burr to see the Witchcraft Library, would be very glad to meet you.
Dear Sir:

I am advised that I would have to mention it to you and that you would find it more convenient to notify me of it.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Mr. J. C. Schmidlapp from Stroinatti writes: "My dear Sir, I see some wisdom in your proposition. I will be glad to refer your letter to... etc."
He has been a notice of your book Comenius Relations
he has had some complex himself as a
scarmake, an revolutionary, and been his
authorities of the established Church r Germany
But he has maintained a position of compromise, and tried to promote peace.
He published two tracts, which he has
been able to publish, in 1864, and
has published himself,
Thayer I. Duker and Valter Thurmaer
II. F. Arnold Schuyler, 1874

There have been favorable notices of the
Comenius Relations, where he saw the other
year book.
In their pamphlets he makes very plain
the humanistic and educational character of both
their fundamental teaching.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Contrary to the wishes of hissuperiors inoffice,
no longer at the University.

As he entered himself into a position on
the Institution, the first consideration was
the education of the poor. He was very happy to
be in a position to pursue an aim of such
importance, and he concluded to use
the means at his disposal.

He had early taken to interest
in the improved education of the
people, and his efforts were
not in vain.

Mr. Carnegie, in the address made by him
in the University of Virginia, I now put
forward to the brotherhood, for
which I beg your indulgence.

Dr. A. White

P.S. As my first task, I will reform in which
I ask for your assistance and notice
from the University of Virginia, I now put
forward to the brotherhood, for
which I beg your indulgence.

Dr. A. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Dr. White:

Have we all gone mad, and was there ever such a furor among the non-thinking as the one now lifting them into the fools' paradice about preparedness? I have seen it being worked up for a year, have heard lectures and received invitations to join, and have read the thunderings of their paid patriots. The first sounded note of alarm was war with Japan, their fleet ready for the efficient pounce upon our defenseless shores. That was soon thread-bare. The people were not fooled, and while the "Navy League" patriots were looking around for another possible reason for more wind, behold the Kaiser of the north at the head of his mission to Kul-turize Europe. Here was the unlooked for great opportunity, preparedness, was nailed to the fore and a new foray started among the credulous. They have gulped down the dose and are now up to their eyes in a fever of anxious haste, urging the building of scores of great ships, thousands of tons of heavy guns, scores of fortifications, soldiers all over the land and sailors on every sea - and for what? ?

Less than three weeks ago a retired major general of our army told me of the great surely coming to us: The war over, Germany in sore need of money, the Kaiser trying to find relief, suddenly appears for his consideration the United States with its store of untold billions, then his K us and his great army sailing for New York, the bombardment of the City from Coney Island, its occupation, one hundred billions of tribute money paid and the return to Berlin. This is the better of all the reasons I have heard for preparedness. The truth about this damnable business is there has never been among the higher officials of Japan any desire for war with us. The Japanese have always wanted our friendship, never more than now when China is coming to the front to be one of their ideal trio, which in the future must protect mutual interests along the shores of the Pacific.

About the German bombardment: When this reign of brutal savagry is over - which nation engaged in it will be able to indulge in the luxury of another war? The daily cost is nearly fifty millions of our money and is likely to continue for possibly another year; and when the end does come there will be such a condition of absolute bankruptcy and abject misery as the world had never dreamed of before. And it will take a hundred years to put the warring nations to where they were when the break came, and unless I am mistaken, the convention to decide upon conditions in the future, will enforce an agreement to compel peace, with an international peace over ready to maintain it. The whole world is now having its fill of war and modern civilization is trembling with fear, the longer it lasts the deeper seated the fear, and the only logical and fit ending of the gigantic butchery must be the agreement suggested which would be hailed as the great deliverence.

The Constitutional Convention, costing more than a million and a half, came, filled its throat with fish bones, became the paradise of cowards and , passed away without a struggle, leaving only a squad of mourners and not even a stone or brick to mark the sod of its resting place; and this after having had our most Republican light for its president, and the Chief of our Cardinal's Kitchen Cabinet for its vice president. He, of course, was the watch-dog upon the tower to see that no harm came to the "Holy Mother." A great opportunity was lost to nearly deprive Tammany of its influence and the H. M. of her power. But for the work men were wanted, real men
If this preparedness goes through no human being can foresee where it will land us: Five hundred millions to be spent the first three years - this the point of the entering wedge to split us wide open, to expose the taxpayers to the foray of any rascal chance may place in power, to completely change the complexion of our so-called civilization and to put an end to the sturdiy, strong and manly Americanism which were the most precious possessions of our fathers. When I go I shall leave my greatest regret - my desire for life and power to fight this damnable, vicious and unpatriotic scheme invented for our destruction.

The summer strewed no flowers in my path, the hotels I did not enjoy and they did not love me, the end of the season found my internals in an out-of-order condition, I trust

Official year 1905-6
German Army, men 594,088 cost $168,101,030.80 per man $280.00
U.S. " 60,385 " 123,498,286.00 " 2,046.18

The higher grades of our non-commissioned officers get more pay than some of the German commissioned, and our privates receive more pay for one month than the German enlisted man get in a year. Our present scheme of preparedness ought to bankrupt us in about twenty years. But in return for the new story, ponder if you can, the increase in gold braid and gilt buttons and the building up of a new and powerful class upon the ruins of what we once were- not what we are now.
T. J. Davenport

Dear Sir,

May I ask if you ever received a letter requesting of you kindness some introduction to President Adams? I enclosed copies of letters relating to my brother, and have the most earnest desire if it be possible, that he should be detailed to Cornell.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I have arranged that your cable address in connection with the Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company shall be registered, until such time as you shall cancel the same, the words

"WHITE, ITHACA - New York."

This is merely a courtesy on the part of the Telegraph Company extended to you as one of their patrons.

HMB
1 tbsp. Butter
1 tbsp. Flour
1 cup Milk
1 cup Baking Powder
1/2 tsp. Salt
1/2 tsp. Sugar
1/4 tsp. Nutmeg
1/4 tsp. Cinnamon
1/4 tsp. Baking Soda

Beat Butter & Sugar
Add eggs, one at a time
Add Flour
Add Milk
Add Amaretto

Bake 350
Serve warm

P.S. My dear Mr. White: It was only at that hour of the evening that I received your note. I was not in New York and could not send a reply immediately, but you will hear from me as soon as possible. If you are in New York, I shall be at the station to see you. If you would like to see the pictures and the
The preceding page...
by the new beam with health may yet glimmer
And shreds of rose forget their early gleam:
Laughter and pain of old each other link.
And lay, perhaps, some unhipped beauty blue.
Then will the saw digit the altered line,
And I am a friendly, faithfully, an ever.

Should fortune from on your defined heart
The islands make or gently wind:
This rose, tempest, wind the sand or gaily spread,
Then, help her pyre, prime, dying, joyfully:
Will ye, look up, through clouds, your sky, once cast:
And say— Together we will hide the hurt?

Yes, with it, silver sky, come, stealing we.
And bring the brightening sky, the former set.
And bridge, each rising, gleam that, now.
And the pile, life, with auctions, love.
And yet, then, think upon your life, not frown.
And smiling, bidton, triumph, ever.

Great is your light—Oh man, how cause!
In as vain manner, as unmeaning most—
So, men and anger, like the fife by seven—
And by the high and Holy One to read:
Of their trust humbly at His altars:
And pray for grace to keep your meanings near.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Chère Madame,

Amusé l'Empereur Guillaume n'avait encore que non-jupes.
D'ici à 6 h 19, il ne prononcera sans doute à
Votre très aimable mention.
C'est très amusé de lui,
D'avoir peur à lui, et,
Très amusé de ses, avons repoussé,
beaucoup de ne pouvoir vous
Ave bien de compentanc, 

Anna Göpping

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Sehr geehrte und ehrenwerte Damen, 

an Hannah White, 

Mrs. White. 

Hoch erachtet, 

Berlin, Juli 1860.

Yours, 

A. D. White.
As a girl, I was very small and had no talent in the English language. I was praised for my writing and was awarded a scholarship at Cambridge University. My father was a teacher and had a deep understanding of his students. He would often help me with my studies. My mother was a farmer and worked hard to support our family.

To summarize, I am a shy and quiet person, but I am also very determined. I have always worked hard to improve myself and I am constantly working to improve myself. I am also very determined and I will never give up.

I am a strong and determined woman, and I will always stand up for myself. I am not afraid of anyone and I will always speak my mind. I will always stand up for what is right and I will never back down.

I am a strong and determined woman, and I will always stand up for myself. I am not afraid of anyone and I will always speak my mind. I will always stand up for what is right and I will never back down.

I am a strong and determined woman, and I will always stand up for myself. I am not afraid of anyone and I will always speak my mind. I will always stand up for what is right and I will never back down.
Söhnen.

Sein Leben hatte eine so lange, die bei der Arbeit an Körpern beträchtlichen. Er war der Mann, der sich sehr leidenschaftlich, aber mit aller Vorsicht, gekauft und in London, Todesangst sein Leben, seine Arbeit und die Pflege der Kinder nicht im Einklang, was selbstverständlich wäre.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Euer Hochgeehrter

gestatte ich mir, unter Bumaehme auf meinen Haupt-
prospekt, mit Gegenwartigen speziell auf meine Leistungsfähigkeit
in der Ausführung

Internationaler und Uferseeischer Transponde
aufmerksam zu machen.

Es steht mir hierfür ein ganz besonders geschultes Personal
von Beamten und Treuhanden in der Lage, fast an allen
Standorten der Welt zur Überwachung der Transponde mit geeigneten
Kapazitäten zu dienen.

Hinzu kommt ausserdem, dass ich bei Expeditionen über
Kamern oder London die Verbindungen auf und von dem Schiffen durch
meinen Leuten überwachen und somit die dünkernste Tragheit bei der
Behandlung des mir anvertrauten Eigentums verbürgen kann.

Mit einer kleinen Reihe von Empfohlen, erwarte ich
unbestehend ergeben auf

in Erledigung von Reisenumfragen und allen sonstigen
Anliegen bin ich jederzeit gern bereit.

Mit verschwiegen Höchachtung

Berthold Jacoby
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Referenzen</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Andrew Dickson White</td>
<td>Cornell University</td>
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<td>The Andrew Dickson White Papers</td>
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<tr>
<td>© King's College London</td>
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<td>S. Königliche Hoheit Herzog Carl Eduard von Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha,</td>
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<td>S. Excellenz der Königlich-Deutsche Botschaft Herr Graf von Mentzendorff,</td>
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| von Berlin nach Belgr
das Militär-Attaché der Kaiserlich Deutschen Botschaft in Stockholm
von Helsingberg nach Oslo, Nasjonal,


das Militär-Attaché der Kaiserlich Deutschen Botschaft in Ostafrika
von Berlin nach Addis,


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das Militär-Attaché der Kaiserlich Deutschen Botschaft in Ostafrika
von Berlin nach Addis,
Неясно, что генеральное про
сса поддерживается. Погово
рить об этом следует с
Петровичем, и я надеюсь,
что он поддержит наши
предложения. Я сожалею,
что наше предложение не
принято. Мы все старалися
разработать его, но у нас
проблемы с бюджетом.

С уважением,
Петрович.
Friedliebe Ihnen, Herr Bolling!

I adher: I am to hear from you at once on the present subject. I amilc
the Offers of Mr. Bblmohia. His claim for the money that is due
13
him is supported by a letter from Mr. Bblmohia. The latter says
the letter is not correct and will be a source of inconvenience.

Married
Le March 1871.
Mr. Bakerell has

The pleasure of seeing you again this

evening.

Hoping you will

receive this quickly.

I remain the same,

yours truly,

J.G.

[Signature]

R. S. H. 1851

Spanish style: much

likely the style of

about 1851.
An meine lieben Kinder: Ich glaube, dass Ihr Eure ambitionierten Pläne weiter verfolgen solltet, und ich hoffe, dass Ihr die Freiheit habt, die Ihr sucht. Ich bin stolz auf Euch, und ich hoffe, dass Ihr Erfolg habt.

Ihr seid meine Kinder, und ich hoffe, dass Ihr das Leben liebt, das Ihr fühlt. Ich hoffe, dass Ihr eure Träume verfolgt. Ich hoffe, dass Ihr glücklich seid.

Liebe Kinder, ich hoffe, dass Ihr eure Träume verfolgt. Ich hoffe, dass Ihr Erfolg habt. Ich hoffe, dass Ihr das Leben liebt, das Ihr fühlt.
junges! Freude sind
Möge dieses Glück beweis
und mein Handeln. Ihnen
einen Fürst T. gegeben. Aber
eines, den Sie
lebt, sehen, und
noch nicht, den Platz
nicht. Mein ernt
aus, allein!
Vergessen Sie nicht,
Vertrauen Sie die Wider!
The trustees of such school district may, at the time of filing such petition or at any time afterwards, file with the clerk of the county in which such district is situated, a notice of the pendency of such proceeding, which notice shall contain a description of said lands, the names of the owners thereof so far as known and the object of said proceeding which notice shall from the time of filing only be constructive notice to a purchaser or incumbrancer of the property affected thereby, and every person whose conveyance or incumbrance is subsequently executed or subsequently recorded, shall be deemed a subsequent purchaser or incumbrancer, and shall be bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of such notice to the same extent as if he were made a party to the proceeding.
The Commission is made
of three members, viz., Mr. Benjamin Rush, Mr. James B.
and Mr. James Wilson. The
Commissioner is to appoint
such officers as shall
be necessary for the
performance of the
business of the
Commission.
Also for Relief to

Also for Relief to

Said Cane, etc.

Said Cane, etc.

Said Cane, etc.

Said Cane, etc.

Said Cane, etc.

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Said Cane, etc.

Said Cane, etc.
Charitable Institutions supported or
underwritten by the State, the City,
by the County of New York,
An Act in relation to the Charitable
Institutions of the State, to create
a Board of Directors, as follows:

§ 1. The Governor shall have the power
to appoint, to be approved of by the Senate,
who in connection with the Secretary
of State, shall constitute a Board
of Directors of the Charitable
Institutions of the State, supported
by the City and County of New York.

§ 2. One of the persons so appointed shall
hold his office for one year, the other for
five years, as indicated by the Governor on
reaching the expiration of five years,
and if the next two years shall be completed,

§ 3. They shall have full power to look into
the condition of the Charitable Institutions,
and to make, at the same time, the financial
reports. They may also, at their own
discretion, on any matters relating to the
Charitable Institutions, call persons
in any manner connected with any of said
Institutions.
1. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

2. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

3. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

4. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

5. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

6. [Handwritten notes, unclear content]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Order Schmidt's book on Bismarck's family... 1
Discussion of the name Bismarck... 2
Ancestors of the Chancellor at Stendal belonged to the guild of clothworkers... 3
Claus von Bismarck wrought for the independence of his district against foreign domination... 4
When in 1415 Frederick of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg, received from the Emperor Sigismund Brandenburg with the dignity of Elector of the Empire, the Bismarcks submitted sincerely, and so began the devotion of the family to the Hohenzollern rulers... 6-7
The Bismarcks generally, and the Bismarck always, considered themselves soldiers... 15
Bismarck always wore a uniform, first that of an officer of the Landwehr, then uniforms corresponding to grades given him and finally that of Lieutenant General given him at the foundation of the Empire... 15
Bismarck's hot temper always subdued in the presence of the sovereign... 16
Bismarck in his childhood and boyhood a natural leader of his companions in battles of every sort; he worshipped the Greek and Roman heroes and "devoured the romances of Walter Scott then appearing..." 19
Bismarck's love of agriculture. Princess Bismarck once said to a number of eminent visitors "He cares more about a turnip than about all your politics!" 20

Neglect of the boy by his mother. 21

Bonnell's influence upon Bismarck. 22

Bismarck's love as a boy for ancient history; his close studies of the history of his country; his remarkable gift for languages; as a boy he learned to speak Latin, French and English well and when he left school wrote the three languages very correctly. 22-23

Impression made upon the boy by excursions in Germany, especially to the Wartburg. 23

Bismarck passed final examination for university in 1832 at the age of 17. Big and strong in body, keen in mind, ripened by conversations he had heard at home and elsewhere. Confirmed when 15 by Schleiermacher; lost for a time all faith in the Bible and Christianity; became vaguely a Deist or Pantheist and disciple of Spinoza by turns. Was a Liberal and even a Republican, but with a great reverence for the monarch. 23-24

The reputation of Heidelberg for student dissipation and of Göttingen led his mother to decide in favor of the latter university for her son. 25

Tribute to the German universities as representatives of German thought. 26

B. enters Göttingen, May 10, 1832, as a student in juristic and political sciences. 27

B's favorite professor and almost the only one to whom he paid any attention, was E. Heeren. 28

B. fairly faithful to his studies and above all to Heeren during first trimester. 30

Good influence upon him by sundry Americans, especially by Lothrop Motley. 30

Then begins his period of dissipation. 30

Windthorst, his future great parliamentary enemy, was his simple, plain, hard-working fellow student at Göttingen. 31

B's contempt for the students in general outside the Corps. 32

B. had 28 duels during his 3 term at Göttingen; was wounded only once and that by accident. 34

B. sentenced to the university prison 4 days for duelling and afterward for taking part in a pistol duel to 10 days. 35

Prison door with his name upon it preserved in museum at Göttingen is of doubtful authenticity. 35

B's reputation spread far. Being invited to a festival at the university of Jena, the faculty of that university immediately expelled him. 36

B. after 3 semesters left Göttingen. Showed desire to regain lost time. Sept., 1833. 36

His dismissal certificate was obtained with difficulty and enumerated the number of hours he had spent in the university prison, which being insufficient, B.'s first duty was to make up the required number at Berlin University. 36-37
Wild as B. was it would be a mistake to suppose that he did nothing. He read largely in the principal German classics, in Shakespeare, and other works of importance.  

B. during his stay at Göttingen celebrated July 4, 1832, with American friends and entered into their feelings heartily, but the excesses of European liberalism drove him more and more into conservatism. 

The great professor at Berlin was Savigny, the most eminent law professor in Europe, but B. rarely attended his lectures; went more frequently to those on political economy, did more work than at Göttingen and finally applied himself to preparation for his final examination with extraordinary vigor. B. loved music, especially Beethoven; frequently went into society, rather avoided the gatherings at his mother's house, and went among the young men of high rank who showed talent. 

B's close relations with Ren begin in the summer of 1835; through Maurice von Blankenburg, who was B's lifelong friend. 

B. quitted the University of Berlin, March 25, 1835. 
B. first an Auscultator. He dislikes the pettifoggery of the courts. 

Famous episode of young B. and the suitor in court, whom he threatened to throw out of the door. 

Is presented at court to Prince William of Prussia, the future Emperor William. 

Goes, Jan'y, 1836, to Aix-la-Chapelle, after a new examination, to begin administrative career with evident hope prompted by his mother to thus enter diplomatic and consular career. 

B's brilliant examination in the subjects required; he becomes Referendar at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 5, 1836; reads much; frequents foreign society; enters new career of dissipation; becomes disgusted with administrative life. 

Transferred to Potsdam, 1837; becomes more and more disgusted with administrative life. 

Begins his military service at Potsdam in the Royal Guard. 

Financial breakdown of the family due to the extravagance of B's mother. B's courage, energy and prompt decision. Quits the Guard regiment where life was expensive and goes to Greifswald. He wishes to lead a more economical life and to study agriculture at the neighboring school of Eldena; takes remainder of his military service at Greifswald, in order to save expense. Studies agriculture thoroughly, scientifically and practically. 

His mother dies Jan'y 1, 1859. 

B's father stays at Schänhausen. B. goes to the Kniephof estate in Pomerania and there remains 7 years. 

Submits to great difficulties, privations and a life apparently very unattractive. 

Though he liked his brother Bernhard, he could not work with him, and therefore Bernhard took Kliils and Otto took Kniephof and Jarchelin. 

B's vigor and skill in improving his estates, enters heartily into the feelings of the peasants; comes to understand them perfectly. His letters to his wife and sister at various periods show this most amusingly. His fondness
for animals. His passion for hard riding in the woods, marshes and forests. His narrow escapes, his name of the "crazy squire" and "mad Bismarck". 54-55

Wild conduct. Wakes his associates in their lodgings and houses by firing pistols through the windows and bringing the plaster down upon them. Wild ride of 30 miles to a dance. Night rides for various purposes. 55

B's prowess as eater and drinker. His melancholy. His love for his sister. His exquisite letters to her. 56

He plunges into reading and study; among other things completely masters 20 volumes of Busching's great Geography of Germany and remembered it all in a way which amazed his colleagues throughout his whole parliamentary career. He studied Shakespeare, Byron and the English Lake poets, and Musset and Beranger, and especially the works of Spinoza. 57

Becomes a substitute member for the nobility of Naugard at the Pomeranian Diet and there pronounces his first speech on the excessive use of suet in the almhouses. 58

For a while in 1843-1844 he did some administrative work at Potsdam, but became disgusted with it, made himself excessively disagreeable to his superiors and went back to his farming. 58

B. now after his years of hard work begins to find his situation better pecuniarily. In 1848 visits England, then Paris and Switzerland on his way home. 58-59

B. very fond of travel in his own country and others and makes some long excursion every year. 59

B's father dies Nov. 22, 1845. In the division of property B. takes Schönhausen and again begins a farmer life on this new estate. He becomes substitute member of the equestrian order for Jerichow at the provincial Diet. He also becomes Dyke Captain for the right bank of the Elbe. Hard work required of him in this capacity, especially in winter. 60

Busies himself also with the miseries and quarrels of peasants. Interests himself in an association for bettering the condition of the laboring classes. Plans judiciary reforms. 61

In 1846 was greatly affected by the religious opinions and by the death of the wife of his friend Blanckenburg. This religious feeling increased by his relations with the Puttkamer family. 62-63

B. marries Fräulein Puttkamer, Jan'y 12, 1847. Her great influence upon him, which he always acknowledged. Deepening of his religious convictions by her. 64
Dear President,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent increase in tuition fees. As a student and a member of the university community, I believe that the current tuition levels are unjustifiable and disruptive to the academic progress of students.

At a time when the economy is struggling and many students are faced with financial difficulties, it is imperative that we take a comprehensive approach to ensuring that the university remains accessible to all students. This includes examining the cost of tuition and exploring alternative funding models that can provide a more sustainable and equitable solution.

I urge you to consider the impact that these tuition increases are having on students and to work towards a more fair and affordable system for the future.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

To accès Bank of Canada.
or in six equal annual installments, at the option of the subscriber. It is also proposed that each share shall entitle its owner to a ticket for each annual dinner, to the use of the reading rooms, writing rooms, and other amenities which may hereafter be established and to one vote in the election of officers in all general questions coming before the entire club.

It would be easy to carry out this plan at once. At the close of the present university year there shall be over 2000 graduates and over 3000 other sons of Cornell who have spent or are now three years at the University. If 50 percent of the entire body, 25 percent of the Alumni and 20 percent of the Cornellians, subscribe, we shall have the entire amount needed.

Finally, with an active society in each Cornell association, this subscription might be secured easily, especially as there is reason to hope that some Alumni and Associates may be induced to take more than one share each. It is also proposed after the erection of the main building to give to all future Cornellians the opportunity to subscribe. Thus, it is believed, the Club will accumulate a fund not only to maintain the building, but also to add to the reading rooms, writing rooms and guest rooms. With the large and congenial growing class, new graduates, there is every reason to hope for a rapid development of this plan, when its main features and nucleus shall be in evidence. Such an organization would be a tribute to the University in many ways, adding not only to her beauty and dignity, but to the influence of her sons upon her whole policy.

Allow me then earnestly to commend the plan to you. If I am to take part in it, it cannot be delayed; send me the things in the closing
Having observed closely the very remarkable development of musical talent and, indeed, of genius in Signor Antonietti, and having, also, been a witness several times to the enthusiasm he has caused in large and brilliant audiences, I trust that it may be allowed to say that, in my opinion, it would be a great misfortune, not merely to him and his family, but to the musical fame of Italy, the country to which he belongs, were he to be drawn from his art and, in any way, even temporarily, made less capable for it.

He is certainly on the rapid road to high distinction in his chosen art, and this would, of course, be deeply regretted, not only by his friends and by lovers of music, but by those who love and admire Italy, of whom the undersigned, from long acquaintance with that country and with various men of eminence in it, has the honor of being one.

Most respectfully,

[Signature]

Certification from [Name]
Frederick Barton, Esq.,
Association Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 25th, I take pleasure in answering as follows.

First: I think the practice of committing the more important texts of the Bible to memory is thoroughly good. While of course the matter of foremost importance in memorizing such texts is the selection of the texts, there is, I think, an equal merit in such an exercise from an educational point of view. Our English Bible was translated at the very best period of English literature, and any one who has a multitude of texts at his command has not only stored up principles of the very highest value, but a multitude of the choicest examples of our own great literature. I believe there is no better means of learning to write and speak English well than to thus impress it in the memory the nobler and more beautiful texts of our sacred writings.

With reference to your question as to my favorite texts, I add the following:

My preference in the Old Testament are, for beauty of narration, the story of Joseph and his
for sublimity and height of inspiration, some of the psalms and portions of Daniel.

My preference in the New Testament are, for beauty of narration, the story of Joseph and his
for sublimity and height of inspiration, some of the parables and the Lord's Prayer.

The First Commandment and the Second which is like unto it; also the great delusion of "pure
religion and undefiled" (James 1:27).

I remain, Dear Sir,
your obedient servant,

Frederick Barton

Messrs. Bernheim Brothers,
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:

Just before the Jefferson statue and its pedestal were shipped to Louisville I had the pleasure of seeing them at the bronze founders in the neighborhood of Berlin, and I wish to congratulate you on the wonderful success of the work.

I may be allowed to say that my experience in works of this kind is large; it having begun forty
five years ago in Europe and having been continued during various visits and residences on the continent as well as in Great Britain since that time; and I know of no memorial statue or group superior to this which you are about to unveil in Louisville, and very few indeed which can claim anything like equality with it. It is really a masterpiece. The figure of Jefferson himself is wonderfully lifelike, and nothing could be better than the whole pose and arrangement of the figure. The pedestal is
is a work of genius, the originality of the figures being very marked and the same time with no sacrifice of beauty, while the grouping of the whole is masterly.

The pedestal and all the work upon it is a most
original conception, unlike any other, and beautiful and harmonious.

I was prepared already to admire the work of Mr. Ezekiel, for years ago I was taken to his studio in Rome by one of the most thoughtful judges in matters of art at the Eternal City who told me that among all the studios there he saw none which attracted him more, and very few which attracted him so much.
I found there such beautiful work that I authorized to execute a statue for the memorial Chapel of Cornell University which I think is generally allowed to be by all who have seen it one of the most beautiful things of its kind in our country. I trust that you will allow me to congratulate you on the success of the work as well as to thank you for so patriotic and public spirited a gift to your fellow citizens. My hope is that others will be found to imitate your example and that public statues of men like Henry Clay and General John J. Crittenden be erected in appropriate localities upon the soil of Kentucky.

I write this of my own motion, and for no other purpose than to express my congratulations and thanks to you, and with no other hope than that of possibly doing something to open the way for the future advance of sculpture in the noble field, that is in the commemoration of great who deserve the gratitude of individuals, commonwealths, and nations for services to their fellow men.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
but came up here to day? There
was several Things I have to
speak about. I am

They are becoming restless in
the Senate. A very fine fellow
called in. I am. This seems to me
know if they were ever to be called
into service.

I am sure there are

definite opinions it would have

an uplifting effect.

Yours;

Frank T. White

P.S. I write this in the midst of
preparing letters & other things of
some import. As.
My dear Mr. [Name],

I send you the "Seven Statesmen" as I understand you wish to leave space for your name, and for the date, in which you can insert as you think best.

The motto is a free translation from Plato's "Statesman," which is taken from the Latin which forms part of my bookplate. The reference goes to the fact that my studies have been and are mainly historical.

I will esteem it an honor and a pleasure to send the Statesman a copy of each of my other books; but would like your advice on one point; viz., whether I should better send you my "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology" in English or in the German. Thanks for the note.
Mr. Rod which I am reading with silence interest what a fine story had. Recognize in this book of his certain curious characters of his conversation during the last days I relaxed and talked with him at Moscow.

Yours faithfully

My dear Professor Boyce,

It is always a pleasure to know that I am allied with you on any educational or other question, but I have found it difficult to write the Governor as strongly as I have been able to favor of a candidate for the position of which I am in charge. When the good experience and other qualities which it requires and when affairs would demand certain elected men for appointments, as well as the condition of the situation, I think that the people of your State would be well served by you, and that you have the interest and influence necessary to further the movement for the improvement of education through the State. Allow me to set myself down for the movement.

With every respectfully,

Yours.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York,

Dear Dr. [Name],

Please be kind enough to convey to [Name] my cordial regards.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

ADW

See also [letter].

P.S. I beg you send the Word to Professor [Name] that I am finished. I have been going there.

The other Chapels will finish.

[Signature]

Dec. 3, 1866.

Rev. Mr. [Name],

[Message]

At 11.
February 17,

Professor George L. Burr,
Ithaca, New York,

My very dear friend,

I find that I have an extra copy of a book of some value, Henderson's "American Diplomatic Questions," and if you can let me know whether the University Library has a copy and, if it has, whether the Phillips Library at Homer has not, I will see that it is sent to the one which needs it most.

Hearty thanks for your kind sending the catalogues to M. Merle.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Andrew D. White.
Cornell University.
Ithaca, N.Y.

---

Notes for Mr. Burr and his associates working with me about:

First. Read over carefully the various chapters on the "Waves of Science," first edition, either American or English, with my annotations, making notes for future work. I call attention especially to the chapters on Geography, Astronomy, the Heliocentric Theory, and under this I especially wish my statement regarding the treatment of Galileo by the Church to be restudied and put in more careful order. It would well also to keep in mind the chapters on Cartography and Political Science.

As to entirely new work I think it would be best to undertake it in the order given in the schedule annexed, though on this point my opinion...
would yield to the decision of Mr. Burt in view of advantages or difficulties which might make it more desirable to take a different order in the investigation.

Schedule of New Subjects to be Investigated:

1. Comparative Philology, basing additional researches upon the notes already taken and work already done. I would wish especially to know the opinion put forth by eminent English divines at various periods on the question:

First, regarding Hebrew as the original language;

Secondly, regarding the effect of the dispersion at the Tower of Babel upon the growth of language; and

Thirdly, the acceptance by leading ecclesiastical and theological thinkers of the modern scientific view.

I care much more for the development of this subject among the English-speaking people than among the German and French, though I should be very
glad to have some German examples. These I can most easily get probably through Professor Wands at Munich.

2. Education. The honourable part taken by the Church in the building up of institutions for education, but the limitations and liberties imposed by the necessities of theology. Suggestive in regard to this are such things as the anti-Pythagorean oath mentioned in Mädler's "History of Astronomy," the oath of the immaculate conception imposed upon various universities and high schools in Austria, and removed by the Emperor Joseph II, and the backwardness in teaching the truth regarding astronomy in the universities after Galileo's discovery; the opposition to classical studies in the struggle between the Humanists and Observants; the opposition to mathematical studies found by Hobbes, especially the opposition to the establishment of the Savilian professorship at Oxford, which caused certain Gentleman to refuse to send their sons there. This was referred to by Professor Schurman in his lectures on Hobbes. The poverty of the curriculum might well be shown under the domination of theological ideas, possibly a typical example may be found in the questions and answers in the time of Alcinus and...
Charlemagne as given in Guir-ko’s “History of Civilization in France.”

3. The Antiquity of Men.

More especially the utterances of the English and other Churches at various periods, and the resistance to the new theory. For a sketch of the subject, the article in the Encyclo. Brit. is excellent.

4. As to Diabolical Posses-
sion, I think I have a suffi-
cient mass of material already, but if there are any strong assertions which identify it with insanity, or which oppose such identification, by authors in the Church, I would like them. I should be especial-
ly glad to have information regard-
ing men who have risen above the theological spirit in this as in the other questions examined into.

5. Disease and Sanitary Science, especially the assertions of diabolic connection with these.

International Law
Following is an Estimate of Expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Lectureships @ $6000,---- $24,000</td>
<td>$480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Allowances for Traveling Expenses @ $500,-----</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Fellowships @ $1000,----- 8,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary for Secretary,------ 5,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Trustees, say,- 5,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, etc. of Central Office, with contingent expenses,------ 5,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenses: $980,000

Plan submitted by me

Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie, Esq.,
Skibo Castle
Scotland

My dear Mr. Carnegie:

I am asked by Professor K.C. Davis, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, to forward the enclosed to you and I trust you will pardon me for doing so. I can only say that I have no request to make in the premises but simply say that the project seems to me a very noble effort, promising great good to the State of Tennessee and indeed, to the whole south.

With all good wishes to Mrs Carnegie as well as to yourself, in which Mrs White most earnestly joins me,

I am
Yours faithfully

P.S. I leave this matter entirely to you and there is no need for your being troubled yourself with an answer to me, though if you feel inclined to look into it further a letter on the subject would be sent to Prof K.C. Davis, Rutgers College, New Jersey.

Andrew D. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
---and which will, at the same time, vastly increase the resources of this institution as regards the general instruction of its students and the diffusion of knowledge in the state at large.

Harvard, Yale and the University of Michigan each have such an auditorium and organ; so has your institution at Pittsburg, as I remember well, and this is now our greatest need here.

I send you with this, under separate cover, a program of the opening of Wesley Hall and the Newberry organ at Yale. I was present and the whole thing was magnificent. The organ was superb. I have heard nearly all the great organs of the world but never one which seemed to me on the whole superior to that which your friend Hutchins has now erected at Yale. Why not give him a chance to do something yet better, if possible, at Cornell?
Professor Paul Carus Ph.D.
Editor to
La Salle Hall,

My dear Dr. Carus,

Returning after an absence of 6 months, I found your interesting letter, from the enormous pile of correspondence accumulated on my table.

I recognize the force of the considerations you urge against what certain looks like an old-fashioned attempt to assume the control of the sea, but I do not agree with the view that the U.S. was especially to do. But in signing the document to which you refer I was influenced by the fact that, while we are convinced, and that the treaties and that both the Clayton-Bulwer and the Hay-Pauncefote agreements would suit us in the

Wrong with the White would be especially with any movement of yours, as far as it might concern our interests, and probably more harm.

The situation is such that cancelling the treaty, or even seeming to do so would make a fatal flaw in the system.

Yours sincerely,

Jasper Q. Cash
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Honorable
Joseph H. Choate,
8 East 63d St.,
New York

My dear Mr. Choate:

Referring to your letter of the sixteenth
instant containing a copy of your letter to the President
of the United States dated February fourteenth, I am very
glad to associate myself with the action taken
by the meeting, and have written to the President a letter
of which I enclose a copy.

I remain, my dear Mr. Choate,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
enough to act for me in
my absence & to endorse
the entry in the customary
book.

(Andrew D. white letter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Post Office Telegraphs</th>
<th>No. of Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>(Inland Telegraphs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Origin and Service Instructions</td>
<td>Words</td>
<td>Sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge</td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTICE — This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 2nd Section of the Telegraph Act, 1850, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 WOrdS 6d, 6 Words 3d, 3 Words 1½ d. Every Word below 6 Letters, at 1½ d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Name and Address of the Sender, if NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED, should be written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TO: Sir Andrew Clark
Sixteen Cavendish Square
London

FROM: Andrew Dickson White

Telegram received:
An urgent message to Sir Andrew Clark for
Dr. William Stanley, Botet.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
NOTICE TO THE SENDER OF THIS TELEGRAM.

1. The charge for transmission will cover the cost of delivery:
   (a) If the addressee is within one mile from the Terminal Telegraph Office or within the limits of the Town Postal delivery of that Office when it is a Head Post Office.
   (b) If the Sender desires it to be forwarded by Post from the Terminal Telegraph Office and shall write the words "By Post" at the end of the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered.

2. The following are the charges for the delivery of this Telegram in case the address be not within the above described limits and the Sender does not write the words "By Post" at the end of such address:
   (a) For delivery by Special Post Messenger, at a distance less than three miles from the Terminal Telegraph Office, 6d. for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the boundary of the district of free delivery to the address of delivery.
   (b) For delivery by mounted Messenger, at a distance more than three miles from the Terminal Telegraph Office, 1s. for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the Terminal Telegraph Office to the address of delivery (except in some parts of Ireland, where the charge is at the rate of 6d. per mile).

3. If the Sender desires this Telegram to be forwarded by Train from the Terminal Telegraph Office, he must write the words "By Train" at the end of the address, and must pay the actual cost of the conveyance, if such cost be known, or must hybrid fee.

4. The Sender may prepay a reply not exceeding in length the number of words stated on such Pass. If the Pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such Pass, within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London.

5. A Telegram can be repeated if the Sender desires to adopt this security against the risk of error. The charge for repetition is one-half the charge for transmission, any fraction of ½d. less than ½d. being reckoned as ½d.

6. The Postmaster General reserves the right to refuse any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason of any mistake or defect in the transmission or delivery of a Telegram.

7. All applications respecting this Telegram should be made within three months from the date of its transmission, and which period it will not be kept.

Name and Address of Sender:

Andrew D. White
Andrew's Hotel, New York.
To Mr. de Sauley.

It has given me great pleasure to receive a copy of your admirable Report and also the copy of the Bibliotheca Sarbica with which you have presented me. Both will find a place of honor in my library.

The former marks one of the most important achievements of our Century for the benefit of human knowledge, and the latter one of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the history of the Renaissance. May they, as a slight token of my gratitude for your kindness in this matter, be included in the copy of the catalogue of the library. Relating to the period of the Reformation and Reunification, I send you, and by this, you will see that the Bibliotheca Sarbica will find a congenial home.

With cordial and most heart-felt thanks and with most pleasing recollections of our relations at the Peace Conference of the Hague, I remain

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
His Excellency  
The Hon. John A. Dix  
Governor of the State of New York

Dear Sir,

Understanding that a petition has been sent you for the pardon of Mr. Sydney Sichel, a Freshman in Cornell University, for a breach of the peace, I desire to say that having looked attentively into the case and having seen and talked with Mr. Sichel fully upon the subject, I feel that for the reasons given in the petition, the penalty imposed upon him was somewhat over severe, that the deterrent effect of his punishment has been already fully exercised, and that both in the interest of justice and of the maintenance of good relations between the people of the city and the student body, he might well be pardoned at once.

I am now, as I have always been, in favor of treating students of the University in cases of breaches of the peace like all other citizens, no better and no worse, but in this the case circumstances detected in the petition lead me to feel that a sufficient punishment has already been secured.

I remain, Sir,

Most respectfully yours,

A. D. W. to Gov. Dix
Dear Andrew, 

I hope this note finds you well. I am writing to inform you about the progress of the experiment we discussed. The results are quite promising, and I believe we are on the right track. I will attach a copy of the latest report to this letter. 

Regarding the next steps, I think we should schedule a meeting next week to discuss further. I suggest we discuss the following points: 

1. The next phase of the experiment
2. The logistics of data collection
3. The timeline for completion

Please let me know your availability so we can schedule a time that works for both of us. 

Looking forward to hearing from you. 

Best regards, 

[Signature]
The Hon. John W. Dwight,
My dear Mr. Dwight,

I am greatly impressed by the speeches of Senators Root and Lodge, as published in the Congressional Record, for which I am indebted to your kindness.

I am very anxious to set in circulation a number of both of these speeches, among our students here, not because they are Republican, for either of them might well have been made by a Democrat, but because I regard them as examples of the best sort of political oratory, and as presenting in a most admirable way great questions to which they refer, both of which are so vital to the welfare, and, indeed, to the duration of this republic. If you could send me a few copies now, I would be perfectly ready to make a subscription later, for a larger number, provided they can be obtained. It seems to me that the Republican party, and, indeed, the whole country, has reason to be very thankful that the nation has in its Senate, at this juncture, two men who can thus discuss the great questions before us.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Regimeno Ruth vs.色々 發明記

The above gave the orders in re
Eisemann. The Eisemann claim that he was
very much in debt; both of them were present
and were taken out there.

The decision between police and hotel
action.

Write down your
opinions - do propose.

St. SEVARTY

Mr. Charles E. White
Geneva St. N.W. Corner
East Lake Road
Skaneateles

My dear Charles,

Welcome to the race
of the Ologenarian. Optimistic and
deeply interested to be with you.
This afternoon, but cold for bids.

Heaven, cross and keep you and all who
are dear to you.

Andrew D. White

Hearty congratulations on your good work

Reginano Telegraun
Charge A.D. White
Hon. Henry Green
Room 702
No. 30 Church Street
New York City.
I regret that am forbidden by my physician on account of condition of my health to be at the meeting of Wednesday;

Andrew White

[Handwritten note on the right side of the page]:

[1908]

William H.
The Revd. Father Harrington
Rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception

March 2, 1908

Reverend and Dear Sir:

There seems fitting to send the following:

Pressure of various duties as well as the pressure of visiting in the house I have failed to obtain

I see in the local newspapers of late and so did not think it best to post even that the very interesting announcement in your column and in the history of your journal had taken place.

I hope that you will allow me to send at this late day to join in the congratulations and good wishes which have been so deservedly yours.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
and in the sincere hope that your life may be long and happy in the consciousness of duty well performed both as regards your flock and the community in which you live.

May I ask you to accept as a small token of respect and gratitude for the services of all who joined in the work of conservation, the enclosed cheque which I hope will not be too large. You have every reason to be proud of the work that has been done, and I would feel happy if it strengthened your wish that it may be applied on the purchase of the new organ for your Church.

Music - especially pipe organ music - is one of the greatest conservators of life, and to see it developed at such a time is a particular pleasure.

With sincere wishes,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Sir,

Regret to say that I am not yet in condition to comply with your suggestion in your letter. The simple fact is that with the heavy cases upon me from the Board of Health, it is not possible for me to attend to day-to-day matters.

My brother will be in New York this week and I shall see him then.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew White

[Signature]
May Henrici Esq.
Hanosly Edlson
Forbon Bryan, Publishers
324 Arch St. Philada

Dear Sir,

Among some friends of my
letter of June 7th. and am glad to
learn that the you and your
Associate propose a commemora
of the 12th of the anniversary of
the accession of his Majesty, Milt

This is certain
well deserve. Such a tribute is
will deserve. Mr. Carroll, the second
which must of the following:

The traditions of the greatness of his ancestors
follows from the first hours of his
regime. His policy followed the

This is certain
well deserve. Such a tribute is
will deserve. Mr. Carroll, the second
which must of the following:

The traditions of the greatness of his ancestors
follows from the first hours of his
regime. His policy followed the


David Hill

Have written you men Strange
will cable result of favorave.

Andrew White

4.45

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Frank Hiscok
House of Representatives.
I have consulted
with parties mentioned in
my letter of January sixteenth,
the difficulty there mentioned
is removed. I write you fully
by this mail.
A. D. White.

Arthur E. Hopkins, Keats Building
Syracuse, N.Y.
I have taken the liberty of
writing you the property of
the above named for $1,000.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Professor Hall - Swarthmore College Pa.
will send contribution for Swarthmore
Special tomorrow - hope in time - White
Ithaca Gas Light Company,

Gentlemen,

I am just sending you a check to cover your bill for gas during the month of January. I feel that I ought to protest against it, as wrong, for it is larger by nearly twenty-five percent than any bill of previous years for that month, and it is certain that we have burned less gas during January of this year than during the same month of previous years. There have been no occasions calling for any especial consumption of gas during this month past—previous less considerably than in various years.

I might add also to this statement that the gas has frequently been low and its lighting power evidently imperfect.

I commend these facts to you in the interest of simple justice and good policy for all concerned, and I remain,

Very truly yours,
My Dear Mr. President;-

It always gives me a special pleasure to hear from you on any subject. That to which you call my attention is most interesting to me. If you will kindly send me a copy of the proceedings of the recent conference, directing it to the address at the top of this letter, it will reach me and I will be greatly obliged to you.

I was greatly pleased to hear of your promotion to the Presidency of the University of Illinois, for I have for a considerable time past regarded that as one of the three or four most important Universities in the United States. I congratulate you upon your election and especially on the fact that the State of Illinois has shown such a large and liberal policy in regard to its State University. As you know I have been since my early days at the University of Michigan, a great believer in the State Universities and I do not think I have erred in thus regarding Western man who has graduated from this institution and has come to take leave of me, as so many of them have done. "Stand firmly by your State University, far more depends...

Jackson Secretary
American Embassy
Brisel

I heartily approve your efforts in matters referred to in your letter and hope that you will continue to do everything possible.
Gentlemen:

Regarding reflection during recent years, this has been steadily strengthened in my mind. I remain.

Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten note:]

To the Authorities of the University of Jena.

Having been requested by Miss L. Pearl Boggs, a candidate for a degree in your University, to make a statement as to the sufficiency of the degree of B.A. conferred upon her by the State University of Illinois as preparation for her studies in Jena, I beg to say that the said State University of Illinois is personally known to me as one of the various State Universities duly established and maintained by the respective States in which they are situated; that the standing of the State University of Illinois is of the highest, its instruction thorough; that the studies required for the degree of B.A. constitute in all respects an adequate preparation for the courses in any German University, and that the Diploma issued by the said State University is satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof has actually passed the required examination in the subjects for which the degree is conferred.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours,

[Handwritten signature:]

Ambassador.
Madame Hesse: Your ad interim arrangement to accept my kind invitation was very agreeable and only desired to arrange another place at your convenience.

Put down your kind invitation of your kind invitation:

Pardon the delay caused by effort to arrange another place at your convenience.

Jean Hesse

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

09780
A great hardship
Certificate of Naturalization
Jan 14th 1874

A.H. Hellyn
Konewski's Clerk
Served by Mayor J. Rippey
Rochester, N.Y.

[30 others]

V

Waldo Lincoln
49 Elm St.

Most sincere thanks for your
kind invitation and deep regret
that my acceptance is impossible.

Andrew Dickson

[Handwritten note]
Mr. MacVeagh:

Permit me to introduce Mr. Heinrich T. Fürstenberg, a young gentleman of excellent family in Berlin, who, having finished his theoretical course in engineering at the Imperial Institution at Charlottenburg near Berlin, which is in many respects the foremost of its kind in the world, and having graduated with especial honor and distinction, now desires to acquaint himself with the best practical methods in our country. Anything that you can do to promote his purposes will be a favor most worthily bestowed and highly appreciated by his wide circle of friends in this city, including,

Yours very respectfully

P.S.- My hope is that you will add to the many similar favors which you have already bestowed on friends of mine a few letters to men whom Mr. Fürstenberg desires to see.
This passport
John Marshall
Chief Justice of the United States

Telegraphie des Deutschen Reiches.

Mason American Consul General Frankfurt.

Holds may today arrive Frankfurt Hofber particular. Call on you.

White.

C. 189a, Berlin.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

[Text continues on page]

Half Rate Message

Send the following Messages subject to the above terms, which are agreed to:


Paid for 500 on Central, 2nd rate for second order.

[Signature] April 20, 1872.

JOHN FRICK,
8 LIBERTY PLACE,
82 MADISON AVENUE, N.Y.
My dear Professor Münsterberg,

In consequence of a long absence from home and of almost constant labor on arrears of work since my return I have only very recently been able to take up your book on "Psychology and the Teacher", which you have so kindly sent me.

And in taking it up I have only had time, as yet, to run rapidly through it, but I have lingered upon many of its pages and found so much that has deeply interested me that I cannot resist the impulse to thank you for the profit and pleasure you have already given me and for that which I shall derive from the more careful reading which I purpose to give the whole during the winter evenings which are approaching.

It seems to me, from first to last, an admirable treatment of the great subject concerned and it will, I fully believe, exercise a powerful influence for good upon thoughtful men and women in the great army of teachers throughout our country.

With renewed thanks,

I remain, my dear Professor,
Very sincerely yours,

And. D. White
To the Honorable
Ambassador at
The Court of Hanheim,
I have the honor to
announce that the
yesterday received
from the King of Prussia
and wish to acknowledge
the same. I am

Very respectfully,

Ambassador of the
United States of America.
Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir:

I trust this note may serve to call the attention of the various persons, officials, and private citizens who are advocating the cause of moral reform to the discussion of the various measures that have been recommended for the benefit of the community by your paper.

I have in mind the fact that the number of murders, robberies, and other serious crimes that have been committed in the United States during the past year is greater than in any preceding year.

The first fact is that the number of murders by burns and other causes, as recorded by the census bureau, is 1,111 less than that of the previous year, which brings to light a decrease of 24,825 in the number of murders, robberies, and other serious crimes.

The second fact is that the number of serious crimes, as reported by the police, is 241,790 less than that of the previous year.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the measures recommended by your paper are well-founded, and I trust that they will receive the attention they deserve.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
I have called to your attention that of all the civilized countries in the world, none shows any approach to them in the number of murders committed. In Great Britain, and in the United States, the number of murders is very few, and a common sense of enforcement of laws, the country, and where there are courts which refuse to serve as a check upon crime. The number of murders is but a fraction of that which has been the subject of discussion and the effect of punishment, which has not been very successful. The conclusion is widespread, that the penalty of death is not sufficient to deter crime.

That we have not yet found means adequate to meet the problem of crime, and that the punishment of death has not been uniformly effective in deterring crime. The practice of capital punishment has been found to be ineffective in reducing crime.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Certainly be excess. The year AIDS began was 1981. With the many who were affected, too many to name, there is a great deal of which I should like to speak. One is the fact that the disease is not only a health issue, but also a moral and ethical one. It is a disease that affects all people, regardless of race, gender, or socioeconomic status. It is a disease that has no cure and no known cure in the near future. It is a disease that is spreading rapidly and is increasing in severity. It is a disease that is causing grief and sorrow, as well as fear and concern. It is a disease that is affecting the lives of millions of people worldwide.

A few weeks from now, we will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the virus that causes AIDS. This is a time to reflect on the progress we have made, and the work that still needs to be done. It is a time to remember those who have lost their lives to this disease, and to honor the memory of those who continue to fight it. It is a time to work together to find a cure, and to support those who are living with HIV and AIDS.

I would like to ask the people of this country to join me in this effort. Let us come together, as a nation, to ensure that no one is left behind. Let us work together to find a cure, and to support those who are living with HIV and AIDS. Let us remember those who have lost their lives to this disease, and to honor the memory of those who continue to fight it. Let us work together to make the world a better place for all people.
Prison officers and guards usually commit
murders, and many are more or less
attempts for life sentences. At
al-murder they may act at
the time of the deed, while

GATEWAY to the

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
of over 1,500 miles through the
Middle Southern, Western, and
Pacific and Rocky Mountain States,
from New York to San Francisco,
to Seattle, Denver, Salt Lake City, and other places, in which at every Colorado
station I took in the atmosphere,
the local papers, and found each of
their local murders, sometimes
in great numbers, which the local
papers had omitted. On
my asking at one of the eastern
stations of one of these city journals
handling the matter he told me
that when he edited the telegrams
for his newspaper he instructed
the correspondents to send out each day
a few of the most interesting but
not to disgust his readers with
any long catalogue of the other cases.
Hence the fact that the "average
American" now realizes the fact that

Our murders respect our diminishing
murders are being traced more closely,
more those in any other country. We
have by the Chicago Daily Tribune, in
absent of the Chicago Daily Tribune,
redressed the very great service in
having the first been to local
papers which come are come to that
City, as Spokesman, carefully searched
for statistics of this underhand
and expounded from
2,000,000 telegrams to the murder, a murder
and the like, and those at present,
and who have been tested to no one, and
and have found them, albeit, thoroughly
progress contrary to the
its book even they collection of
looking.
Looking over my collection of these
statistical papers, speaking back
about fifteen years, I find that
the murder of townsmen, has
increased tremendously, that
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*Please sendTelegrammeimmediately to American Embassy in Berlin.*
From: Berlin
To: New York

Subject: Financial

Telegram from: G. J. Jones, Esq.

Receipts: £100.00

In addition, please find enclosed:

[Handwritten note in German]

Georg S. White

[Address]

Handwritten note in English:

Please provide a receipt for the sum of £100.00.

G. J. Jones, Esq.

[Address]
Wall 42.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Perkins at Chapel for

Alamat to Dr. Peabody:

I am familiar with Prof. Vincent Asti.owski, who is engaged in the study of

the Wiener of the University of Vienna and is the author of various

works on logic and one entitled

"Politische." I am interested

in establishing a free centre of learning

in Poland. As to the scholarship

he is an eminent and very high

body, and I shall do what I can for him.

Professor Campbell for

Professor of Logic at St. Andrews and

one of the authors of the Life of Jesus.

I shall be glad to have the

appreciation of his character and admire him.

May you do all to

acquaint me with the scholar's

views on the subject of the article.

be a person he has ever

heard of, but I have to

pass a line or two,

and do not expect

a detailed letter.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
my dear Mr. Phillips,

Returning to

Mass, I get my first chance
to answer your kind letter. Thank
you and look forward with
pleasure to your visit. Late Monday
night, the approaching meeting took
a firm hold on my soul &
proposed an arrangement to be present.

At the severe request of her sister,
Feeling her in Central America
and whether we shall or not, to be with you depends upon your
return. I shall write you definitely,
I hope tomorrow. Within a day or

how is your health?

you suggest to me. And

the subject you suggest - namely
the death of the third Hague Con-
fERENCE. But I must ask you
respect, I mean my dear

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The cases of Pinkus and Segall, Russian subjects who have acquired American citizenship and are now residing at Memel but threatened with expulsion from Prussian territory and, in case they do not leave, with deportation to Russia, the country of their birth and original allegiance.

Questions:

In what business are they engaged?
What families have they?
What is their character and standing?
What means have they?
What friends in Memel?
What friends in America?

Would they prefer to go to England or any other European country rather than go to America?

A hint might be given them that in case of absolute need they might be assisted to go to some European country and possibly ultimately to the United States, but this only as a last resort. Every effort should be made to induce them to accept the option which is given them of resuming their American citizenship or going to some other European country or to the United States on their own account without assistance. But in no case only of absolute need, as above, it might be suggested that some moderate aid may be given them.
Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dr. & Mrs. Sander's, 14th/15th July

My dear Sir,

I am very glad to hear from you. I hope you will soon have the pleasure of meeting me.

Yours truly,
Andrew Dickson White
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mrs.----

John T. Rockefeller
Cleveland, Ohio

Your kind birthday telegram followed the message. Most hearty thanks and best wishes to you both.

Andrew W. and Helen M. White
Dear Mr. Rockefeller,

With regret, I am breaking up my work for the "long voyage" from Chile and my travels, travels... and hope that you will excuse me to read these few words.

About thirty years since, the late J. W. S. Barnes of Brookline, erected here, in the Cornell University Grounds, a small building for the use of the Chautauqua Religious organization of the University. It has been a centre of good works and happy influence, and ever since, the number of students who have passed through that building, has been considerable. The building, however, is now worn out, and the present structure, which is in the neighborhood of the old one, is not suitable for religious or other purposes, but devoted for residence.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
As you know the number of our students is not large, but from the "plain people," and very generally, must rely upon their own earnings for support after leaving the university. This being the case, it cannot be thought that any considerable number of our students would be able to do very little beyond these.

We have already made arrangements, therefore, to the effect that in the very midst of our grounds, and in the middle of our quadrangle, we shall build a gymnasium, the John C. Allen building, and the University Chapel, both with stone exterior and fireproof construction, which will cost from $30,000 to $40,000.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
understood he intended to erect on that corner, and would therefore make it one of the most desirable properties in that part of the town, if not in Ithaca. No assurances so far as I know, were given him in the matter.

Mr. Perry seemed to me much more reasonable. He pointed out the fact that the approach to his property would be very seriously injured, if not rendered practically impossible, by the new grade, but said that if we were willing to join him in giving him a proper right of way so as to get to his lot or lots west of Cascadilla Place, he would waive all his objections. That seemed to me a very reasonable compromise, especially in view of the fact that he showed a very good spirit in the whole matter, and I earnestly hope that some way may be found to meet his views especially since what he proposes would, it seems to me, ensure to the benefit of our property at that point. I remember that Mr. Miller at the time pointed out this fact very clearly.

I understood Mr. Crandall to say, and to make a note of the fact, that with such an arrangement of Mr. Perry's approach, there would be no difficulty with the proposed grade.

I understood him to speak authoritatively on the point as representing the City's interest and so as the contract had already been made in good faith, I had no option but to allow the work on the gate-way to continue.

I earnestly hope that the Perry matter may be amicably arranged, but as to Mr. McAllister I have nothing to suggest. It seems a pity to have the gate-way stand perched up in the way with no proper approach, but I do not see there is anything I can do to prevent it if the University authorities cannot.

Between ourselves my fear is that the people living along on the little street running from the west to Eddy Street, will 'set their backs up' and be stirred up to make it a local and personal question in which case our approach may be left in a wretched condition for years. I hope that this may be prevented and an amicable solution of the whole difficulty arrived at before any chronic ill-feeling is aroused.

I am greatly burdened with a mass of matters just at present which take all my time and shall be obliged to return
to Washington the last of this week or first of next so that so far as I can see, there will be no chance for me to do anything in the matter as regards the City authorities or the persons interested, even if I were fitted to do so which I feel that I am not. I will talk with Professor Thurston and try to enlist his good offices in the hope that he may, by using his good offices in his kindly, effective manner, aid in bringing the matter out right.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
My dear Mr. Schiff:

Professor Elster yesterday opened the course of lectures which bears your honored name, and I cannot resist the temptation to thank you for his coming and stay here with all they mean to us. It has been a perfect success. Not only have his lectures been most interesting but his life among us has given happy impression to us all. He has been frequently a welcome guest in the homes of our faculty and our students, and has won his way to the hearts of us all. President Schurman, in his farewell speech yesterday at the close of Professor Elster's last course for this year, expressed the wish that he may return to us at some day not distant, and that wish was certainly in the hearts of that entire audience.

Allow me to renew my thanks for the munificence and forethought in the endowment, which made this possible.

Warmly yours,

YoursBM

Gratefully

Schurman

My dear Mr. President,

I finished reading your book in you so kindly sent me and wish to thank you for it most heartily. Every page of it interested me and the work seemed splendid from every point of view. I do not know the facts I most wished to know, and I feel grateful to you for not circumventing them with Chronicles and the like that needed by the General Reader. You make also one contribution to the society of nations with every reader who has any human interest towards the account of the Turkish Governors, advice to the Bishop of Iskub. The book is

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
all the more valuable as a means of understanding the past of the region. Very difficult. But the future—which seems likely to be stirring for all the peoples. Flowers and disorders. With pleasure.

Henry H. Seymour, Buffalo
Must probably be away from home Thursday or Friday.

Expect to be here Monday and Saturday next. Week but not Thursday. Are you? Andrew
Attitude of Washington seems encouraging. Your list of questions excellent. By all means try to
persuade the President to support of present administration so long as it shows a disposition to go forward.

Andrew D. White
Dear Professor Albion:

As Smuggle, University of Chicago, Chicago,

I am deeply regretful for me to visit St. Louis, due to the following:

Andrew D. White

Collect.

Ulster County, New York.

Mr. Smiley,

Serious illness has left me recovering from a bilious attack, and my doctor forbids me from leaving home for some days to come. Greatly regret that this must prevent Mrs. White and myself from visiting Lake Mohonk this year.

Please accept the most sincere thanks of both of us.

Andrew D. White

Clarence Locke

Mr. Hamilton S. White,

Send several baskets of flowers both White and Colonel by tomorrow morning train.

Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
C. Tucker
White Building
Tell Horace I sent my congratulations for
Republican nominee for Governor
Andrew D. White

Mrs. Cooley-ward
Wyoming, N.Y.
There is no visit in the world
that I would rather make
but condition of my health
at present absolutely forbids
one. Mrs. White will of course
see, and I will write later.
Andrew D. White
Mrs. A. D. White
Expect me in Sayre
late train this evening
A. D. White

To Mrs. A. D. White
Clarence, N.Y. clear
$10.00 (one hundred dollars)
Monday
A. D. White

New York, Jan. 31st
Do not refer male
mid-week from Sayre
A. D. White

Frederick D. White
109 James St.
Syracuse
N.Y.

E. Inman, Sr.
Stuck plaster near
window; first from Sunday morning
Found on hand and place today
with him instant fire
Andrew Tolman

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Fred Tuck
107 N. Main St.
Spartan
This morning
I go to Albright's store
Most men at office
About 8:30

Aug 1854

But do or get much lost. Helen Allen is a
Con of Meuse. It seems
true that he asks some
For a considerable trouble
The Singer, Parke. It is very
Cheaper, I understand

H. D. Rudin

She asks me to once
to write a wish telling
the anxious about
Albion. She tells me
that he has been of me
New York's one at State
Monday of Aug, at other
at State. News of Kansas.
Let the Kansas if fun
hear anything of value.
Horace K. White  Syracuse
Very Sorry
Cannot go Shall go to Seaside
Sewell

Andrew D. White

Horace K. White
White Building
Syracuse
Will arrive Syracuse from Auburn about one this hour

Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

On consideration of the sum of four thousand
Dollars ($4000) to be in hand paid
by Horace K. White to Julian Coll Carver to
equal Horace K. White as Grant Interest in right
& title to the property known as the
Orendaga Estate from the Lancis family
of Booth Right Alive, to the name Thomas Hell

Andrew D. White
THE BELGRAVIA

PHILADELPHIA

Hotel Belgrave

Mr. Roger Bardou, Esq.

or

C.W. Mayor, Esq.

Theodore DeWitt Parke

No. 524 Chestnut Street

Can you change my subscription

of five thousand 3½ per cent

first issue fifty-cent bonds

and substitute subscription of

$75 (b) of the new four per

cent second issue? If so I will

order you to send me

$57.00 and the necessary

amount in your favour.

Andrew D. White

Hotel Belgrave

Philadelphia

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
HERE RESTS WHAT WAS MORTAL
of
ANDREW DICKSON WHITE
Born 1832, Died

With Ezra Cornell, he founded this University; made the first draft of its Charter; prepared its "Plan of Organization" and afterward, as its first President, presented the Reports and urged the measures which led to the Admission of Women as students; the Representation of the Alumni on the Board of Trustees, the Creation of Scholarships and Fellowships, the establishment of the Departments of History and Political Science, of Architecture and of Electrical Engineering, and the Maintenance of an Unsectarian Pulpit.

He was a Trustee from 1866 to 19
President and
Professor of History from 1867 to
Senator of the State of New York from 1868 to
Commissioner to the Republic of Santo Domingo from 1871
Commissioner to the Republic of France 1878
Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany from 1879

He was a Trustee of this University 1866-1869
Its President and Professor of History 1866-1867
A Senator of the State of New York 1863-1867
A Commissioner to the Republic of Santo Domingo 1871
A Commissioner to the Republic of France 1878
Minister of the United States to Germany 1879-1881
Minister of the United States to Russia 1892-1894
Andrew Dickson White

Born 1812, died

With Ezra Cornell, he founded this University; made the first draft of its Charter; prepared its Plan of Organization, and afterward, as its first President, presented the Reports and urged the measures which led to the Admission of women as students; to the Representation of the Alumni on the Board of Trustees; to the creation of Scholarships and Fellowships; to the establishment of the Departments of history and political Science of Architecture and of Electrical Engineering and to the maintenance of an Unsectarian pulpit.

He was a Trustee of this University 1865-1875
Its President and Professor of History 1866-1885
A Senator of the State of New York 1863-1867
A Commissioner to the Republic of Santo Domingo 1871
A Commissioner to the Republic of France 1876
Minister of the United States to Germany 1879-1881
Minister of the United States to Russia 1883-1884
University of Padua.
Inscription over entrance door, upon a shield, with ducal cap of Venice above it.

Sic ingressus ut in ipso quotidie Doctior, sic egressus ut in dies Patris in Christo, qui postea, ut verum, utilior invenias.

Ita denique gymnasmum a se fecit, postea omnem existimavit.

To Cornelius Prætor et Antoni Prælibus Pææcipiis
An. sal. 1013 C.

[Signature]
Dr. A. C. Brown – How do we prevent the growth of the feeling of separation of the different races in this country? Have we any other period in our history where we have seen a stronger feeling of separation than in the present? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than at any other period in our history? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than in the present? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than at any other period in our history?

Dr. A. C. Brown – How do we prevent the growth of the feeling of separation of the different races in this country? Have we any other period in our history where we have seen a stronger feeling of separation than in the present? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than at any other period in our history? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than in the present? Have we ever seen a period where we have seen a greater feeling of separation than at any other period in our history?
This question was asked in the Science Board, 1915, to support a proposal to reorganize the Science Department. My own feeling on the subject.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
What should this work be? There is no time in an Address of this kind to treat such a subject exhaustively; all that I can do is to touch on certain salient points and give a few typical facts.

The scope of our work was really separated in the early days of this Association between five departments: first, Education; second, Health; third, Trade and Finance; fourth, Social Economy; fifth, Jurisprudence. Each of these, of course, has in it germs which require to be developed by specialists, apart from the more general work of a Social Science Association. This will be more especially seen with the third department, that of Trade and Finance, and the fifth, that of Jurisprudence, with which schools of Political Economy and Law have so much to do. Still, that connection with special departments by no means takes them out of the field of Social Science.

Let us run very briefly through these five departments:

The first, that of Education, presents a vast field, and while it is the special department of Pedagogy, or the Science and Art of Teaching, now being studied at some of our Universities, notably at the University of Michigan and Cornell, still there are always fundamental problems to be studied by an Association such as the Association of American Social Science.

Let us take, for instance, the present paper or those in this part. Also, as an example of public instruction in moral and social sciences, our archives show some admirable papers bearing on this.
And not only so, but more than any other, he has promoted intellectual relations between the two nations. His cordial welcome he has extended to American scholars and thinkers has been and always will be. In this and all other respects and for all who prize what is good and true, in the development of both countries.

Mrs. Alice Luce
Lindsley Street 27
Professor
See for Mrs. Lye
She was always
Beloved throughout the whole circle
Her unobtrusive manner
true to her own heart
incomplete, connector
Write final letter to Mrs. A. B. Cornell on her husband, Mr.

Advising是有 conveyance, the completion

Sunday afternoon—speak to Mr. A, and of the matter of taking

down by the writer. Phoebe around.

New York City.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

The Herald is sending a representative to

call on you this evening. Will you oblige the Herald by ac-

ceeding him half an hour of your time?

The Editor of New York Herald.

New York Herald

Am hurrying off

to seaside and exceedingly busy

Don’t send representative at present.

Andrew D. White
Rev. Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of Aug 10th. To thank you for the compliment contained therein, and in answer to your request to say that both the book to which you refer and the letter to the Rev. R. D. A. of Romance, to which you refer, were of truth, justice and Christian conduct.

Yours truly,

Rev. Sir.

Dear Sir,

I beg respectfully yours,

[Signature]

April 10th

Eld. delay in return Case the Carter showed proof at one of the Scandinavian Reforms to this, from whom interested and in whom called upon. Of this to him after his return. Read and spoke approvingly of him.

[Handwritten text]

I cannot depart much of unbelief all this upon your 6th for curious. Father Comes signed to the whole business. As other thoughts to German Protestant. He is at Rome and hearing. In his field he is about 45 and one of the tins. Has written himself in the field. That is sure. To all the readers of the first conference. This can show. Who
prominent two speakers of your
aristocracy, arbitration the,
other, a joke. The statement was
that if you simply ask what
ordered him to do, and rather merely
obviously, mixture once spoke it.
I am forced to argue the
subject as Holmes Zeng (Small
Staff) and Thurston four cards
influence by dozens to
like of bicycle, Bifrons, Jones.
Both this furs and non-apologetic
ways would be far more sure to
be a chum of riding - as the
society and the deal of
any black dog. I am of your
enemies, in those kind of
concerning this matter in
Scotland. With reference

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
In the middle years of the nineteenth century, the universities and colleges of the United States had fallen in almost all respects badly behind institutions bearing the same names in other leading countries. While there were, excellent men in their faculties, their courses had become old-fashioned. In each school a little Latin, a little Greek, a little mathematics, a little moral philosophy, chiefly by "recitations" from a textbook, a little natural philosophy partly by a few experiments in a lecture-room, but mainly by recitation of the words of the text, a little geometry, occasional exercises in "composition," a little history, sometimes by lectures, but, as a rule, in the form of "recitations." Material investigations, the most important work of each student, were practically entirely done outside the regular lecture-room. At Yale, which was certainly one of the two most important universities in this country, not a lecture on literature, ancient or modern, was given during the two years from 1849 to 1851. The regular course was now such that the two or three most important languages, but these were not considered at all as serious studies; indeed, they were in many cases held more or less as a rule, the refuge of young men who wished to avoid the regular fixed work. There was, indeed, in the latter years of the course, two or three options given in modern languages, but these were not considered at all as serious studies; indeed, they were in many cases held more or less as a refuge for the student who wished to avoid the regular fixed work.

Laboratory work, which plays such a part in all important institutions to-day, there was none. At Harvard, the condition of things was somewhat better, but, after all, there was very rarely indeed any of that work except that outside the regular fixed course, which plays such an important part in all our leading institutions. There were, indeed, at Harvard, the Lawrence Scientific School, three or four years' course, which seemed to have furnished some leads or hints for later work. All the students were forced through virtually the same cast iron course. There were, indeed, in the latter years of the course, two or three options given in modern languages, but these were not considered at all as serious studies; indeed, they were in many cases held more or less as a rule, the refuge of young men who wished to avoid the regular fixed work.

Eve after so-called "scientific schools," as the Lawrence School at Harvard and the Sheffield School at Yale, were established, they were considered, as a rule, entirely inferior to the college proper. As a rule, the students in these "colleges for scientists," were not graduated at the same time or place, and were not admitted to the college chapel, like the students of the older foundations. The students in the various sciences were distinctly separated from those taking the "classics," Almost all American colleges and universities were, under sectarian control. Harvard was, indeed, to some extent, escaping this, but nearly every other institution of any importance was carried on under sectarian restrictions, more or less onerous. Some required that a majority of the trustees should be of a particular sect; some required that the president should be a clergyman of the favored sect; and most made regulations to the particular sect in whose interest the university or college was established. This was not easily accomplished. For many years, throughout the west the little colleges established by the various religious denominations were the main foes of the state universities, and, indeed, of all higher education not held in sectarian hands. The universities of the northwest have now completely conquered this sectarian
opposition, but how bitter that opposition must have been, and how it delayed
higher education, and how it delayed it in many of the southern states, where
the little sectarian colleges have still the power to prevent the
legislatures, and, indeed, individuals, from making proper provision
for unsectarian and state universities; in fact, this is the
worst curse of higher education in the south at this moment.

The usual charge made by the sectarian colleges against the
establishment of larger unsectarian universities was that the later,
being unsectarian, were "godless," and these sects held
back, for several years, the development of higher education in
the northwest, as it holds back the development of such education
in the south. As a rule, the moment an effort is made in a southern
legislature to secure means for scientific instruction in the
university of that state, the presidents, professors and trustees
and, sooner or later, the little sectarian colleges,
besiege the legislatures and do their best to prevent
any proper appropriations.

It was my fortune to be placed for a year at one of these
denominational colleges. There were good men in it, but it was
entirely under the control of the denomination to which it be-
longed, and as between two good candidates for any professorship,
the one who most strictly conformed to the tenants of the sect was
favored. After passing a year at a college of this kind, and after
remaining three years there was graduated. Yale was still under
the old system of study, as depicted above. Throughout its whole
career up to that time, I had never had a president who was not an
ordained minister of the orthodox Congregational church. When Mr. Cornell decided to make what was
greatest donations that had ever been made for advanced education, he decided, on looking over the whole ground, that the new institution should break loose from the old system. It fell to my lot to discuss the condition of advanced education frequently with him and to show him some things which strikes, and I ought to say that his mind had been made receptive for better ideas by what he had seen at the International Exposition at London and by a visit which he had made to the Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted, England. It seems hardly worth while to burden you with the full story of the development of his ideas, since I have told it in particular in Chapters of my autobiography, which I had the pleasure of sending you when it was published, a little over a year since. In these chapters upon Mr. Cornell and upon Cornell University will be found the minutiae of the whole story, but I may sum up that the attacks against the scheme made by the representatives of the denominational colleges, and, indeed, by many very good people, in various denominational papers and elsewhere, were severe and virulent. One of these was that as the character of Cornell University forbade it to be sectarian it was, in fact, "godless." It was also insisted that, as science was to be largely taught, that would be an additional force in making the institution irreligious. Still another class of attacks were based upon the merging of technical, scientific and literary studies in one institution. It was declared that this could not be done, and even so noble a man as Dr. Porter, President of Yale College, wrote a book in which he demonstrated that all these new arrangements

When College came and delivered his "Address to the Young of America," a noted clergyman said, In the banquet of my Church, we are all called upon to say grace. In Christianity and Atheism, I urge the grace to protest against those who attack the "godless" character of Cornell - who, he said, "was a logical outcome of the spirit of the age of the enlightenment, on the celebration of one's birthday, when he had invited the students and faculty of Cornell University, and a pleasant little dance was held. The weather was pleasant, and the students and faculty passed resolutions against the "godless" character of Cornell. In a resolution, "I mean simply to say that the attacks, which seem so extraordinary..."
at Cornell were utterly unpractical; that scientific and classical subjects could not be mingled together; that greater choice between courses and the admission of students who were candidates for various degrees to art lectures or to take part in the university exercises in the same chapel.

This opposition, based partly on religious and partly on educational considerations, was kept up for many years, bitter attacks made on Mr. Cornell, who had not only given in money about seven hundred thousand dollars, but had devoted the bulk of his fortune and his main efforts to locating, for the benefit of the University, the lands which had come to it under the Congressional Act of 1862, and which was called publicly a land-jobber, a land-thief. These epithets were made in speeches before the legislature by persons representing various denominational institutions, and a leading paper issued in the state where one of these was located published some of the most virulent and violent attacks even while Mr. Cornell was lying on his deathbed. I regret to say, strictly between ourselves, that one of the worst of these attacks was made before an educational convention in the city of Elmira, N.Y., by no less a personage than Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton.
Among the subordinate charges, a favorite one was that Cor-\n nell was degrading classical studies. The simple fact was that by allowing the great majority of young men to take up scientific and other studies in which they were really interested, instead of droning over Latin and Greek, we freed those who loved classical studies from those who did not, and enabled them to better work than had been possible under the old system. This was amply shown by the fact that in the competitions which used to be held between various colleges and universities, Cornell took the great majority of prizes, not merely in mathematics but in classics, one of the recipients of the highest prize in this field being a lady student, who after became the Principal of Wellesley College for women, in Massachusetts.

In fact the success of Cornell in these competitive examinations was even more striking than that in athletics; but the attacks were long continued. Another noted "evangelist" went through the west declaiming the institution as "opposed to God." Another, the president of a sectarian college, declared in various churches throughout the state that Mr. Cornell and myself had established the institution simply in order to promote atheism. As stated in my autobiography, I regard the fact that I was associated with Mr. Cornell as the object of many of these charges as the greatest honor of my life.

Another class of attacks were brought upon us at the estab-\nlishment of Sage College, and the adoption of women. Mr. Cornell and myself had both of us opposed the admittance of women
University, in our speeches at the opening of the University, but it was felt necessary to have proper accommodations for them, and so the admission of any considerable number was delayed until Mr. Sage's gift was made. Every kind of malignant prophecy was put forth regarding the evil effects which were sure to follow co-education, and this in spite of the fact that at the University of Michigan and some other western colleges, which had already admitted women, no such evils as were prophesied had followed. I need hardly say that none have followed with us. From the admission of women to Cornell University until the present hour, the presence of the women has proved to be a real advantage to us. The men have been made more manly, the women more womanly. Not one of the scandals which were prophesied has ever occurred. The most important result is that the recitation rooms, lecture rooms and laboratories have, since the admission of women, become more quiet and decent. As I have more than once publicly stated, the difference between a college lecture room or recitation room in which both men and women are admitted and one in which only men are admitted is the difference between a smoking-car and the car back of it. That we have lost a considerable number of young men as students by the admission of women is certain, for there is a certain snobbish class just snobbish enough to think that an institution which admits women is not quite so aristocratic as the older institutions which do not. But neither Mr. Cornell nor myself ever regretted the admission of women for a moment. He believed, as I believe to this hour, that the beneficial results have infinitely outweighed the disadvantages.

This, on the whole, added to the chapters above referred to, is all that I feel like burdening you with on the subject, tho' I could expatiate on it at much greater length.

One fortunate result of the admission of women, and, indeed, of various other features at Cornell, has been that a very considerable proportion of the snobs have gone elsewhere, and for this I devoutly thank heaven. Our great body of students, now numbering nearly thirty-five hundred, come, mainly from the people of small means, who know the value of time and the necessity of effort.

I remain, my dear friend,

Ever yours faithfully,
Tourney in the Philadelphia will begin when the contracts have been signed and the courses prepared. A football team will be named for each city, and the game played.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
An Art Gift to Cornell.

The recent gift by Ari Melchers, the eminent American painter, now head of the Art School at Weimar, Germany, marks an interesting development in the history of the University. Professor Melchers was born in Detroit, of German parents, and having shown in his early life remarkable gifts as a painter, notably of landscapes and especially of character groups, was sent abroad, studied in Germany, at the Düsseldorf Academy of Art, and in Paris at the Beaux Arts, and took the gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1886, grand medal of honor at Berlin in 1891, in Antwerp, 1894, and again at Paris in 1899, besides additional gold medals in Amsterdam, Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Philadelphia, Buffalo, 1901, St. Louis, 1904. He has had the great honor of receiving a commission for a picture to be hung permanently in the National Museum of the Luxembourg, and from other governments of Europe for pictures to be hung in royal galleries of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, etc., as well as in the Academy of Fine Arts and at Philadelphia, the Carnegie Institution at Pittsburgh. He has executed mural decorations in the Congressional Library and the Smithsonian Institution, and has pictures in the Freer Collection of the Smithsonian Institution. His portrait of General Greene of Revolutionary fame is in the State House of Rhode Island. He has painted a multitude of portraits of distinguished persons in various parts of the world. He has also received a great number of orders of knighthood, including that of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic, the Order of the Golden Eagle of Russia, etc., etc.

Especial attention was called to him at the Paris International Exposition in 1889, by several great pictures of his, the principal one, "Communion Sunday in a Church in Holland", being recognized by the foremost judges as entitling him to a place among the very first of modern artists, and among the most striking results of the Exposition at Berlin of pictures from all parts of the German Empire, shortly afterward, an entire and very large room was assigned to an exhibition of Melchers' pictures alone, an honor which he shares with a very few of the foremost artists in Europe.

The picture represents a scene in an ancient church in Holland, and there is a depth of feeling shown in the faces of the simple fisher folk presented, which marks it as the work of a man of genius, and of high genius.

Having become acquainted with various members of the faculty of Cornell and having visited the institution he concluded at the suggestion of sundry old friends, to make a gift of this picture to the University, and on his recent visit here he, with Professor Brauner, of the University, selected a proper place and light for hanging it. The picture will probably be brought to Ithaca as soon as it shall arrive from Europe and be properly framed and varnished. 

It is a matter of sincere satisfaction that a picture of such merit shall be added to the works of art of various sorts which the University already has, and which it is hoped may be brought together in a suitable gallery here and some day become the nucleus of an art gallery worthy of a university of learning.
for the future, not permitted to take final leave of those who are dear to them, as their murderers, if punished, would be, but they are to be before the 26th day of September, 1904, murdered. One-half, probably two-thirds of these lives would be saved were it not for men in all parts of the country who for gain or from motives of misnamed mercy go to any length in clearing criminals. Who is the merciful man, who persists in aiding to sentence to death these innocent men, women and children every year, or I, who try to induce my fellow citizens to reflect upon the whole matter, to amend their laws and legal procedure and conduct in this whole matter?

I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours

Paul Russell
Professor Pope, of this University, who has taught here with increasing efficiency year by year, first as Instructor, then as Assistant Professor of German, is to be absent on leave in 1913-14. He intends, I learn, to spend the time in Germany, extending his study of things German at the source. But if he were so fortunate as to secure appointment to the Kahn Fellowship, his researches would be furthered so much that it seems very much to the advantage not only of himself, but of German instruction in America, and I therefore recommend him for your serious consideration.

This recommendation I therefore make with utter confidence, for the reasons that he is no novice, but is a trained investigator and teacher in this field, and the advantages are given him are sure to be of the highest, for the purpose of extending his study of the German language and culture here, and the advantage that he will be to the University and to his country is obvious. He is a useful teacher, and the teaching advantages that he is trained to give are sure to be widely sympathy.

Ora A. Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
...thetic and capable of accomplishing the wider possibilities of academic opportunity... His judgment is ripe and his character is confirmed by his ten years of service here.

Reference to Prof. Hull, Dr. Marsh, Prof. Bristol, Prof. 1

The changes in the human scene are particularly impressive. Great figures have been removed: Hiram Corson, the great English scholar, with his wispy grey beard and wraith-like figure, still gave public readings when I was a freshman; Uncle Pete Smith, a great administrator of Sibley College, who after his retirement continued to tread the campus, a gentle, kind, gracious spirit, a fragrance along the path; Martin Sampson, warmly sympathetic with young people, a brilliant inspiration to his students, among whom are now numbered many distinguished contributors to literature; Louis Fuertes, boon companion, always ready with story or song, to demonstrate his dart gun or to show a trayful of beautiful bird skins; Davy Hoy, jumbling and thundering, yet often chuckling, up in Morrill Number Three; and Andrew D. White.

The great founding President continued to live in President's House when I was a student. He saw him occasionally crossing the campus, rarely in gatherings. In 1912 he was 80 years old. Since my most cherished memento of the campus is connected with him, indulge me if you will, while I tell you about it. In my senior year, as President of Gargoyle I called upon him to invite him to address our Society. He received me, a stranger, most cordially; inquired with great interest about my course in the College which he had early established at the university, giving to it his personal collection of architectural books and documents which are today the core of one of the best architectural libraries in the country; but declined my invitation because of the demand upon his strength. However, encouraged by his graciousness I called upon him again, later in the year, to invite him to speak on a Sunday night to the dozen of us who lived together in a rooming house on Dryden Road. To my great joy he consented, and on the appointed Sunday evening I called for him in the horse-drawn cab which was the taxi of my time. He received me in his library and after dinner coffee was served to us. He talked of many things - of his interest in Architecture, saying that it would have been his choice as a profession had he not become an educator -of poetry, saying that the finest poetry he had ever read was in the Psalms of the Bible. Then we drove to our house, where he discoursed pleasantly and informally, inviting us into conversation as among equals. Finally he was ready to be driven home.

It happened a little later that my dear Mother, about to board the train in New York to attend my Commencement, was mortally stricken with heart failure. Although the acquaintance between President White and myself was as slight as I have related, imagine if you can what it meant to me to receive from him in the following week this letter, which is my most cherished reminder of student days:

"My dear Mr. Cummings:

I trust that you will not consider it an intrusion upon your great sorrow if I express to you my real and deep sympathy on the occasion of so sad a loss. I recall vividly the fact that, although my own Mother passed away at an age much greater than that which your Mother attained, and I was much older than you are now, it was a very heavy loss to me, and I can easily understand what it must be in your case.

It is a satisfaction to me, as it no doubt was to your Mother, that your course at the University was constantly such as to give her pleasure and hope, and on this account I feel that in the midst..."
of your regrets you are entitled to congratulations.

Trusting that the memory of her whom you have lost will always be a blessing to you,

I remain,

with renewed sympathy,

Very truly your friend,

And D. White

As I note the great changes in the campus since 1912, it is persons and events that I seem to remember almost better than work in my course. My professional work seems - and of course is - more related to recent experiences than to academic beginnings.

Thus, I remember singing under Hollis Dann in the Glee Club and in Sage Choir; Tar Young's Bible Class which met every Sunday morning in his office in the Gym, to which he invited as speakers such men as George Burr, Nathaniel Schmidt, Edward Nichols and Simon Sage; the distinguished preachers from all over the country who occupied the pulpit in Sage Chapel, with one of whom - Harry Emerson Fosdick - I formed a life-long acquaintance; Friday afternoon organ recitals in Sage Chapel; Martin Sampson's readings for engineering students Thursday afternoons in Sibley - Uncle Pete's device for exposing his students to the cultural influence of Goldwin Smith; the snake that crossed St. Patrick across the façade of White Hall on March 17, 1911 - a great green coiled monster, which we festooned from the windows of the third floor, pursuing St. Patrick in full flight; the delicious goose pimpley solemnity of Tau Beta Pi initiations; George Young's classes - I refer to Professor George Young, Jr., who joined the Faculty of the College of Architecture when I was a Sophomore, who remains the only active member of those who composed that Faculty of my time and is today teaching my son, who is the best teacher I ever had, who gave me the ability to break a problem down into its component parts, to analyze and to reason; and to come up with the answer; Saturday afternoon walks - sometimes twenty or more miles - with groups of boon companions, to the beauty spots that enhance the environment of Cornell; May 27, 1911, spoken of almost reverently by Cornellians of my time, when Jack Moakley won the Intercollegiates, Pop Courtney swept the lake in three races, we took Yale in fourteen innings of baseball, with a couple of victories in minor sports thrown in, and the New York Sunday newspapers blazed the name of Cornell across the sports sections.

"I am dreaming tonight of her victories again
Tho' I helped not the triumph to gain."
Memorandum from
COX SONS, BUCKLEY & Co.,
29, Southampton Street, Strand.

Ass't worth larger window
175
incl. flax &
window frame
150
or same at 120
excellent
112
or with different delivery 80
then work in addition

London, 188

To

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Page 191

Prop. HORACE MITCHELL

27 East Avenue

Cornell University

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Address: Mrs. F. S. Smith

Bromley

Mrs. George White

Address: 1454 East Avenue

Bromley

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
There is another monument to his
achievement in literature of
Mr. Whittier sent to him by

At the "Bishop's House" in
York. At the site of the
Sanctuary of Santa Maria della Scala there
and in the Spanish Town.

The City of the Dead in San
Michele, by the Gates of
the Lower Vienna. The Ape
of the Angels.

The Campanile, the Tower of the
Madison Square Garden—plus
the model with the grand arch is
connected with the Cathedral
of Venice.

The Only Church with
the Cross of its Catholic
Arch of St. George.

The only Cathedral
in Florence is the Duomo.
Insurance

For Bill of forge Rankin Co
Insurance on Automobile 1267.00
544 package of papers in any
Safe between box at University
+Fall Special Envelope Cabinet
Automobile - clearing for

Top drawer left on 2nd floor

View of Residence Corridors + Rooms 2

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
In fixing a date for your initiation your own wishes will be
our main guide and it has
seemed to me that the
first meeting of the University
in April at Oxford after the
opening of the new University
year will present an especially
favorable occasion.

Notes on China:
26 boarders met at 1st Conf.

The 1st Court of Law was commenced by
the refusal to hear any appeal to China.

"Social Mediation" of Secundary Powers
Roosevelt in his note was correct, however. The spirit of the 1907 proposal is 27.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was founded in 1907 to provide a forum for peaceful resolution of international disputes. It was envisaged that the Permanent Internation Bureau, located in the Hague, would serve as the secretariat for the Court and handle the day-to-day operations of the Court.

Each of the signatory powers elected three arbitrators for a term of six years.
WHEREAS I, Andrew D. White, on or about the ___ day of ___, 18___, did
authorize John Mackay, Esq., of Toronto, Canada, to privately print for his own and my use a cer-
tain number of copies of a pamphlet, formerly published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York Cit-
y, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, copyrighted by the said D.
Appleton & Co., in 1876 and 1896, with the under-
dstanding and agreement that none of said copies should be sold to any person but that they should be given away or be used by the
said Andrew D. White in the preparation of a new and revised edition of the said work, the hundred-
fold copy of which is to be given by said Appleton to the said Andrew D. White.

NOW THEREFORE I do hereby agree that I will my-
self personally be responsible for any claims arising from said publishers, viz., D. Apple-
ton & Co., for any and all infringements of their copyright by the said printing and giv-
ing away of said book by the said John Mack-
ay, Esq., or by the said Andrew D. White.
Obligatory and enforced compulsory arbitration will not go. Its discussion at present is dangerous. So also is dragging in much new matter.

Keep driving at immunity of private property not contraband at sea.

New Tribunal proposed by Second Conference is premature. Argument in First Conference against Judges “eating their heads off.”

Perfect rules for humanizing war—by land and sea and against dropping bombs by aviators on cities.

Mr. Root on the omission of provisions for limitation of arms bills at First Conference.

Forscourage on the Subject of contraband at sea.

Neve Tribunal proposed by Second Conference is premature. Argument in First Conference against Judges “eating their heads off.”

Q. —

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mrs. Henry S. Williams told me that she would have
as her guest on Sunday a Mr. Goodrich, in charge
of the American Chapel, Paris, and a relative
of your friends, the Goodriches and Woolseys of
New Haven. As she is in mourning she will do
no entertaining for him, but hopes, if you wish,
that you will call on Mr. Goodrich. He preaches,
I believe she said, in her (Presbyterian?) church.

Medici 18 "Archangel Gabriel"
Medici 1 "Head of Christ"
Medici 3 "Virgin and Child"
Medici 42 "Tribute Money"
Medici 44 "Madonna Granduca"
Medici 39 "Allegory of Harvest"
Medici 45 "The Holy Family"
N.F.S. 4 "Queen Elizabeth"
Medici 52 "Mona Lisa"
March 13
Stevenson, Rev. S. C. H. - Nale Memorial - J. 18
Hall, Cornell Col. Apr. 24
Seaion Tickets, Nett Acct. - Design
Vail, E. O. Oak Park, Ill., Simplified Spelling Board
March 14
Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, West Michael Leagues - Shelldahl
Penny, M. L. Rochester Corresp. - Music
March 15
American Scenic Historic Preservation Soc.
Simplified Spelling Board, April 6.5
Hunt Publishing Co., Buffalo, photo for Hitchcock
March 16
Hart, Albert Bushnell, Am. Yacht Club, Hanover
Barrow, Geo. Journal, Grain, Saw & Grain, etc., etc.
Saulnay, L. E. - L. S. 4. Mathewson, May 19-26
Remic, Mrs. - Huntington, May 19-26
March 17
Saskia, C. in a chapter on Modernism
Invitations - The Authors Club, sewing vestments, May 14
- Dinner Union League Club to boxers
of the class Apr. 9
- Lahue's, John W. Prof. Hot. - Wash. v. Union League, Williams, E. S. - Special meal 3d floor, Apr. 9
March 18
Morris, Harrison S. N. Funeral, April 27th, 23rd Street, N.Y.
Carlin &. 8. E. Richards, Ohio, Feb. 28th, 1913
Stockton, E. D. - E. L. Allen & Co., N.Y., Apr. 7th, E. Sholes
Goodwin, Mary I. Nov. 2nd at 23rd Street, N.Y.
June 1914, N. Y. N. April 21st
March 19
Beaver, T. Fisher, work on Golzina, etc.
Charles S. catalogue, Mrs. Maloney, letter - Chicago
March 20
First National Bank, Syracuse, 3d Ave. and 17th St.
Boggs, W. M. Coleman, Horizons, etc., etc., etc., etc.
Collins, Walters, Newton, Mass., Whitehall Saloon
March 21
New Willard Hotel - notice of July receipt

March 22
Authors Club - 7th to 10th 11th - Downtown, etc.
Cambridge - U. 17th - dinner or dinner in town
Hin Weng, Oct. 7th at 14th, 7th
March 23
Haver, A. R. - Union N. Y., invitation to Carl Secord, N.Y. Cor. Secord, N.Y.
Scheid, R. - Mr. Poppleton's Board
Skidmore, F. New Haven, April 29th
Union League - death, April 24th
March 24
Mercer, E. C. 12th - 7th at 14th
National Geographic Soc. - Receipt
March 25
Hawkins, R. C. in a chapter, dinner Apr. 19
Müller, W. O., R. H. - Wash. v. Union League, Williams, E. S. - Special meal 3d floor, Apr. 9
March 26
Stanley, T. R. - 9th at 14th
March 27
Stowers, Charles, 15th, 7th Woodland St. Harvard,出品
Vanderbilt, Cornell, Apr. Col. 17th at 14th, 1st Ave., N.Y.
for subscription - R. H. Huntington
Miller, W. C. - 9th at 14th, Boston, etc.
March 28
Adler, E. A. Smith, Ohio, Chicago, Shaw, 11th Ave.
Woolley, C. C. - Wolfe, 11th Ave., N.Y., April 3rd
March 29
Janeway - McKinley, 15th at 14th
Tent, etc.
March 30
Jencks, R. H. - 9th at 14th
March 31
Cornell, R. S. R. - 9th at 14th
March 32
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 29

Evan, D. P. Aiding, Barrow & Serf, Samuel M. & Ely; E. Evans
Comfort, 1171 Avenue M, Box 165, Mck, By 207, Mar 14th.
Abbe, Mr. Edward D. 1315 Madison Ave, this, Apr 3.
Noth, Dr. W. Billington Board Apr 24th

March 30

Barlow, Miss M., 2001 Eastern Avenue, Commerce, return trip.
Mason, Mr. A. Albany, Exc. Chamber, Tax's actual.

March 31


White, Andrew G., 14 White, Raw, July 25th, Business.

Kress, Nathan, 15 William, St. & Mr., April, May 25th, A.

Hunt, D. L., 114 East Lake St., Chicago, May 25th, A.

Barlow, Miss M., 2001 Eastern Avenue, Commerce, return trip.

April 1


Frisco, W. H., 174 W. 64th St., A.

Reich, Dr. M., 105 W. 64th St., A.

Daly, J. W., 120 Union Square, A.

White, W. W., 120 Union Square, A.

Krause, A. A., 105 W. 64th St., A.

Author's Checks, Apr 1 - ticket.

Krause, A. A., 105 W. 64th St., A.

April 2

Frisco, W. H., 174 W. 64th St., A.

Stein, Robert, 120 Union Square, A.

Stevenson, R. G., 2001 Eastern Avenue, April 2nd.

April 3

Brown, John S., W. Washington, 1876-1880, M.

Barber, Henry W., A.

Mason, Miss P., 105 W. 64th St., A.

Daly, J. W., 120 Union Square, A.

April 4

Reich, Dr. M., 105 W. 64th St., A.

Krause, A. A., 105 W. 64th St., A.

April 5

Krause, A. A., 105 W. 64th St., A.

April 6

Barlow, Miss M., 2001 Eastern Avenue, Apr 25th.
Remarks at the Luncheon given to the Japanese Delegation by the authorities of Cornell University, by Andrew D. White.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen:

We all feel greatly honored by this visit, but deeply as we prize it it is only justice to say that this is by no means the beginning of kindly relations between the Japanese people and Cornell University. Nearly in the history of this institution, nearly forty years ago, Japanese students began to appear, one of the first, if not the first, being Mr. Yatabe, afterward professor in the University of Tokyo, whose early death was greatly lamented here as it was in his own country. They continued to come in increasing numbers during the twenty years of my connection with the University as its President, and have continued coming ever since.

I remember well being greatly impressed by the earnestness of these young strangers, by their serious view of life and by their evident devotion to duty. More than once I have spoken of these characteristics as presenting an admirable example to our American students. The University is always glad to welcome new comers from your beautiful island Empire. We welcome them especially as establishing new ties between Japan and this nation, ties both of interest and of sentiment. A wise man once said "The man I don't like is the man I don't know." This is profoundly true. We have found that to know the Japanese is to like them, and we hope that this rule also works as regards increasing knowledge of Americans on the part of the Japanese.

It has been my good fortune to know various statesmen and diplomats of your nation at great political centers, especially at Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin and The Hague, and I have found them without exception men of whom their country may well be proud. In every one of them I have known there has been real clearness of vision, genuine good will and a hearty desire to arrive at what is true and just. With such men, first as students and later as servants of the state, Japan may well look toward the future with composure. And especially so when we consider the prodigy of valor and of patriotism shown by sons of Japan, both by land and sea, during her recent struggles for her proper place among the nations. The patriotic sacrifices and exploits of your countrymen in your recent wars are an addition to the great annals of humanity which the whole human race may well prize and admire.

And now, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me in behalf of this University to propose a sentiment which I am sure will meet with the approval of every professor and every student in this land:

To His Majesty the Emperor of Japan - to the entire people of the Japanese Empire - to those guests now present who represent that brave and brilliant nation -

Health, Prosperity and Happiness.
Saratoga as I knew it in my boyhood. The picture recalls it perfectly. The hotel where we always stayed—the "Union"—is marked ×.\[1456]


My dear Clara,

I have just found your note so late. I am very sorry to hear about your trip. I hope you enjoyed it.

Yours truly,

Andrew
Hill tempting near
St. Saviour's
Thriving men
Overboard
Hurd leading now
Purcell's murder of Dr. - in Brooklyn

There had indeed
been one paper
Gov. Weck's我把
able to do
had at the Howard
of the state
now a series
of strong men had
been expelled from
Cleveland
Cornell Cleveland
- when or accident
Gov. Curran Hill

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
You ask regarding my opinion of the questions involved in the approaching election, and especially regarding the character, personality and political activities of Mr. Roosevelt. To begin with, he is certainly, even by the admissions of his candid enemies, the most original, interesting and unexpected character who has appeared in the higher politics of the country since Abraham Lincoln.

As you know, the literary and historical gifts which he developed at a very early period and which he has shown even during his greatest political activity are such as to entitle him to a high place among the better American writers and thinkers. His earlier historical books, especially the lives of Benton and Gouverneur Morris and his more extended work on the winning of the West, show a penetration into the essential elements of American civilization and a breadth of view of men acting under different impulses and in obedience to different principles and upon different fields, which have placed him among American historians who will not only be cited in after times but who have made and are making a deep impression upon American thought. In a different class of works, he has also interested a great number of his fellow citizens and has done much to bring back that healthy literature of life brought near to nature in which Cooper was pre-eminent.
His addresses to young men, published under different titles, are as all must allow, manly, healthful, straightforward and calculated to strengthen in the rising generation the better instincts and to arouse the nobler sentiments of the coming education. In all these, though yet a young man, he has done work of which veterans in literature might well be proud.

Yet, this has been to him a recreation. Very early in his life he seems to have taken a very serious view of the duties of an American citizen and of the possibilities open to a young man, even in that most discouraging of all fields, the State of New York. He came into the larger political life of the country at the same time with one of his greatest contemporaries, Mr. Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland came into the Governor's chair at Albany, Mr. Roosevelt came into the lower house of the State legislature. The two men, though opposed in politics, nearly every one of those lines of policy which thoughtful men of the State considered vital. It is not too much to say that Mr. Cleveland owed more in the most honorable record which he made as Governor to Mr. Roosevelt than to any other and perhaps to all others of his nominal supporters. Wherever the Governor's hand was felt in behalf of reform in the political methods of the State, there Mr. Roosevelt was seen acting efficiently in the same direction. The attention of the State was drawn to both of them. It was soon seen that this young New Yorker who had broken loose from the amusements and futilities of life to devote himself to the betterment of political methods and who was involved in a struggle with all that was vicious and corrupt at Albany was fully a match for his opponents in every open struggle.

Then, as ever since, men came to recognize his leading qualities: integrity, shrewdness and courage. Another quality perhaps more unexpected than either of these was soon found in him. He could work with men who differed from him in aim, method and spirit and he could make them work with him for better ends than any to which they had been accustomed. He was no "fool reformer." Ready to fight if necessary in any good cause, he never wasted his energies on feuds and quarrels when honorable means of a more quiet sort could suffice. There were not wanting those who sought to set him upon the recognized leaders of the party to which he belonged to break with them, to attack them, to overcome them, and to assert, achieve and enforce his own supremacy. This he never did. His clear way of presenting his views, his cogent manner of asserting them, his skill and vigor in maintaining them soon led even the party leaders, who most disliked him, to feel that he was a man to be reckoned with and with whom only honorable methods on honorable lines could succeed.

Mr. Cleveland had been a great governor, the successor of a series of chief magistrates of the Commonwealth of whom any State might be proud. But upon his leaving his official position in the State to take the Presidency, there came in as his successor an accidental governor who stood at the opposite pole from Mr. Cleveland in his personality as well as in all his political efforts and achievements. The future historian of the State will
undoubtedly have to say that this new regime was the lowest in character and which the State had known within the memory of man. The two worst State administrations before which any man then living could remember were those of Governors Fenton and Hoffman. During the first, the men who stood foremost in the councils of the Governor, (Republican), were the canal contractors of the State, and they were most efficiently aided by the lower Tammany Democracy of New York. During the administration of Governor Hoffman, the leading advisors were the Tammany Democracy with Tweed at their head, and their stanch supporters throughout the canal contractors. But these two administrations, bad as they were, were made respectable by the administration of Governor Hill. So far as he was able, every one of the things which Governor Cleveland had done or sought to do was undone under his successor. The politics of the State became a mere game among the lowest adherents of both parties. The statute book will be searched in vain for any measure during the long period of Governor Hill's incumbency of the Governorship which tended to the improvement of the Commonwealth or to the benefit of its people.

But during this period, Mr. Roosevelt was by no means inactive. Wherever he was there was a strong effort for better methods and for better ends.
To Whom it May Concern,

The late Prof. Albert Weber of the University of Berlin has recently died, after a service as instructor and professor in the university of fifty-two years. He was one of the most eminent men in his department and a large number of the foremost scholars in America and Great Britain (in the field of Sanskrit and cognate studies) were trained by him.

The opinion held regarding him by Germany is shown by the fact that he received from the Emperor the order Pour le Merite, which is one of the highest distinctions which a German can receive in any field.

During his long career, he accumulated a large library, and this is now offered for sale, at what appears to be a very reasonable price. It might well be added to one of our large public or university libraries, or it would probably form a valuable nucleus for a collection in the department concerned in one of our smaller libraries. To have it on our side the Atlantic would certainly be an advantage to American scholarship.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
very beautiful and
remarkably well
adapted to their
noble purpose.

signed. Andrew D. White

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>1st Floor</th>
<th>2nd Floor</th>
<th>Base Rate</th>
<th>Extra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head Floor Cleaner</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Floor Cleaner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambermaid</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Porter</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Lift Boys</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15 + 15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Lift Girls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(85% base)</td>
<td>50.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Attendant</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewardess</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter at Embury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hausgeb. Cook

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

099857
12 European Statesmen

x Spitzer
x Munich
x Stein
x Bismarck
x Joseph II
x Metternich
x Richelieu
x Montesquieu
x John of Portugal
x Innes

12 of these are mains, prepared
x studied, mainly written

It is clear that the so-called

Blue incident was used by

Prime Minister to the effect that

the French were planning

to create a coalition

between the two countries

with Stein and others.

The text is not legible.
Verehrter Herr


In früheren Jahren war Excellenz sich der deutschen Sprache wohl bewusst und die Sprache mit vorzüglichem Muttersprachener mit der Abrechnung der Jahre teilweise verloren. Dann suchte er die Abrechnung seiner Sprachkenntnisse wieder zu gewinnen und will, wie gesagt, mit einem jungen Conversationsbegleiter, Herrn Mengel in Uebung und den Verlust der Jahre teilweise kompensieren, um ihm in der Wohnung, Lennestr. 9, oder zwischen 1 und 3 Uhr Nachmittags in der Botschaft, Kronenstr. 16, um mit ihm persönlich zu sprechen.

Erlauben Sie mir ferner zu bemerken, dass es mir ungefähr drei oder vier Stunden wöchentlich in Anspruch nehmen, und es wäre für mich angenehm, wenn Sie zwischen 10 und 11 Uhr Vormittags im Sekretariat lieben könnten. Im Falle der Handel nicht abgeschlossen werden soll, kann ich Ihnen abends, von 10 bis 11 Uhr, eine Rückmeldung geben.

Mit verehrigter Anbetung,

Ihr Ehrenamtlicher Sekretär.

Privat-Sekretär.
### Liste der finanziell Bedeutenden

#### Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
- Präsident G. Plate, Bremen.
- Direktor Dr. jur. Wiegand, Bremen.

#### Hamburger-amerikanisch
- Präsident Max Schinckel, Hamburg.
- Direktor Albert Ballin, Hamburg.

#### Schiffbau-Gesellschaft "Vulcan Stettin"
- Präsident Geheimer Commerzienrath Schlüter
- Direktor H. J. Stahl.

#### Schiffbau-Gesellschaft "Germania" in Berlin
( diese Firma ist an Krupp in Essen übergegangen, und von der Firma Krupp interessiert sich am meisten für die Germania. Herr Menzhausen in Essen )

#### Hervorragende Finanzmänner, Industrieller & Kaufleute
- Baurat Alfred Lent, Matthäikirchstrasse 3 c.
- General-Consul Russell, Charlottenburg, Uhlandstrasse 195
- (beide Chefs der Diskonto-Gesellschaft)
- Robert Imelmann, Chef der Firma Bleichroeder, Behrenstrasse.
- Commerzienrath Arnhold, Französischerstr. 60.
- Stadtrath J. Kaempf, Schinkelplatz 1
- Commerzienrath J. Loewe, Bellevuestraße 11 a.
- Geheimer Commerzienrath Frentzel, Präsident des deutschen Handelstages, Michaelkirchstrasse 15, SO.
- R. von Hardt, Vice-Präsident der Diskonto-Gesellschaft, Thiergartenstrasse 55.)
J. Hamspohn, i.Firma Union Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, früher Reichstags-Mitglied, Behrenstrasse 3, II.

Stadtrath Dr. Weigert, Kielianstrasse 2.
(hervorragend für Volkswirtschaft)

Dr. Theodor Barth, Mitglied des Reichstages, Hefausgeber der „Nation“, Thiergartenstrasse 37, I.
(viel in Amerika gewesen.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. John</td>
<td>Feb. 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>Aug. 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Aug. 13</td>
<td>(Cr. 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Aug. 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>Aug. 25</td>
<td>(M Motor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of B.</td>
<td>Aug. 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, Ga.</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For St. Petersburg:
- Silk
d.-S. Cigars
- Tobacco
- 2 Candles
- 2 Mugs
- 4 Candles
- 4 Candles
- Rings
- Large Bicycle
- Tin Mug
- 2 Glasses
- Cockle
- 2 Glasses
- Silver Plate
- Silver Cups
- Silver Plaques
- Silver Medal
- 2 Books
- Fine Candles
- Various Glasses
- Various Plaques
- Fine Paper
- Fine Bone
- Fine Porcelain
- Fine China
- Fine Glasses
- Silver Cups
- Silver Plate
- Silver Medal
- 2 Books
Pick up mail from London
Leaving Calcutta
For St. P. &
Long Aisle, C.G.R.
Arr by both
1. " " Burke
1. " " Tucker
1. " " Stevens or
1. " " Allen

List of Luggage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small black trunk</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small hat-box</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large brown Sam. Sam.</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Black suitcase</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium yellow Sam. Sam.</td>
<td>H.M.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sea bag (Ruth)</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medium Sam. Sam. Maj.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sam. Sam. (Ruth)</td>
<td>Unmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Old soft leather suitcase</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Black coat, walking sticks</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Brown Canton highlites</td>
<td>A.D.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Russell &amp; Russel</td>
<td>Brown Ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. Baltic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>Str. Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. Scotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>Str. (?)[Persia]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>New York to Brest</td>
<td>Str. Periere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>Str. Java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. Bothnia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Southampton to New York</td>
<td>Str. Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. City of Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Southampton to New York</td>
<td>Str. Elbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. Scythia (with Tyler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>Str. City of Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>New York to Liverpool</td>
<td>Str. Servia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Southampton to New York</td>
<td>Str. Saale (Villards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>New York to Glasgow</td>
<td>Str. (Russia) (with Ernest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>Str. City of New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>New York to Southampton</td>
<td>Str. Augusta Victoria (Russian Mission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Southampton to New York</td>
<td>Str. Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>New York to Bremen</td>
<td>Str. Spree (Berlin Embassy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bremen to New York</td>
<td>Str. Deutschland (With A.W.H. and Grossmuck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>New York to Genoa</td>
<td>Str. Deutschland (With Grossmuck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Genoa to New York</td>
<td>Str. König Albert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23 New York to Naples
Str. Prinzessin Irene  Feb. 29-Mar. 12, 1908
24 Naples to New York
Str. Prinzessin Irene  May 29-June 10, 1908
25 New York to Liverpool
Str. Lucania  (With Prof. Crane)  Aug. 5-11, 1908
26 Hamburg to New York
Str. Augusta Victoria  (With Prof. Crane)  Oct. 1-10, 1908
27 New York to Gibraltar
Str. Hamburg  (With Prof. Crane)  Feb. 15-24, 1910
28 Cherbourg to New York
Str. Kron Prinzessin Cecilia June 8-15, 1910
(With Prof. Crane)

The Andrew Dickson White

The so-called "interview" with the American Ambassador, Mr. White, published in various papers this morning, is an entire misstatement, and ought to be corrected. It was evident to anyone glancing at it that the Ambassador could not have allowed for a moment that a London paper was not far in the wrong when it said that the United States had only been acting as a fetter upon European diplomacy, and it must have been equally clear to any one that Mr. White could not for a moment have allowed that the United States was seeking only to win commercial advantages; nor could he have made such a statement as that Germany has acceded to the view of the United States. What the Ambassador did say was simply what he has constantly said, namely, that the article in the London paper referred to was entirely wrong; that the United States has not sought to fetter the diplomatic action at Pekin, and that it is also untrue that the United States is merely seeking commercial advantages. The Ambassador has always stated that the United States cares little indeed for Commercial advantages as compared with guarantees for the safety of Americans in China. He has also constantly insisted that Germany and the United States are working harmoniously together; and that now since it is found that sundry conditions laid down by the diplomatists at Pekin are not absolutely, there is no

 beyond the possibility of an amendment to meet any decided changes in the condition of Chinese affairs.
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Germany and the United States. Mr. W. has constantly laid stress on the fact that the U.S. is in full accord with Germany as to the punishment of the criminals in China, just as far as it is possible to do so.

The recent debate (November 30th) upon finance, in the Imperial Parliament, brought out an interesting statement by the Secretary for the Imperial Treasury, regarding the borrowing of 80,000,000 of Marks in America. The gist of his statement is in the following words:

"When the money was needed in September, the money market was not so easy here as to lead us to hope that we could draw 80,000,000 marks from the German market without thereby raising the present bank discount of five per cent before the end of the year. Last winter we had a discount of six per cent during ninety days, and during three weeks, even, a rate of seven per cent; and fault was found in Berlin with the Government on account of this high rate of discount, and we were earnestly requested to do everything in our power to avoid a recurrence of it. This was the main reason which prompted me to go to America for the 80,000,000 Marks. In September, the London rate had declined considerably already dangerously approached the gold value, so that there was reason to fear that in case we withdrew these 80,000,000 Marks from our home market, heavy shipments of gold would take place. It was, therefore, necessary to draw gold from foreign countries; and
there was no country in the world with a larger or better commerce than the United States.

The Minister then read from a report from the German Consul in New York, and went on to say that this happy state of things in the United States was due to the remarkable increase of exports from the United States to other countries, out of all proportion to the imports to the United States from other countries. He also stated that another reason was the American Currency Law, under which the National banks are allowed to issue as much as one hundred per cent of their capital in loans, instead of only ninety per cent, as formerly.

The Secretary then went on to say: "I admit we would have been able to raise these 80,000,000 of Marks in Germany, and I do not doubt for a moment that they would have been subscribed for, but what caused us to default from doing this was the reason already given by me. In case we made such large demands on the money market at a moment when Hamburg and various other German cities are making loans, and when some of the Federated states are also intending to ask for loans, we would cripple our money market, so that at the end of the year, it might perhaps be impossible to prevent the raising of the rate of discount from five to six per cent; and in this dilemma we adopted the precautionary measure of making the loan in America.".

In the further course of the debate, the Secretary announced as another reason for making the loan in America, that another loan of about sixteen million marks would have to be made to cover the expenses of the expedition to China, increasing the loan and that in consequence of the November law considerable additional loans would have to be raised until the year 1920. He did not think that there was any danger, in view of the result of the Presidential election that the bonds now sold in America would come back to Germany; that they have been taken by the Americans freely at par, and that would doubtless prevent their being thrown back upon the German market for a long time to come.

The whole statement by the Secretary, Baron von Thielmann, was certainly a remarkable tribute to the success of the financial policy of the present administration; and it is so regarded by the German press, so far as the writers treating the subject are fitted to discuss it.
Mrs Parrott learned
about the affair
from her husband
and Colonel Ranke.

A. L. J.

Jackson

Morgan
Bank, Paris

After March 6th
She should write to
the Col. of the Regt in Paris.
What. (She was that in all that can be demanded of any

to her. It is a statement that

her, and her rise in the world

the world's change in office, etc.

set up in the world's change in office, etc.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Fruil Opinion as to the
Constitutionality of the
Law, as I view it, is

Notwithstanding the
general similarity of

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Breath, A. M. Crawford a Wife. Aly and Bell.

Mrs. E. M. Stevens, a Son (about to enter Yale)

of Waterloo. Introduced later from Adelaide.

I called Sept. 24th. 69 burger Ave. in.


Younger Prentice, Rear from Adelphi.


Introverted by Rev. Wright (no 27 yrs).

Louis W. Austin, with Prof. Rockland.

"Inger" at the Institute, Charlesburg.

Bought with him.
Brig. Logan's friend Prof. Mclachlan's young
nieces to see notice on her return.
Mrs. Chapman b. Kelman sta. for that the
Prof. Catharine go with. She in letters from Prof. Burr. Must have him
at dinner with history Professor.

Maddie Rich Young Violinist intend to
be in concert at Logan's today. Sept. 20th
Phipps of Rochester. Rag Young &

Mrs. Chapman b. Aug. 24th
Suggest papa & mamma to go to concert.
in October. Came Sept. 20th. Oct. 2nd?

P. thanks for Rag Young & mamma

Prof. Moore & wife
I was at Cornell Aug. 30th
\text{ Prof. McCombs &} (Professor) &
\text{Sept. 2nd.}
\text{Prof. McCombs &}
\text{Sept. 2nd.}
\text{Prof. McCombs &}
\text{Sept. 2nd.}

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
or written to Egon Raunig Boeke

Coffin - now at Martin Luther Wald
Hastings - Mr. Van Calk
Kempers
Borner - Mr. Alc. Porta di Chiajò
M. Schneider, Sohrmann, 82 Charlott.
Office of the Commissioner appointed

"to investigate and report upon

the true territorial line between

the Republic of Venezuela and

4.

Bolivia." 

S. Mallet-Prevost,

Commissioners.

David J. Brewer,

President.

Richard H. Alvev.

Frederic R. Coudert.

Andrew D. White.

Note of addresses for

mass mailing of greetings

or other purposes.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Professor S. P. Nettles
Sandusky, Ohio

Frederick G. White
609 James St.
Syracuse, N.Y.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Honorable John Hay
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hay,

I remain, my dear Sir, Secretary
Most respectfully and sincerely,

[Signature]

Mrs. John D. Payne
Albany, New York

My dear Mrs. Payne,

I remain, my dear Mrs. Payne
Most respectfully and sincerely

[Signature]
S. B. Angell

To dear S. B. Angell

Your faithfully,

State University
Ann Arbor

Murray Butler

Columbia University
New York City

Dear Mr. Butler

Your faithfully,

Purdue, Ind.

Purdue

Dean Dr. Wheeler

University of California
Berkeley

Dear Dr. Wheeler

Your faithfully,

Purdue, Ind.

Purdue

D. C. Elman

Carnegie Institute
Washington,

Dear Dr. Elman:

Your faithfully,

Purdue, Ind.
Rev. Aaron Phelps, Steamer at Yale University 1

My dear Mr. Phelps, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. C. A. W. Peabody, Professor in Harvard University. 2

My dear Dr. Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Charles J. Lewis 3

34 Hanover St., New York

My dear Charles

Your faithfully,

Rev. Aaron Phelps, Steamer at Yale University

Dr. C. A. W. Peabody, Professor in Harvard University. 2

My dear Dr. Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Charles J. Lewis 3

34 Hanover St., New York

My dear Charles

Your faithfully,

Rev. Aaron Phelps, Steamer at Yale University

Dr. C. A. W. Peabody, Professor in Harvard University. 2

My dear Dr. Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Charles J. Lewis 3

34 Hanover St., New York

My dear Charles

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Your faithfully,
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

1352 5 1 A. Smith

Yale College Acad 1875-84

Andrew

January 11, 1875

Warner's

Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Concluded: 4. Letter of a Citizen of New York to the Citizen of Virginia upon a Compareable and Declaratory Order, 1783.  
Concluded: 5.1 - 55.  
Letter of a Citizen of the U.S. to a Congressman upon Present Conditions of Affairs, 1788.  
Concluded: 5.5 - 175.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Just here is one great source of the difference in political development between the two nations. In England the monarchy being obliged to secure the
Common Parliament in order to obtain grants of supplies. The land
presenting authority from stead, or
naturally, in France, when there
was no such breach of a present
by representation of the People, for
the free ordering of the
submissions. The monarchism
both was called rarely, and
at last.

Havana

Francis...
Lettere mediche di Pietro Paolo Sarpi a Simoni
Confessore
Venezia, Venezia, 1672

Sul verso anteriore della
stessa carta, attorno ad altri
mentori Sarpi, attinenti
a San Giovanni Evangelista,
Venezia, 1672

Le carte mediche delle
lettere di Pietro Paolo
Pietro Paolo Sarpi
Sarpi
Venezia, 1672

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
From what date to what date in 2nd year were the expenses taken?

At what time did the expenses take place?

Mr. Francis Allard?

To what time did the expenses end?

Mr. Ralph R. Baker?

What time is it now? I'm asking.

Mr. Francis Allard?

Mr. Ralph R. Baker?

University Plan

Gymnasium

Third Floor North Side

Cost $3,000.00

Facet of Facets

Brother

First Floor

Ante-Chapel

School

Henry R. Baker

S020

S021

S022

S023

Eldon Catalogue

To be the first page of the catalog

Semi-matte flashed for James

Chapel Hall

 Judicial

Gymnasium

As to organization get advice from the Harvard catalogue.
Missing Plan

Additions to Faculty
- Prof. Arthur, Sociology
- Prof. W. E. H. Leckie
- Prof. R. H. Kuo
- Tent.

Additions to Student Body
- 71.47
- 187.00
- 29.00
- 290.00
- 1900
- 1900
- 1900

Schemes for Cornell Campus
- New Library
- New Auditorium
- New Gymnasium
- New Laboratories
- New Science Building
- New Athletic Fields
- New Housing

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Protest by Graham P. Bandy against treatment received
upon the Railway between Hamburg, Osnabruck and
The Hague, June 29th.

Graham F. Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Long and Miss
Rogers, Americans, entered first-class compartment of 2.47
P.M. train leaving Hamburg. Compartment had four seats
and party occupied them. As train started guard appeared
with three ladies. Guard ordered two men to go into
another car but men refused to move, although guard tried
to pull men out by force, aided by conductor. The party
were utterly ignorant of the German language, and naturally
thought it safest to stay where they were. In an hour
guard came back and collected two marks for each of seats
of the party—seats Nos. 2471, 2472, 2473, 2475.

Following is copy of receipt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platzkarte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg-Köln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zur Schlussend 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am 23/6 wagon No. 507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. 2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Party were on route to Amsterdam. Tickets were bought of
Cook, at Hamburg, and read
Hamburg—Altona Co.
Verbindungsbahn
Amsterdam

When guard collected money he took the four return
tickets of party and said (through a gentleman who stood by)
that party must get off and change at Osnabruck where guard
would return tickets. Party got off at Osnabruck, as
directed, and Mr. Bandy asked conductor for tickets, but
latter refused to give them up, and calling four uniformed
men talked with them. Soon train started, conductor
went with it, leaving party behind. Party then wished to
catch another train going in five minutes, and wished to
move trunks to it, but no notice was taken of any of the
party. Party were then informed that they were all under
arrest, but could not learn what for. Four officials
soon went to a waiter who spoke English, and, with the
latter as interpreter, informed the party that if they
paid 100 marks, they could go. It could not be learned
why 100 marks should be paid. When asked what use would
be made of money, waiter, who spoke English, replied that
it would go to the poor of Osnabruck. One of the men
then told waiter that a train left at 7.31 for Amsterdam.
It was then 6.40.

Mr. Bandy then paid 100 marks and received tickets.
He demanded and received a receipt which he holds. When
he paid money the officers went off laughing, as if it were
a good joke. Boarding the 7.31 train party were informed
that train went no further than Rheims, so were obliged to
get off train and spend night in a little inn, where no one
could sleep on account of drunken men.
The entire party suffered great indignities at
hands of officials at Osnabruck.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARY</td>
<td>1 brass chandelier for 5 lights</td>
<td>500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 desk lamp</td>
<td>105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 ceiling lights, each for 11</td>
<td>900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lights, &amp; 400.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUIS XVI ROOM</td>
<td>1 chandelier for 6 lights</td>
<td>400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSIC ROOM</td>
<td>1 Louis XVI chandelier for 24</td>
<td>1100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 ceiling light (3#2) with</td>
<td>140.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green shade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUEST ROOM</td>
<td>2 wall brackets (2 lights)</td>
<td>50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADIES DRESSING ROOM</td>
<td>1 ceiling light (3#2) with green shade</td>
<td>140.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total:

\[
\text{Price} = \frac{744.75}{2246.25}
\]
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES  
To be disposed of.

Ordinary from Frost Söhne.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W.C. 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>1 wire pendant</td>
<td>Mk. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 wall lights, à 4.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 wall bracket</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRIDOR 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>2 brass pendants, à 15.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATH ROOM</td>
<td>1 adjustable wire pendant</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 adjustable bedlamps, à 18.</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADIES DRESSING ROOM</td>
<td>Chandeliers and pendants, cleaned and fastened</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIOUS BACK ROOMS</td>
<td>1 pendant (2 lights)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTLERS' PANTRY</td>
<td>1 pendant</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 wire pendant</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCULLERY</td>
<td>1 pendant (2 lights)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KITCHEN</td>
<td>1 pendant (2 lights)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 wall brackets, à 7.50</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount forward, Mk. 261.50

HAUS-KEEPER'S ROOM
1 adjustable wire pendant Mk. 15.

DINING ROOM
1 pendant carefully repaired 25.

SERVANTS' BEDROOMS (five on 3rd floor)
5 brass pendants, à 15. 75.

BOUDOIR
2 adjustable bed lamps, à 55. 110.

Total, Mk. 486.50

Discount 40%, 194.60
291.90
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES
To be disposed of.

Artistic from Frost Söhne, tr.04
Fixtures bought of Mr. Uhl, Mk. 710.

*Account at 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 = 35.5*
Price = 35.5

Ordinary from Frost Söhne,

Fixtures bought of Mr. Uhl,

Total, Mk. 4191.50

The above are the electric lighting fixtures in all the rooms in the house except two, which are reserved, viz., the Persian Mosque Lamp in the Smoking Room, and the silver lamp in the entrance vestibule. Almost all of them are in the rooms where they would probably be needed. The large chandelier in the music room might be transferred to the proposed ball room, or might remain where it is, and those now in the proposed ball room could be transferred to the proposed Herrenzimmer in the front of the house. It will be seen that the prices are very low. All those bought of Mr. Uhl five years ago are now sold at one-fourth of their original cost at that time, and the main part of the others at a discount of 40%, and the more elegant at a discount of 25%.
DINING ROOM.

MEMORANDA.

Bought of Schmit, 22 Rue de Charonne, Paris,
18 dining room chairs, Louis XIII style, $64.

Rich stamped
New coverings of Cordova leather, no

Gold painting Total:

Including 20% Extra: $64.

Price = $98.25.

No charge is made for the coming
to Paris and transportation to

The whole is in perfect condition to
any future, either a large dining room
or three rooms.

Curtains at $145

200 meters; 50 meters

1 dining table, 240 meters; 50 meters

broad, with ten leaves, extra, and two

polished leaves, made by

Price = $825.

Printing $20% Extra:

Price = $625.

4 pair draperies

($250), Price = $592.

New RUGS.

1 Rug, dark interior, bought

of Bon Marché, Paris, Fr. 900, equals Mks. 856.

Price, Marks, 1284.00

By discount at 25%, 428.

The above cover the floor of the

proposed ballroom, or may be

used in other rooms — will sell

either or both at above price.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
FURNITURE.

Weisbach

2 Vierhtürige Porzellan Schränke  Mk. 240.
Price, 120.

By discount at 50%, Mt. 120.

VESTIBULE, KÜCHE, ABERSCHÜSCHEN, SCHLAFZIMMER: 2
Verkaufe alle gewöhnlichen Möbel, wie: Tische, Stühle, Spinden, Kleiderständer, und Blech Eisen, usw.

mit einem Discount von 50%

The above were bought at a
large discount from the Brazilians,
and are now offered
at 50% of the price paid. They are in good
condition, and
a few years ago. They would be
useful in any house, where they
are in the Butler's Pantry,
just behind
the Preservation Room of the Kitchen,
to contain porcelain, etc. &c., for Baron's
Entertainments.
I. The package in which the titles of chapters are written with ink at the foot of the envelopes is virtually ready for the press, though I hope to give everything another and final revision. The other package, with the titles at the bottom of the envelopes written in pencil, comprises the next preceding drafts and would need more revision but not much. I may yet substitute for it a new set of copies of my latest revision.

II. As to the order of the papers I think the best would be something like the following:

(1) "My Environment and Education"—say two chapters. This is an extension of the article published several years since in the "Forum" and possibly it might be well to secure the permission of the "Forum" for its publication, though I have recast and greatly enlarged the original. I place it here because it gives very fully the early formation of my political ideas.

(2) My Political Life—eleven chapters.

(3) My Professorship at the University of Michigan, two chapters.

(4) My Presidency of Cornell University; eight chapters.

(5) My Connection with the Diplomatic Service, divided as follows:

Chapter 73
2.

(a) My y attacheship in Russia; two chapters.
(b) My Commissionership at the Paris Exposition; one chapter.
(c) My Commissionership in Santo Domingo; one chapter.
(d) My mission to Germany, three chapters, one of them being devoted to Bismarck.
(e) My Mission to Russia; five chapters, one of them being devoted to Pobedonostzeff and another to Tolstoi.
(f) My Venezuela Commissionership. (This forms at present about twenty pages of the twelfth chapter of My Political Life, but it would perhaps be best to separate it and put it in this place, attaching the remaining pages of the said 12th chapter to the 11th chapter of My Political Reminiscences, and possibly dividing that into two, thus leaving twelve chapters as at present.)
(g) My Embassy to Germany, four chapters.
(h) My Commissionership at the Peace Conference of The Hague; five chapters. (These are made up of extracts from my full diary with an introduction and close.)
(i) My Religion; four chapters.
(j) Special Experiences. Under this head might be given the chapter on The Cardiff Giant, or this might be placed immediately after My Political Experiences with which in a way it connects itself. Under this chapter of Special Experiences might be included my stay in Italy in 1894-95, including the Earthquake at Florence, which is now given at the close of the last chapter of My Mission to Russia; also my journey in the East in 1889-90; my journey with the Carnegie party in

1899 through the Southern States, Mexico, California, and other Pacific States, and its connection with my study of the Crime Problem, though as all these are touched on in the existing chapters it would perhaps be best to leave them where they are. In any case, say two chapters.

There might also be added, if I live some years longer, one or two other chapters as, for example, "Literary Projects and Publications." These would embrace my projected History of the French Revolution; The Building of the New German Empire; History of Florence; History of Civilization in Spain; The Life of Father Paul; and the Battlefields of Science; the History of the Warfare of Science with Religion; Paper Money Inflation in France; and a multitude of lesser things.

According to my calculation all this, if it ever be printed, will make two volumes like my "History of the Warfare of Science" and but little if any less in size.

As to the title of this possible book I do not yet feel quite certain. I have thought of:

(1) "Reminiscences and Experiences."
(2) "Reminiscences, Observations, and Suggestions."
(3) "Reminiscences and Suggestions."
(4) "My Life and What It has Taught Me."

As a standard of comparison, John Sherman's Memoirs contain 66 chapters, averaging about same length as mine I think. My idea of form of book, if it shall ever become a book, is my History of the Warfare of Science. The new book should be as thoroughly indexed and as good in every way as the old.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Another of the false gleams which oftener than any other respectable vice leads to the atrophy of our best is luxury and idleness. They are half sisters. The merciful decree "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread" is for all the human race alike without respect for sex or person. This does not mean merely the sweat of the hand; the sweat of the brain and of the heart are quite as honorable and necessary as the sweat of the muscles. The idle rich and the idle talented when they follow luxury follow a false fire quite as much as the idle poor. It was not Launcelot but Gallahad who won the grail and won it at the price of self-denial and danger.

"I yearn to breathe the air of heaven
That often meet me there;
I muse on joys that will not cease
Pure lilies of eternal peace;

And stricken by an Angel hand
This mortal armor that I wear,
This weight and size, this heart and eyes,
Are toughed and tuned to finest air.

Unhappy he or she who goes through life without a vocation, or who having by and through it won wealth or promotion abandons it. Some controlling industry in which to invest surplus energies and in the pursuit of which to find an antidote to introspection and idleness is indispensable to both rich and poor if they would find happiness. Far be it from me to condemn riches. That is pure demagoguery. The rich are as indispensable to any people as the poor.

Over half a century ago in the adjoining city of Syracuse we had a millionaire banker who was a product of Courtland County. His son--a gifted youth--might have gone through life upon a bed of down. Nature lent him great talents and all the avenues of enjoyment were open to him without effort. He chose the rewards of learning and of hard work. At Yale he carried off the honors and then took for his life's task a laborious professorship in a new western college where he mastered the history of our race. Returning home after years of toil, disappointment and vexation he became head of a great University and found time to give the world its only and final history of the "Warfare between Theology and Science." For years at the call of his country he represented us in the courts of Europe where with his great wealth he worthily pieced out the poverty-stricken salary with which the richest nation in the world rewards its diplomacy. And now having accomplished his three scores and ten years he comes back to us upon the threshold of a serene old age.

"Oh! just and faithful knight of God
Ride on-- your prize is here.
Oh ye young! who dream of a life of luxury and wealth recall the name and example of Andrew D. White.
In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to a particular matter in which I hope you will take an interest. Some years ago Congress gave a grant of land to the State of New York, to be used for establishing an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Under this grant, New York received nearly one million acres of land, which she has granted to the People's College at Ithaca, and finally to Cornell University at Ithaca. It is believed that this University will realize from $500,000 to $1,000,000 from the grant. The grant was not designed to found an agricultural or mechanical school, but a school for teaching the mechanics of the State and Nation. How can you receive any benefit from this grant? How can the Cornell University realize the obligations arising under it by accepting this grant?

The thing has been done. First, the legislature has established a Mechanical-labor department with instruction in practical mechanics, in which students can profit for their labor, and are thus enabled in part to support themselves; and, second, the legislature has opposed to educate one man from each county district free of charge practical mechanics.

This is good as far as it goes; but the execution of the plan has made but a small impression upon mechanical education in the State.
More than a year ago I had some conversation with President White upon this subject and I said then that I did not think his present plan could meet the wants of the Mechanics, New York, or give complete effect to the plans so far as mechanical education was concerned.

I then suggested to him an additional plan which I thought might be productive of much good. Namely, that the University should send over one or more of its Professors each winter to deliver a course of lectures in our city on the Mechanics of the Mechanics themselves. I told him I had no doubt that the associations in each of our cities and their common interest might lead to a course of lectures with the utmost facility. At least, as far as the Western working-men of Rochester are concerned, I could undertake to assure him that they would give to such a course of lectures an appreciating interest. Was I right in this statement? I cannot conceive of a better purpose than this, especially for our young men just learning their respective trades. An explanation of the Mechanic's powers; the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge and the screw, lamina, and in instructive and practical. The philosophy of the Mechanic's powers, as you know, stretched far beyond mathematics teaching. And it is not only necessary to understand them theoretically, but practically. Then we have the combination of these forces in Mechanism. Metallurgy, the heating and cooling of metals, and the relations of the Mechanic's art to the progress of society. Such a course of lecture combined with the theory and practice of the Mechanic's art could not fail to benefit.

I should add that President White entered into the matter with a generous spirit. If your labors are united, or the labors of the University in this work. And a communication to President White respecting a course of lectures to the Mechanics of Rochester I feel assured he would desire a paper here for that purpose; and that he would make a communication to the present writer to be followed another winter with a full course. These lectures would be free or sparingly. Under these circumstances it is my intention to set before my readers of this publication a series of lectures on the mechanics of the world.
1ii

fiditEtt
of.

made and executed this
in the year

day

by and between the CORNELL UNIVERSITY, a Corporation,
created by the Laws of the State of New York, of the first part, and
of the town of Ithaca, County of Tompkins,
and State of New York, of the second

part, WitINOttit,

The said patty of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter expressed and the rents
reserved, dah ktaiit; demise and lease *Ito the party Of the second part, for and during the full term of thirty years
day of
M the year
the
ierni will end on the ,
from the d4te tiefebf;
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folloming described lirerhiSes, vii:

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to have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, for and
during the said term of thirty • years.
The party of the second part covenants and- agrees to pay to the party of the first part the annual sum of one
dollar as the rent reserved for the use and occupation of said premises, and within • months from thelate
hereof, to commence the erection of a building on said premises suitable for a residence. and to complete the same
ready for use and occupation as a residence, on or before one year from the date hereof, which building shall be
erected Upon a plan and of the materials and of a general style and arrangement pieviously approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of said Cornell University.
.It is further covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties, that at any time after ten years: from the
date hereof the said party of the first part shall beat liberty, upon three months' notice in writing, to terminate this
lease and resume possession of said premises by paying to the party of the second part, his executors or assigns, the
then fair and just value of the building erected on said premises in pursuance of the conditions of this lease and
then remaining, and the then fair value of all other existing improvements.in de•,,§y ,,him„upon said premises..which:
shall have been so made with the writtemappiova and consene' f'.sai&'eXet avAiJrniiiiitee Stick,xa1ue14:be'aSeer
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executors, administi'ators or assigns; slialt errot't
been given by the party of the first part to name 1d select ths, .mser tOfie'appOinted by luni; then the pa rty
the first part shall be at Ebert} , to name and appoint the second of Said appraisers also. And in case after the giving
of such notice of the termination of this lease the party of the first part shall omit or neglect for twenty days' thereafter to name and appoint the appraiser on its part, then such appraiser may also be named and appointed by the
party of the second part. The award of any two of said appraisers shall be as effectual and binding as if all three
joined in the making thereof.
The party of the second part covenants and agrees to surrender possession ofsaid premises at the end of the
thirty years herein provided, in good order and condition, necessary and usual Wear thereof excepted, and the party of
the first part covenants and agrees at that time to pay to the party of the second part the then fair and just value of the
building erected upon said premises in pursuance of the provisions of this lease and then remaining, such value to
be ascertained in the manner above provided by appraisers chosen and acting as above specified; and also the then
fair and just value of all other existing improvements made by him upon said premises which shall have been so
mad with the written approval and consent of said Executive - Committee.
Tile party of the second part 'covenants and agrees not to underlet or . sublet any part or the whole of said
premises to any person not a Professor or Instructor in said University; unless by the written consent and approval
of the Executive Committee of the party of the first part and to use and occupy the same as a residence, and not for
any other or different purpose.
And it is further understood and agreed, that for a violation by the party of the second part of any of the
covenants or conditions of this lease the said party of-the first part may re-enter upon said premises and possess the
same as in its first condition and estate and this lease shall terminate and be void.
And the party of the first part for itself, its successors and assigns, covenants and agrees to and with the party
of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, that he, the said party of the second part, his executors,
administrators and assigns, paying the said rent and observing and fulfilling the said conditions and covenants to be
by him Paid, observed and fulfilled, shall and may peaceably hold, possess and enjoy said premises during the con- •
tinuance of this lease, without let, molestation or hindrance.
gn 2attilltiO etiltrtOt t we hare hereunto set our hands and seals, this •
187

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This Indenture, made and executed this day of __________, in the year ________, by and between the CORNELL UNIVERSITY, a Corporation, created by the Laws of the State of New York, of the first part, and of the town of Ithaca, County of Tompkins, and State of New York, of the second part, Witnesseth,—

The said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter expressed and the rents reserved, doth grant, demise and lease unto the party of the second part, for and during the full term of thirty years from the date hereof, which term will end on the day of __________, in the year ________, the following described premises, viz:—

1. The said party of the second part covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the annual sum of one dollar as the rent reserved for the use and occupation of said premises, and within three months after the date hereof, to commence the erection of a building on said premises suitable for a residence and to complete the same by the term hereof, which will end on the day of __________, in the year ________, the then fair and just value of all other improvements made by the party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, shall be and remain the property of said Cornell University.

2. And the party of the second part covenants and agrees not to underlet or sublet any part or the whole of said premises to any person not a Professor or Instructor in said University, unless by the written consent and approval of said Executive Committee.

3. And it is further understood and agreed, that for a violation by the party of the second part of any of the covenants or conditions of this lease the said party of the first part may re-enter upon said premises and pay the rent and observing and fulfilling the said conditions and covenants to be by him paid, observed and fulfilled, shall and may peaceably hold, possess and enjoy said premises during the continuance of this lease, without let, molestation or hindrance.

4. And for any violation of the conditions of this lease the said party of the first part shall be at liberty to name and appoint the appraiser on his part, then such appraiser may also be named and appointed by the party of the second part. The award of any two of said appraisers shall be as effectual and binding as if all three joined in the making thereof.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this day of __________, in the year ________.
To the Executive Committee
of the Board of Trusders
of
Cornell University.

Gentlemen,

We the undersigned, Professors
in the University, beg leave hereby to express to you our sense of the great important of retaining for the University the services of the present Assistant Librarian, Mr.
W. W. Harris.

We would urge upon your consideration the responsibility involved in the
daily care of such valuable property of the University as its Library, which is
perhaps invested a larger sum than any other property in the University, in the
servants and the valuable loss that may result from careless management of it.

Mr. Harris appears to us to be a person sufficiently qualified for this posi-
tion, and, as is well known, our opinion is based on an acquaintance of many
years.

1st. By reason of his familiar acquaintance with the library at all its parts, such
as can be acquired only by frequenting its contents for a long time as his
own. Especially useful to all members of the University, professors as well
as students, is the wide knowledge of the contents of books which he has ac-
guired, that enable him often to furnish valuable assistance in tracing
out the location of any particular book.

2d. By his tact for the position, which leads him to be willing to make its
life work, instead of a mere efficiency of some other profession.

3d. By his patient character, and thoroughly gentlemanly and obliging
attitude towards all who may have occasion to use the Library from day to
day, or to its transient visitors.

We are confident that, if Mr. Harris is allowed to remain, it will be ye-
certainly difficult to make his plan good; certainly none who has as
yet occupied any subordinate position in the library approaches him in
respect to fitness for the position that he now occupies. On the other hand
of the writers, the authority of the University must always be accorded
that if for any reason the ate charge of the library should for a time fall
upon him, he will be found fully able to assume the responsibility.

In view of these considerations I respectfully submit my opinion
that his services are worth much more to the college as well as the
faculty and students than the amount of the salary that must be
paid in order to retain him.

William T. Brogden
W. F. Crane
Theo. B. Crandall
J. Morris
J. A. Anthony
J. H. Roberts
J. B. Caldwell

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the time has come for
adopting fully and stating definitely the principle that an indispensable
qualification in a professor of this institution is that he distinguished himself by
the value of his work in instruction, research, or administration, work for the
University, and that more publication of
the results of research, experiment, and
method in various departments is not
merely desirable but necessary.

Resolved, That it is right deser-
A. P. Matlow
Charles Schaeffer

View this in connection as feasible with
others engaged in studies akin to his
work, that with the reading public at
larger by publication of some sort and
by communication with, or contributions to,
the reviews, magazines, journals, and other
periodical publications which are

Papers, Cornell University
devoted to the increase of knowledge in all its various departments.
Resolved, That the Board earnestly commends to that part of the faculty engaged in the physical and natural sciences the advantages of responding to the invitation recently issued by the new journal known as "Science," and especially to keep that and similar journals informed as to any progress made here in scientific appliances, methods or investigations or publications.

Resolved, that every Professor in his annual report to the President shall indicate what work of the kind hereafter referred to he has done during the year and what work of the said kind he is engaged upon; also, what public bodies in relations with the department in which he gives instruction he has attended and what part he has taken in the same.
Resolved, That the Faculty of Chemistry be and are hereby requested to present to this Board a thorough plan of instruction in Industrial Chemistry to be carried out by the existing Corps of the Laboratory and that, in order to enable this Board to judge of the same understandingly, that each person employed in that department, professor, assistant professor, instructor, shall furnish a statement of the number of hours actually employed by him in laboratory or lecture-room work during each of the three terms of the University year.

Resolved:

First—That as soon as the interest from the McGraw Library Fund shall amount annually to $30,000, the Trustees shall proceed to erect a fire-proof library for the same at a cost not exceeding $200,000.

Second—That in order to provide for the maintenance of the library by the erection of a safe building, the University shall loan to the McGraw Fund, at the rate of 5 per cent., a sum not exceeding $200,000, for the purpose of erecting such building; and that there shall be paid from the library fund to the University annually, in addition to interest at 5
per cent, a sinking fund of 5 per cent, thus making the sum annually to be paid not exceeding $20,000.

Third—That the site for said building to be established at the south end of the existing row of University stone buildings, being that upon which the weather station now stands.

Fourth—That the building committee be, and they are hereby, empowered to obtain such information as may be necessary in the premises, and to select an architect for the preparation of plans for said building; and that such plans have reference to the erection of a library building, if possible to be laid out at first upon the above plan, but with a view to its ultimate conversion into what is known as the "stack" plan.

Statute Regarding the Increase of Salary of Members of the Faculty
Passed by the Board of Trustees

I. The general scale of salaries in the University shall remain until further notice as at present.

II. All proposals for the increase of salary or official appropriation for any full Professor, acting Professor, or Assistant Professor shall hereafter be considered individually and separately with reference to the needs of each individual, regarding whom such proposal is made.

III. Each proposal of this sort shall be referred to a committee of five members of this Board for examination and report, and said Committee shall report specifically upon the following points:

1. Is an increase necessary?
II. Whenever the establishment of a new department, or course of instruction, or new chair, differing in scope or title from any already existing, whether it be a Professorship, an Acting Professorship, or an Associate Professorship, shall be proposed by the President, or by any Trustee, or Trustees, or by any special faculty of the University, the question of the advisability of said measure shall, before final action upon the same by the Trustees, be submitted to the faculty of the University for their opinion, unless, in any special case, the Trustees at a meeting of their full Board shall decide by the ballots of two-thirds of all present not to ask such opinion of the faculty.

III. The name of any candidate for a Professorship, Acting Professorship, or Associate Professorship, shall be considered by the authorities of this University unless it be first proposed in writing by the President, or some member of the Board of Trustees, or by some special faculty of the University, and whenever such candidate shall have been proposed the name of each candidate shall be submitted to the entire faculty of the University for their opinion, unless, in any special case or emergency, the Trustees at a meeting of the full Board shall decide by the ballots of two-thirds of all present not to ask such opinion.
IV. If the faculty of the University at a meeting duly called shall, by a two-thirds vote of all present, decide against the creation of a department, course of instruction, or chair, thus submitted, or against the election of the candidate thus presented, then no further action regarding the same shall be taken by the Trustees for at least one year, unless the Faculty that time by a two-thirds vote ask the Trustees to reconsider the matter.

V. All action of the Board of Trustees or of the Faculty contemplated in this statute, in any of the votes hereinafter referred to, whether regarding the establishment of a new department, course, or chair, or the naming of a candidate for the Professorship, Acting Professorship, or Associate Professorship, shall be in every case by ballot, and in the Faculty only Professor, Acting Professor, and Associate Professor shall be allowed to vote on such questions.
VI. Every election, dismissal, or request for the resignation, or acceptance of the resignation of a Professor, Acting Professor, or Associate Professor, shall take place at a meeting of the full Board and at no other time, and the question of such election, dismissal, request for resignation, or acceptance of resignation whether submitted informally or formally shall always be decided by ballot by a majority of the votes cast and by ballot.

VII. Every creation, continuance for an additional term, or discontinuance of an assistant professorship, instructorship, or examinership may be decided upon by resolution of the Trustees or the Executive Committee, and the vote may be void unless any member shall dissent, in which case it shall be by ballot.
VIII. Assistant Professors, In-
structors, Examiners, and Lecturers
may be elected, requested to resign,
or their resignation accepted by the
Board of Trustees or the Executive
Committee; but no such Assistant
Professor, Instructor, Examiner, or
Lecturer shall be dismissed or by
a vote of the Board of Trustees,
and in all cases, whether in the
Executive Committee or full Board, the
vote shall be by ballot.

IX. The term of every Assistant
Professor shall be three years, and every
Professor and examiner, one year of
Lecturer such time as may be
thought advisable by the body electing
him, but in case of the expiration
of any term no election is held and
no notice of discontinuance served
upon an Assistant Professor, Instructor,
or Examiner, he shall hold over in
his position until formal and regular
action shall be taken.
5. Whenever a Librarian of the University shall be elected it shall be by ballot in the full Board of Trustees; but an Acting, or Assistant Librarian may be appointed or continued in office by the ballot of the Board of Trustees, or by the Executive Committee.

XI. This statute shall take effect immediately.
The Cornell University,
REGISTRARS OFFICE.

Scholar, A. Y.,

1. I received several questions to Hodd.
   Not shorl answetl in my tay or in an actual contest
2. He has been measured as a teacher?
   I have never heard anything about his
   teaching. I do not know how he has ever
   taught anything at all.
3. Will he inspire pupils to work?
   Daily till I prove it.

4. Disciplining ability
   7 or 8.
5. Social adjustment & moral character
   His character was good in many cases
   and I asserl that he has been
   taught the subject at all.
6. I think his statements about his
   self can be relied upon
7. Rotten profession in personal opinion
   or for one who of dignity can
8. Not a preexisting or convenient
   thing. I know of.

The Andrew Dickson White

For Admission to the Course in Letters (and a
view the degree of Bachelor of Letters).

In addition to what is required for the course in science

1. A candidate must pass a satisfactory examination in
   Mathematics as follows: Trigonometry (or equivalent), and a
   second work
   2. Mathematics (or an equivalent); Algebra

   *A candidate must also pass a satisfactory ex-
   amination in Latin, through Andrews' Latin Readers
   or (or an equivalent), and two books of Greek
   (or equivalent). Also in Greek, through
   Andrews' Introduction to the study of language (or an
   equivalent).

Curriculum

First Year, 1st Term. (1) Psychology + Exp. Literature. (2) A
   Language (French, German, or Greek, study). (3) Algebra
   (French, German, Latin, or Geometry)
   (4) A Language. (5) A Language. (6) A Language.
   (9) A Language. (10) Emp. Eng., or Emp. Literature.
   (11) A Language.

Second Year, 1st Term. (1) Emp. Eng., or Emp. Literature. (2) A Language.
   (3) A Language (French, German, or Greek, study). (4) A Language.
   (8) A Language.

Third Year, 1st Term. (1) Psychology + Exp. Eng. Literature. (2) History
   (3) A Language. (4) Emp. Eng., or Emp. Literature. (5) A Language

Fourth Year. 1st Term. (1) Emp. Eng., or Emp. Literature. (2) History

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
| The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University |

| 099927 |
Plan of Residence  

The return of [name] to [place] is expected in October. [Subject] is to begin on the first Sunday in October. The following are the days of the week:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

S. Ogden. A complete list of [name] is enclosed.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Resolved, That this Board of Trustees on receiving the resignations of Messrs. William H. Sage and Henry M. Sage which have been presented since the last meeting of the Board, desire to express the deep regret with which they contemplate any withdrawal from this Board of these members of a family which has been intimately connected with the University almost since its foundation, which has most generously and wisely aided in its support both by large gifts and helpful service, and which has contributed to its personnel an element of manly sturdiness and integrity that has been of inestimable value.

The late Henry W. Sage was elected a Trustee in 1870, and from 1875 till his death in 1897, he was chairman of this Board. A great, forceful, and inspiring personality his splendid services and munificent gifts to Cornell University are a part of the history of higher education in America. Peace to his ashes, which are enshrined in the Memorial Apse adjoining the Chapel which was one of his earliest gifts to this University.

The good work of the father was nobly continued by his sons, the late Mr. Dean Sage and Mr. William H. Sage, whose generous benefactions have added to our buildings, beautified our Campus, enriched our collections, and made permanent provision for religious instruction in Sage Chapel, for nursing and healing of our sick students, and for the comfort of the aged members of our Faculty. Mr. Dean Sage lived to see his eldest son, Mr. Henry M. Sage, elected a Trustee of the University, a position in which he has won the esteem and confidence of his colleagues.
who would most unwillingly part with him. Mr. William H. Sage
has been a Trustee since 1888, and for the first ten years,
while he was a resident of Ithaca, he was a member of the
Executive Committee. Faithful to his trust, wise in counsel,
devoted to the best interests of the University, Mr. Sage has
been a Trustee whose resignation this Board could not accept
without deep and painful regret.

AN ACT to promote education in Agriculture and Forestry, and making an
appropriation therefor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of constructing and equipping suitable
buildings for carrying on the work of promoting agricultural-knowledge
throughout the state by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University,
and for the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University, at
Ithaca, New York, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much
thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of funds not
otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the treasurer, upon the warrant
of the comptroller, upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of agri-
culture, to the Cornell University. No part of such moneys shall be
expended until plans and specifications for the construction and equip-
ment of such buildings and the location thereof shall have been approved
by the commissioner of agriculture, nor until the comptroller shall have
certified that, in his judgment, the expenses of the completion and
equipment of such building, in accordance with such plans and specifi-
cations, will not exceed the amount of such appropriation. Such build-
ings and equipment shall be the property of the state.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.
Among the questions which especially occupied me during the founding period of Cornell University was that of scholarships and fellowships awarded by competitive examinations, versus general gratuitous instruction. At that time a number of excellent men urged upon me that all our instruction should be thrown open to all mankind free of charge; that there should be no payment of instruction fees of any kind; that the policy which prevails in the public schools of the state should be carried out in the new institution at the summit of the system. This demand was plausible, but the more I thought upon it the more illogical, fallacious and injurious it seemed; and, in spite of some hard knocks in consequence, I have continued to dissent from it, and feel that events have justified me.

Since my view of this matter influenced largely the plan of the University, this is perhaps as good a place as any to sketch its development. In the first place I soon saw that the analogy between free education in the public schools and in the university is delusive; the conditions of the two being entirely dissimilar. In a Republic like ours primary education of the voters is a practical necessity: no republic which has ever existed, except that of Switzerland and our own, has proved permanent, and the only difference between the many republics which have failed and those two which we hope have succeeded, is that in the former the great body of the citizens were illiterate, while in the latter the great body of the voters have had some general education. Without this education, sufficient for some intelligent understanding of the main questions involved, no real republic or democracy can endure; with general primary education up to a point necessary for the proper exercise of the suffrage, one may have hopes for the continuance and development of a democratic republic. On this account primary education should be made free; it is part of our political system; it is the essential condition of its existence.

The purpose of university education is essentially different. The interest of the republic is indeed that we maintain the very highest and best provision for advanced instruction, general, scientific and technical, and it is also in the highest interest of the republic that its fittest young men and women should secure such instruction. No republic, no nation in fact, possesses any other treasure comparable to
its young citizens of active mind and earnest purpose. This is felt at the present time by all the great nations of the world, and consequently provision is made in almost all of them for the highest education of such men and women. Next to the general primary education of all voters, the most important duty of our republic is to develop the best minds it possesses for the best service in all its fields of high intellectual activity. To do this it must supply the best university education, and must smooth the way for those to acquire it who are the best fitted for it, no matter how oppressive their poverty.

Now, my first objection to gratuitous university instruction to all students alike is that it stands in the way of this most important consummation; that it not only does not accomplish the end which is desirable, but that it does accomplish another which is exceedingly undesirable. For the real problem to be solved is this: how shall the higher education in different fields be brought within reach of the young men and women best fitted to acquire it, to profit by it and to use it to best advantage. Anyone acquainted with the American schools and universities knows that the vast majority of these young people best fitted to profit by higher education come from the families of small means. What does gratuitous instruction in the university offer to them? Simply a remission of instruction fees which, after all, are but a small part of the necessary expenses of a university course. With many of these young people, probably with most, a mere remittance of instruction fees is utterly insufficient to enable them to secure an advanced education.

I have alluded to the case of President Cleveland, who, having been well fitted for the university, could not enter. His father being a country clergyman with a large family and small means, the future chief executive of the United States was obliged to turn aside to a teacher’s place and a clerkship which afforded him bare support. At the Hamilton College commencement a few years since, Mr. Cleveland pointing to one of the Professors said in substance: “My old school friend by my side is, of all men, the one I have most envied. He was able to buy a good edition of Virgil. I was not.” It would not have been at all difficult for young Cleveland to secure a remission of instruction fees at various American colleges and universities, but the great difficulty was that he could not secure the means.
necessary for his board, for his clothing, for his travelling expenses, for his books, and for all the other things that go to make up the real cost of life at a university. I can think of but one way, and that is to charge instruction fees upon the great body of the students but to both remit instruction fees and to give scholarships and fellowships to those who in competitive examinations and otherwise, show themselves especially worthy of such privileges. This is in conformity to the system of nature; it is the survival of the fittest. This was the main reason which led me to insert in the Charter of Cornell University the provision by which at present six hundred students from the State of New York are selected by competitive examinations out of the mass of scholars in the public schools, and to provide that each of these best scholars shall have free instruction for four years.

But this was only a part of the system which I proposed. From the first I have urged the fact above mentioned, namely that while remission of instruction fees is a step in the right direction, it is not sufficient, and I have always desired to see some university recognize the true and sound principle of free instruction in universities by solemnly consecrating all monies received from instruction fees to the creation of competitive scholarships and fellowships, each of which shall amount to a sum sufficient to meet, with economy, the living expenses of a student. This plan I was enabled, in considerable measure, to carry out by establishing the competitive scholarships in each Assembly district and later, by a curious transformation of a calamity into a blessing, to carry it still further by establishing a considerable number of endowed scholarships and fellowships. These latter scholarships, each, as a general rule, of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, were awarded to those who passed the best examinations and maintained the best standing in their classes, while the fellowships, each of the value of from four to five hundred dollars a year, were awarded to the seniors of our own or other universities who had been proved most worthy of them, either at competitive examinations or by the testimonials of the professors who had most to do with them. In the face of considerable opposition I set this system in motion at Cornell, and its success leads me to hope that it will be further developed not only there but elsewhere. Besides this I favored arrange-
ments for remitting instruction fees and giving aid to such students as really showed promising talent, and who were at the same time needy. To this end a fund was created, which has been carefully managed and has aided many excellent men through the university courses. The debts of honor thus created go, when repaid, to increase the fund. Free instruction carried out in accordance with the principle and plan above sketched will, I feel sure, prove of great value to our country; its effect is to give to the best and brightest young men and women, no matter how poor, just the chance they need; and not as a matter of charity but as a matter of wise policy. This is a system abased. I believe, fraught with blessings to our country, securing advanced education to those who can profit by it and strengthening their country by means of it.

On the other hand, the system of gratuitous remission of instruction fees to all students alike, whether rich or poor, I believe to be injurious to the country for the following reasons: First, it generally cripples the institution which gives it. Two or three large institutions which have thought themselves in possession of endowments sufficient to warrant giving gratuitous instruction, have tried it, but as a rule have not been able to go on with it, and have at last come to the principle of charging moderate fees. Secondly, it simply makes a present of a small sum to a large number of young men, most of whom neither need nor appreciate it, and who would be better for regarding their university instruction as something worth paying for.

But my main objection to the system of indiscriminate gratuitous instruction is that it does the country a positive injury in drawing away from the farms, workshops and stores large numbers of young persons who would have been better allowed to remain there; that it tends to crowd what have been called "the learned professions" with men not really fitted for them; that it draws masses of men, whose good right arms would be of great value in the rural districts, and makes them parasites in the cities. The farmers and the artisans complain of the lack of young men and women for their work; the professional men complain that the cities are overstocked with young men calling themselves lawyers, doctors, engineers and the like, but really unworthy to exercise either profession, who live on the body politic as parasites, more or less hurtful. This has certainly become an evil in other countries. Every enlightened traveller knows that the ranks of the anarchists in Russia are swollen...
by what are called "fruits seas";—that is by young
men and young women tempted away from manual labor
and avocations for which they are fit, into "professions" for which they are unfit. The more first-rate
young men and young women our universities and techni-
cal schools educate, the better; but the more young
men and women of mediocre mind and weak purpose whom
they push into the ranks of poor lawyers, poor doctors,
poor engineers and the like, the more injury they do
to the country.

As I now approach the end of life and look
back over the development of Cornell University, this
at least seems to me one piece of good fortune,—
namely that I have aided to establish there the prin-
ciple of using our means, as far as possible, not for
indiscriminate, gratuitous higher education of men
unfit to receive it; not, as President Jordan has
expressed it, in trying to put a five thousand dollar
education into a fifty cent boy, but in establishing a
system which draws out from the community, even from
its poorest and lowest households, the best, brightest,
strongest young men and women, and develops their best
powers, thus making them the greatest treasure which
their country can possess.

Alas, the December, 1899.

Sundry Points in American Experience Bearing
Upon Mr. Carnegie's Great Gift to Scotland.

Were I one of those called upon to advise re-
garding the disposal of Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift, I
would, in view of my experience as an undergraduate at one
American University, and as Professor and President at two
others, favor doing so in one of two ways.

FIRST PLAN.

I would divide the fund in four parts between
the four Scotch Universities, in some fair proportion—
possibly according to the number of those graduated from
each of these institutions during the past twenty-five
years. I would leave each University free to decide what
proportion of its share of the fund should be given to each
of the following objects:

1. TO CARNEGIE SCHOLARSHIPS. Each of these would
give exemption from instruction fees. Of such there are at
Cornell University one hundred and fifty, each good for four
years, so that the number of persons enjoying them at any given
time is six hundred—which is about one-fourth of the whole
number of students. These scholarships in a few of the technical departments where the apparatus and facilities required by each student are especially costly, are worth one hundred and fifty dollars a year; but in all other departments one hundred dollars. These are bestowed as the result of competitive examinations held each year in each of the one hundred and fifty Assembly Districts of the State of New York.

2. TO CARNEGIE BURSARSHIPS. Each of these might give each year a sum sufficient for the needs of a student living with economy. Each of such scholarships at Cornell is of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars per year, and they are given to a certain number of those who pass the best examinations on entering the University.

3. TO CARNEGIE FELLOWSHIPS. These might be awarded to graduates best fitted to continue their studies on various lines after taking their first degree. At Cornell these are each worth from four hundred to five hundred dollars. Fitness for them is generally ascertained not by competitive examination, but by confidential reports of Professors who have been in especially close relations, as teachers or investigators, with candidates, and who present testimonials which are finally passed upon by the faculty. The votes upon every case are by ballot in order to eliminate all personal influence or favorites.

4. TO CARNEGIE TRAVELING FELLOWSHIPS. These would enable each University to send sundry of her best men to such other Scotch or foreign Universities, or laboratories, or collections, or manufactories, or mines, or any places of research whatever, as will give them something of special value. The traveling Fellowship of Cornell, which bears my own name, is worth one thousand dollars, and was bestowed in the same way as the usual Fellowships. The men thus far chosen have done thoroughly well. These is one studying here in Berlin at the present moment. Such traveling Fellows are required to keep in touch with the Professors in their departments at Cornell and to report to them from time to time.

Any of these scholarships or fellowships may be revoked at any time for misconduct or unsatisfactory work.

5. TO CARNEGIE RESEARCH FUND. This would be devoted to special researches, scientific, technical, historical, literary, or other, to be assigned to students, graduate or undergraduate, who have shown especial fitness for them. At Cornell we have no special provision of this sort, but if we had possessed it, my experience has shown me that it would have been exceedingly useful; for we have had several undergraduates in various fields, who have shown great talent and even genius for research.

6. TO CARNEGIE LOAN FUND. From this loan would be
made to needy and meritorious students in such amounts as might seem advisable. At Cornell the Treasurer of the University makes these on the recommendation of a special committee of the faculty. They are considered as debts of honor to be repaid when the beneficiary shall be able to do so;—thus steadily increasing the fund.

SECOND PLAN.

I would keep the entire fund together as a "National Carnegie Fund". I would select to administer it nine trustees, one from each University and five from the country at large. Among other duties devolving upon them, they should keep the fund properly invested and should make such division of it among the Universities as they think best, leaving each University to distribute its fund among the six objects above named, in such sums as it may judge best, but subject to revision by the Board of Trustees. The said trustees should also appoint the necessary examiners of various sorts, and decide where the examinations should be held. The reason for this is that no one University should be allowed to undervalue the others by a lower standard of examination.

Various other things occur to me, but these are enough.

Quite likely some things are not suited to Scotland. They are based upon American experience. Either of the plans above mentioned would, in a general way, I fully believe, prove effective, and perhaps the main feature of both could be combined.
EIGHTH REPORT (1885) OF JUSTIN WINSOR, 
LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

To the President of the University:

SIR,—These numbers of the Bulletin of Harvard University have 
been issued under the immediate charge of the Librarian during the 
past year, and the cost of them has been shared in part by the same 
kind friends who have been helpful in this respect in former years. 
These are Messrs. Charles P. Curtis, William B. Weeden, Henry Lee, 
Alexander Agassiz, and Charles S. Sargent. Of the Bibliographical 
Contributions, also issued separately by the Library, but one has been 
published, namely, Part I. of the Dante Collections in the Harvard 
College and Boston Public Libraries. This has been prepared by Mr. 
William C. Lane, the head of the Catalogue department, and is con-

tained to the works of Dante in the two libraries. The Dantesque 
literature of our own Library has been materially increased of late 
through the annual appropriations of the Dante Society and the con-

tributions of Professor Norton from his own abundant collection. 
The Field Collection of Early Maps has been continued; and a new 
serial begun in the Bulletin. This last is a Classified Index to the 
Maps contained in the Publications of the Royal Geographical Society 
and in Associated Serials, by Richard Bliss of the Redwood Library 
at Newport, R. I.

The accessions to the University Library for the year, and the 
present extent of the various departments, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Volumes added</th>
<th>Present extent</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Pamphlets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gore Hall (College Library)</td>
<td>12,443</td>
<td>299,782</td>
<td>294,395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law School</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>21,466</td>
<td>9,316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific School</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3,458</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divinity School</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>17,410</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical School</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of Geology</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>17,649</td>
<td>20,166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astronomical Observatory</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>5,350</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romance Societies</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>3,158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bussey Institution</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peabody Museum</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14,490</td>
<td>304,233</td>
<td>293,382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through the death of the late Professor Ezra Abbot, and the good will of Mrs. Abbot, almost 4000 volumes of his private library, — a collection uncanmonly free from inferior books, — have come to the University Library. These volumes are not included in the count of volumes given above. They have all been roughly catalogued, and those that are duplicates of books both in the Gore Hall and Divinity Hall collections have been taken out; but no final disposition of the volumes — except a small portion taken to Divinity Hall for current use — can be made until a new library building for that hall is provided. Meanwhile the books are shelved as conveniently as is possible in the Newspaper Room of Gore Hall.

The Dean of the Medical School reports upon the library of that department as follows:

"The Medical School Library as it formerly existed has been broken up. Most of the books have been sent to the Medical Library in Boylston Place. Those which have been considered valuable as works of reference in the various branches of medicine have been distributed through the different departments and, together with books belonging to the professors, form working libraries in the laboratories of the School. There is a students' library containing 300 volumes, open freely to the students. There are also some 500 volumes which, for various reasons, it has not been thought best to dispose of in any of the above ways and which are kept in the School, but are neither catalogued nor used. We subscribe to 25 medical journals for use in the students' and working libraries."

The Whitney Library of Geology, a component part of the collection in the Museum of Zoology, is not yet included in the count of the Museum Library; while on the other hand no deduction has been made for volumes parted with on exchange account.

A total rectification of the figures of the Gore Hall collections can only be effected when the entire library is reclasified, so that an actual count can be made. Of the accessions to these collections, there were added by gift 4822 volumes and 9216 pamphlets; and such accessions also include 560 volumes of bound serials (received in parts), and 1000 volumes made by binding pamphlets.

The accessions of recent years to the University Library have been reported as follows:

- In 1870 . . . 9,944 vol.
- In 1871 . . . 10,580 vol.
- In 1872 . . . 9,933 vol.
- In 1873 . . . 10,780 vol.
- In 1874 . . . 9,918 vol.
- In 1875 . . . 10,932 vol.
- In 1876 . . . 9,330 vol.
- In 1877 . . . 10,856 vol.
- In 1878 . . . 10,596 vol.
- In 1879 . . . 12,516 vol.
- In 1880 . . . 12,650 vol.
- In 1881 . . . 12,386 vol.
- In 1882 . . . 14,232 vol.

It will thus be seen that the accessions of the past year have been considerably in excess of those of any previous year since the College Library, with those of the departments, has been made to constitute what is known as the University Library.

There were two conspicuous gifts of choice books during the year. One, a collection of 108 volumes, came from the heirs of George Ticknor, Smith Professor of Belles-Lettres from 1818 to 1835, and included the books by and upon John Milton, which had made a part of his library. The collection is rich in original editions of Milton's prose and poetical works. The other was a collection of 688 volumes and 113 pamphlets which had been gathered by Professor James Russell Lowell during his terms as Minister of the United States at Madrid and London, and was of a character to increase materially the scholarly resources of certain precious departments of the Library.

The following tables show the use of books at Gore Hall in 1884-85 as compared with previous years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1875-76</th>
<th>1876-77</th>
<th>1877-78</th>
<th>1878-79</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Books in the building</td>
<td>10,852</td>
<td>12,013</td>
<td>12,724</td>
<td>13,418</td>
<td>14,008</td>
<td>14,640</td>
<td>14,542</td>
<td>15,050</td>
<td>15,289</td>
<td>15,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Overnight use of reserved books</td>
<td>7,125</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>10,613</td>
<td>10,681</td>
<td>11,075</td>
<td>10,810</td>
<td>11,047</td>
<td>11,219</td>
<td>11,721</td>
<td>11,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (excluding No. 3), which is included in No. 1</td>
<td>52,217</td>
<td>49,798</td>
<td>57,205</td>
<td>58,692</td>
<td>56,885</td>
<td>57,702</td>
<td>61,755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers of instruction reserving books</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of books reserved</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>3,418</td>
<td>4,251</td>
<td>4,316</td>
<td>4,782</td>
<td>5,230</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the number of books reserved — of whose record no list is kept — has a tendency to decrease the number of volumes used in the building, of whose use record is made.

Of the 866 books sent to the " Annex " during the year, 266 were from the class of " reserved books."

The following tables show the use of books at Gore Hall in 1884-85 as compared with previous years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Sundays open</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons using</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest number</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will also be seen by the following tables that the use of " Admission-Cards," by which students have access for investigation to
special classes of the books at the shelves, is steadily gaining in favor, judging from the increased frequency of such use:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art (including Music)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classics</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>170</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Times of use</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>187</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was no record of the classification of use preserved for the first year of trial of the system.

The College teachers who have students under instruction in the methods of research are given such facilities as the Library building affords for the accommodation of their classes; but the advantages of the building are, in this direction far from what they should be...

### STUDENTS' USE OF THE LIBRARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divinity</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Graduates</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Class</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Class</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore Class</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman Class</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students</strong></td>
<td><strong>949</strong></td>
<td><strong>668</strong></td>
<td><strong>1083</strong></td>
<td><strong>839</strong></td>
<td><strong>1166</strong></td>
<td><strong>978</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of use among the undergraduates has risen during the same time, as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art (including Music)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students</strong></td>
<td><strong>555</strong></td>
<td><strong>640</strong></td>
<td><strong>1083</strong></td>
<td><strong>839</strong></td>
<td><strong>1166</strong></td>
<td><strong>978</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result is this: 67% of the students, and during the past year used the Library.

These statements do not cover the use of "reserved books" — a system not in use in 1874-75, — a considerable number of the users of which never take other books from the Library.

Mr. Frank Carney, who under Mr. Tillinghast has charge of the shelves, reports that 9,463 volumes have been permanently placed in the new stack since the last report, making 71,963 so placed out of the 232,783 volumes constituting the Gore Hall collection.

Mr. Lane furnishes the following figures about the work of the Catalogue department: The total number of titles catalogued for the Catalogue department has been 5,529. If we divide this between recent years (1884-85) and those previous to 1860, we have 11,803 for new work, and 1710 for old work. If we divide the sum total (16,573) between the established full-form catalogue-work and short work, or the brief method employed on less important titles, we have for full work 9,573 titles, and for short work 6,999 titles.

In addition to these 1,528 titles which have passed into the Gore Hall Catalogue, there have been 964 titles catalogued in the Catalogue department, of which a duplicate set of cards has been sent to the department, while 702 volumes have been recorded here as added to other departmental libraries which do not require the duplicate cards.

The present year's work may be compared with other years as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divinity Cards Written</td>
<td>3,525</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books distributed in card catalogue</td>
<td>21,524</td>
<td>20,480</td>
<td>16,908</td>
<td>26,221</td>
<td>20,612</td>
<td>26,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental volumes catalogued</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>1,659</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes received in Gore Hall</td>
<td>6,848</td>
<td>8,441</td>
<td>9,879</td>
<td>8,441</td>
<td>8,441</td>
<td>8,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>4,441</td>
<td>3,792</td>
<td>3,792</td>
<td>3,792</td>
<td>3,792</td>
<td>3,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate hours' work</td>
<td>15,054</td>
<td>16,908</td>
<td>26,221</td>
<td>20,612</td>
<td>20,612</td>
<td>20,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of use among the undergraduates has risen during the same time, as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1879-80</th>
<th>1880-81</th>
<th>1881-82</th>
<th>1882-83</th>
<th>1883-84</th>
<th>1884-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divinity</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students</strong></td>
<td><strong>555</strong></td>
<td><strong>640</strong></td>
<td><strong>1083</strong></td>
<td><strong>839</strong></td>
<td><strong>1166</strong></td>
<td><strong>978</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some careful estimates which Mr. Lane has made, the details of which we may omit here, lead him to report "that 44% more work (if we judge from the cards written), or 41% more work (if we judge from the total number of volumes catalogued), has been done than in the previous year, in 5.6% less time (by hours) and at nearly 10% less cost, while 80% more books were received." Mr. Lane's results also show that from the general reorganization of the department and its methods there have been in the year just closed as compared with 1881-82, 174% more volumes catalogued, while the cost had increased but 11%. We are beginning to feel the effect of longer-trained labor as well as the results of new methods; and moreover to experience some diminution of cost by new distributions of labor. The efficiency of the Catalogue staff is not yet equal to the disposal of all books received of late years, but the savings of undue work (accumulated in recent years) has been reduced to 4062 volumes, which were received as follows: 181 in 1880 and earlier; 172 in 1881; 184 in 1882; 247 in 1883; 498 in 1884; and 2040 in 1885.

Mr. Lane has also made a careful computation of the present extent of the public card catalogue, which is contained in 100 drawers, in which the cards as pressed together have a linear measure of 645 feet. The cards of the author catalogue number (by our estimate of measure) 244,345; those of the subject catalogue 303,250; making a total of 547,595 cards. These are being increased at the present rate by 50,000 a year. The question then of increase of capacity in the cases is one needing a speedy solution.

Mr. Tillinghast, the head of the Ordering department, has made an unusually elaborate and instructive report upon the work and condition of his branch of the Library service. I can make but a brief abstract of some of the more important points of his statement. The total appropriation by the Library Council during the past year, including of periodicals however only such as were ordered for the first time, and not including the purchases on account of the Dante fund and of the departmental libraries, was $14,500. Against this sum the estimated amount of orders sent during the past and present years, for which we were liable, was $20,839. At the end of the year, or rather November 1, 1885, about half these orders in amount of estimated cost were unfilled, being nearly equally divided between "continuations" (or books which are received in parts) and other books. These figures are estimates made at the time of ordering and not actual cost derived from invoices; but our experience teaches us that it is safe to charge books at their retail prices, the cost of binding being about equal in the long run to the discounts which we obtain. The heaviest work of the year occurs in November, when 822 order slips were received by the Ordering department; the lightest in August, when 59 were received. The total orders for the year were 4065, of which 848 proved to be for books already in the Library. When the persons writing order-slip add last to their entries, the orders are sent the same day. If there is not such urgency, the average delay arising from intervening work in despatching orders is about three days. There were on November 1, 1885, about 1400 unfilled orders on hand, there existing some reason for not ordering.

If we examine the list of orders now unfilled in agents' hands, being 2969 in all, excluding continuations, we shall find that a few of these have been on our list since 1873 and nearly 9% were first ordered before 1881, and it is for this last-named year that the unfilled orders first reach the extent of 100. About a quarter of our orders were first sent out before 1883. The older orders have been several times reordered, and have been likewise changed from one agent to another.

The professors in their several departments almost always send in orders in excess of their appropriation, ranging from an excess of 4% for Ethics to one of 196% for Folk Law. These excesses rarely cause embarrassment, for the proportion of books on outstanding orders which come in response to orders sent the same year, rarely average in amount to over one half of the appropriation, and if the orders of back years carry the amount to excess it is met by the sum given to the Librarian for a reserve to meet this and other exigencies. It would seem that those departments of learning having the largest appropriations are the most liable to produce an excess of orders, as for example when an appropriation is under $200 the excess averages 43%; if over $200, the excess becomes 80%. On the other hand, when there is more than one person privileged to order against an appropriation the tendency to exceed diminishes with the increase in the number of persons ordering on such single appropriation.

Periodicals cost about 15% of the total appropriations for the year. We have besides 1038 "continuations" on our list, and during the year in 710 cases one or more parts of such continuations were received.

There is a very heavy demand on our funds for these continuations. Of the total sums devoted to periodicals 16% is spent on the "continuations" of that branch; to Fine Arts 41%; to Greek 43%; to Modern History 48%; and to Mathematics 88%. If we
compare those subjects which have only of late been classed among the departments for which appropriations are made, we shall still find large percentages of the sums allowed devoted to the "continuations." Thus for Meteorology 94%; Slavic Literature 25%; Assyriology 33%; Scandinavian Literature 45%; Ethics 53%; Classical Philology (instituted for the benefit of Professor Allen) 84%.

While in 1885 as compared with 1884 we have reduced the orders for books from 3003 to 2268, we have increased the orders for continuations from 1422 to 1536. The net result is that while for 1884 we had 4425 active orders of both kinds, in 1885 we had 3804. These figures show how great is the tendency to encroach more and more in behalf of periodicals and continuations upon the available funds which supply the literature of the different departments of learning. The reason is obvious. Students find the periodical issues in their several fields of labor necessary to keep them abreast of the advances which are making in those fields, and this necessity becomes more and more apparent. It signifies however that tentative work, such as is for the most part given to periodical publications, is bought for the sake of a present advantage, at the cost of diminishing the accessions of books and monographs which as a rule contain the ripen results. It is a question if some limit should not be fixed to this increase of such current helps.

The appropriations to departments of learning are governed in some degree by the amounts of the special funds devoted to them. We usually divide our annual income into about 40 special appropriations unequal in amount, two of which cover books naturally classed in some or all of the other appropriations. These exceptions are the special appropriations made by the Library Council for costly works, and the reserve given to the Librarian to be used at his discretion and used in the main to eke out the several other appropriations as occasion requires. About 10% of the whole, on an average, is given to the costly works and about 15% to the Librarian.

The following table will show the comparison of the appropriations and orders for the last five Literary years, excluding the sums devoted to Parliamentary papers and periodicals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending in</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Orders, including continuations and last year's unfilled orders</th>
<th>Orders unfilled at close of year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>49,076</td>
<td>85,805</td>
<td>87.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>12,503</td>
<td>12,140</td>
<td>7,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>14,372</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>15,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>15,906</td>
<td>16,510</td>
<td>15,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>18,709</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>16,437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An attempt has been made to ascertain the proportion of old books among our orders. Taking 1916 orders we find:

- For the XV. and XVI. centuries, 19 orders.
- XVII. century, 24 orders.
- XVIII. century, 169 orders.
- XIX. first half, 373 orders.
- XIX. second half, 111 orders.
- XX, 412 orders.
- Total, 8,804 orders.

The invoices from our foreign agents show how the orders are divided among them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>1884 in volumes</th>
<th>1885 in volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>1,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>2,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavian</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been a marked increase in the alacrity of our agents. Our American agents in 1884 filled 82% of their orders; in 1885, 84%. Our foreign agents in 1884 filled 63%; in 1885, 72%. The most conspicuous change has been in Reinwald of Paris, who last year filled 24%; and this year 83% of his orders.

The Library still continues to have charge of the issue of the weekly Calendar of the University.

JUSTIN WINSOR,
Librarian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>Oakwood Cemetery A.C. to Visi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>Smith: Alcove luncheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/7-2</td>
<td>Galliano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/13-6</td>
<td>Hallam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gibbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forsythe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Builder 24 Vol 4 to rumble 10.13-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completion of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norman &amp; Hummers Bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Westmore Subd。（r.）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oakwood Cemetery A. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/7 Cash</td>
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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Account</td>
<td>1-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Account</td>
<td>15-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recapitulation</td>
<td>27</td>
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</table>

Amount due Allen (p. 27), may be remitted direct at any time, with a request to credit it to account No. the Cornell University. I should like to know when in dollars paid for architectural work (£50, 14.6) in order that I may charge it to President (architectural) fund account.
Architects

E. G. Allen

Mar. 26, 1970
- Noch-Manison - £1 14
- Hardback Sketch - £2 12
- Eppington - £3 9
- Commission of £1
- Total

May 19, 1970
- Jones - £3
- Lubby - £2
- Total
- Commission
- Total

£4 10
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<td>Building-Makings</td>
<td>£5 15</td>
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<td>Building-Book</td>
<td>-4 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Commission etc.</td>
<td>-4 10</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>£16 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 14, 1870</td>
<td>Building-Book</td>
<td>-6 15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building-Makings</td>
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<td>Building-Book</td>
<td>-4 10</td>
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<td>Commission etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 2, 1970</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 19, 1971</td>
<td>Tn. 4.11A4 Yu Ca</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 19, 1971</td>
<td>Tn. 4.1111i:S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 1, 1971</td>
<td>Ornamental Alph.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parke's Designs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kennedy College</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murphy - Gothic Rev.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poyntz - Gothic Rev.</td>
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<td>Rundell - Gothic Rev.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lord &amp; Taylor</td>
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<td>Print for a</td>
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<td>Shaw - Sketches</td>
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<td>Richardson - Perspective</td>
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<td>Field on Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Aridicate</td>
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<td>Litho - Plate Aridicate</td>
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<td>Blenheim - Roman Aridicate</td>
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<td>Dean - Farm Building</td>
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<td>Britton - Public Buildings</td>
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<td>Carter - Specimen</td>
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<td>Shaw - Public Park</td>
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<td>Dunton - Aridicate</td>
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<td>Nov 24, 1870</td>
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<td>Clerkship Fund</td>
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<td>Tewkesby - Sir</td>
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<td>Commision etc</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12.56</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
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<td>roofing</td>
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<tr>
<td>company</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>beaver</td>
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<td>gibbs</td>
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<td>wars</td>
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<td>morris</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickson White</td>
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<td>Cornell</td>
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<td>Colleges</td>
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<td>Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 26, 1970</td>
<td>School fees</td>
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<td>Annual of Ireland</td>
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<td>Atkinson - Hostel</td>
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<td>Chevillon Schools</td>
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Commission etc (incl post) £ 2.96
### Private Account

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<td>May 14, 1870</td>
<td>Alastair MacPhail</td>
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<td>Markham</td>
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<td>Jacob-Bibelotte-Bluntschul</td>
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<td>June 14, 1870</td>
<td>Mercival</td>
<td>9.6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vance-Roman-Scene-4-Little</td>
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### Private Account

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<td>June 30, 1870</td>
<td>Crimian-Wor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edmonds-Spertowski</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td>Ohlschacter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Christmas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Manuel</td>
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<td>Back-Walsh</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carisle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keach</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Total: £29.15.6
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<tr>
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<td>July 14, 1878</td>
<td>Return - Practice</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<td>August 25, 1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 14, 1879</td>
<td>E. O. Allen</td>
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<td>Cast - Practice</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 9, 1870</td>
<td>Bonaparte Napoleon Revolution France</td>
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E. G. Allen

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

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Cornell University,
To Dr. E. G. Allen,

-1
2,18,8

1. Lombes Philographsian Manual
2. Classical Dictionary
3. English Literature
4. History of Venice

Packing, insurance, commission etc. £ 3, 13

P.S. £ 1.12

Memorandum
Daily, Apr 15th, 1869
25° -6° 10' = 8° 18.52
for English
book. Sending draft to Allen
London agent.

£ 2.18.8

£ 3, 13.11

[Inscrption in right]

P. 14. 30
30° 12 30. = 8 40/70 C. 1764
125°
Xmas, 11th 20
1964
1764
8 50
1350
5 50
30 14 115
220. 1250 = 5 50/100. 1850

£ 27. 4

1764
5 50

[Inscrption in right]

£ 27. 4

1764
5 50

[Inscrption in right]
Cornell University,

To: Dr. Edward F. Allen

1. Lambs’ Prodigies of Man, 16
2. Carvin’s or Shakespeare
3. Courtley’s
4. Dyalno’s Macheth
5. Hunter’s Merchant of Venice

$2.18.8

Total: $3.13.8

The Memoresum

Paid Mr. 16th, 1669
28. 6-10 = $18.4.2

For English books. Sending dress to Allen London agent.

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Memoresum

Paid Mr. 16th, 1669
28. 6-10 = $18.4.2

For English books. Sending dress to Allen London agent.

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28. 6-10 = $18.4.2

For English books. Sending dress to Allen London agent.
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Jülich, 1795, 10 pp.,

Philosoph. Meine, relig. ers. ill. in coucht. Spt. anstel. 1844, 
5 ths. 17 pp.,

1. J. d., Paris, 1840, 8 ths. 5 eps.,

Commotions Idiomas, Brandeis, Altona, 1813, 

ded for 

Netzler, Three courses of lectures in ancient gree. of 
the Christian time, and their influence on the arts of 

Geschichte der Philosophie, von D. Niermeyer, letzter fr. 
Leipzig.

System der Naturw. Philosophie 

Leipzig.

Geschichte der Philosophie, von H. Ritter, 
Köln.

Schloß, von K. G., (now in course of translation by 
Rev. W. H. Harris, Ill. Louis, Mo.)

Works of Victor Cousin, including transcriptions of the ancient philo. 
especially Plato and the new Hatman, Paris.

Netzler, Werke, Schleswig. Berlin, 1817-24 (later ed.), 
if there be one, which is doubtful!,

Erath und Sabiny, eng. phil.

Digges, D. eto. de urto. sphi. mat. et get. mat. et get. phil. 
Philosoph. Libri quin, Merc et Lit. 1716,


Dicius, revised. modern, and illustrated with notes, by Richard.

Wesley. Rector, 1 vol. 8vo, half calf, portrait London 1794.
German Boyer

shipped by Calvinist author

of Berlin and received up to

Sept. 30th, 1841. The same

one case marked Friedrich

John, no. 6

Nine cases marked Boyer,

one of which contained books

other than the Boyer collection.

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- Schiller, Briefwechsel mit Humboldt 2.
  Vols 19, 14, 17, 22 not here

- Zapf, Jean Paul's Leben 1, 14
  Tannen, Erinnerungen 1, 12

- Fink, Die Phänomenologie 29, 25

- Dinger, Polytechnische Journal
  Vols 19, 160, 161, 162, 167, 168, 169, 170
  and Indexes not here

- Erdmann, Journal
  Vols 24, 57 (1st series) not here

- Schmeil, Kunstgeschichte 4, 12

- Poggendorf, Annalen
  Vols 67, 68 not here

- Kinkel, Geschichte 9, 4

Memo of boxes shipped by Calvary to Sept. 30th 1863
rec'd at Macao
Möser, M.K.
Graham-Off. Chemie
Hoffmann, Röhr-Sanierung
Müller, Archiv für Anatomie
We for 1862 not here
Uhlmann, Schriften
No 4-5-6 not here.

The war of Müller's Archive much injured by packing: several volumes of Poggendorff's Annalen wrongly lettered numbered various volumes incorrectly lettered.

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Dourlot (J.-P.). Traité spécial de Coups de Pièces. Paris 1869. 4°
EdK (Ch.LG.). Traité complet de construction en poteries, fers, tôles et boisques, à l'usage de Carnièler. 2d ed. Paris 1868. 4°
Edwards (J.). Treatise on Smoky Chimneys. 2d ed. 1869. 5/.
Fergusson (C.). True Principles of Beauty in Architecture. Lond. 1866. 3/6
Fowle (G.W.). Modern Styles of Architecture. Lond. 1866. 3/6
Garrett (E.L.). An Introduction to Design in Architecture, 2d ed. Lond. 1862. 9/.
Georke et Bouchet - Ferrurrerie etc. du Moyen Age. Oxford 1866. 7/6.
Gottfried (J. P.). Choix des Monument, Edifices et Moumens de plus remarquables des Pays-Bas. Roy tol. Lond. 1877. 5/ (only work on modern architecture of Holland)
Goodwin (C.). Dampsett Architecture. 2 v. 4°. Lond. 1883. 9/.
Gottlieben (A.). Physique und chemische Beschaffenheit der Baumaterialien. 1869. 2d ed. 8°. 7/.
Fowle (J.). Elements of Architectural Criticism. 6/.
Hart (J.). Construction of the Oblique Arch. 2d ed. Lond. 1868. 9/.
Hügel - Architekturnisches Taschenbuch (Continuation of Moosers). München.
Institute of British Architects. Transactions.
Jones (Georgina) - Designs ed. by Kent. 2 vols fol. Lond. 1727.
2s. 10d.

Journal für Möbel und Bau-Tischler von F. Wost. 27 nos.
40 Berlin. 7th 30(640).

Kinkel - Geschichte der bildenden Kunst.

Klenze (L.T.) - Sammlung architektonische Entwürfe. 24. 25.
München 1847-50 fol. £2. 10.

La Grange - Ornamenten Album. 2 fol. Zürich 1869.


Lloyd (C. J.) - The general Theory Proportion in Architectural Design. Lond. 1863 6d.


Martin (J.) - Native or ornamental Eisen construccion.
Halle 1868. 4th

Massey (J.). How shall we paint our House? 2d ed. 1868. 8s.

Maseley (H.) - Mechanical Principles of Architecture. Lond.
1887. 24.

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Stones of Venice.

Schuhler (C.) - The Baukunst. Leipzig 1867. 24th 5th.

Schifferhauen (H.) - Zapadnich Buch. 4 pt. Leipzig 1868.

Scott (R.) - Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture. Lond. 1855. 8vo.

Shaw (H.) - Letter on ecclesiastical Architecture. 2d.

Specimen of Ancient Furniture. Lond. 1857. 8vo.

Tedé Pavements. Lond. 1858. 4th.

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* — The Hittites in Turkey, 2 Vols. 1838.
* — Corinth & Pompeii Remains.
* — Remarks on Church Architecture. 2 Vols. 2nd ed. 1841.
* Ware, J. — Tracts on Vaults & Bridges.
* — Vaults of the Middle Ages. 2 Vols. 1826.
* Brandon, R. F. A. — Parish Churches. 2 Vols. 1849.

"... The Restorations Architecture
of Ireland, pursuant to the Ensuite
London. 1841."

Webb. Rev. W. Architectural Notes
in 1st ed. (1310)
in German Churches. 3rd edition. 1842.

L'Evêque. A.F.A. Architectural Notes
in Dray, B. Rest.
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derkunde am Konstantinopel. Berlin, 1854.

* Gutmann J. — Denkmale der christ-

* Bossard, — Denkmale der Baukunst am hohen Rhein. Mannheim, 1833.

* F. Oester, — Die Baukunst in der 

* L. P. A. — Die altchristlichen 
Bauwerken von Ravenna. 
Ravenna, 1845. 3 vol.

* Erasmi & Opp. — Denkmale der christlichen 
Baukunst in der Zeit der 
Rheinische 1844-47. 
Schmidt, B. — Denkmale der 
Rheinische 1844-47. 

Italian:
Bizzarrini — La pittura e le sculture 
alla Roma. Roma, 1849. 3 vol.


Bizzarrini — Storia della 
architettura di Roma. 
Roma, 1850. 2 vol.


Mora — Vicenza illustrata. Vicenza, 1850. 2 vol.

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989 jacques, marcus & hickman
586 hathorn
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1001, 401, 601, 801, 1015
2014, 1015
1626 weber, john, anatomy
1246 weber, john, anatomy
1215 weber, john, anatomy
2147 weber, john, anatomy
1722 weber, john, anatomy 2147
1607 weber, john, anatomy
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3. 2-1-6
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Person on its Send 1
Burnett on it XXXIX Articles 2
Brown " " 1
Dwight's Theology 2
Seeds 1
Dudlip's Works 5
Milne's End of Controversy 1
Hopkins " " 2
Contemporary 1
Brown on it's Popul Supremacy 1

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Dolton's do. 4
Flent's do. 3
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Auer's Popul in it's Spirit Cord 1
Bickford's Physic & Physical 6
Breckers Minor Philos. 3
Ritltis Minor Philosyn.
Morell's Rise of Modern Philosophy 1
Cannian's Work 1
Duffpro's do.
H. Work's of Liberty discords
Sprougel talk. Kant, Richa School
Head of Bacon Locke Hobbs
Hamilton. Herbert Spencer de la
Schlage. Philologick his
Nasul's do.
Buchtel's Rise of Civilization
Dope, Rise of Mentis Development.
Mandall's Rise of Philos. & the rise ofmen
Mandall's (4, 6,) Lectures on Language
An edition of Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe for schools can be
very useful for a general study of history, but an analytical
list of contents is too tedious for the student. The
present edition is of almost no value
Guizot's translation with the errors of translation which are scattered here and there.
A note giving the decennial of the exact
present scholarship where it differs from
the scholarship of Guizot's day, or a few
containing suggestions in the spirit of the
work itself. The whole would be brought
more easily, within the scope of an
appreciable edition.

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(These works can be ordered through Brockhaus
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bookstore. Better not try Mazzini, unless you know
how to make it responsible in this charge.)

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First ed. 1861

Schwarz-Wittenkunde. 1½ vol. (in parts)
First ed. 1848 and 1853

Karl's Wittenkunde. 4 vol. Leipzig, Engelskamp.
F. Pistor-Künster, Leipzig. 1861-63. Also in
Wedding's "Kunstler nach Anfange der Kunst".
Karch. Braunschweig. Vienna and St.
These, "Mährisches" ibid. "Pracov" ibid.
Also, "Die Constitution des Reiches etc."

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1) Russia. 2) France. 3) Spain.
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6) Belgium. 7) Italy.

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"Chemie" in English, better than the
English Originals.)

Also the catalogue, "Physicochemische Bibel" etc.
(1½ yearly, in Latin, number, 1) Leidorf & Voelckel,
Leipzig. It gives all new works in math, astr., phy.,
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À l'École d'Instruction Publique de France.

Méthode pour guérir les phlegmons,

par

Paul Fournier, Président du comité d'Instruction de l'École de France.

1841-03

TROUSSE (C.), Traité de l'École. Embryographe Hominis et Mammalitan tam nature

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Zoology & Anatomy

3. Fabricius, Entomologia gallica, 4
2. Philoplastra entomologia, 1
20. Rinne, Grundzüge der Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 1826
2. Gervais, Schubart, Recueil Geographie, London, 1851
24. Gauriche, Manuel d'anatomie, 4
10. Galen, Anatomia, 1st ed., 1657
20. Gauthier, Record of Zoology, London
10. QUAIN, Anatomy I
2. Sanden, Anatomy and the Animal Kingdom, London, 1855


    Müller. Ueber den Ursprung der 
     Muscles annuleaux des Oesophagus. 
     Paris 1830.

    Owen. Classification of geology. 1867.

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4. Delaville - Éléments des sciences naturelles
Paris 1826

50. Brochel - Le nom des hommes
150 fr.

2-31. Cadet - Essai sur les phénomènes des cratères

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Voyages, etc.

1839

- D'Urville (Emile)
  Réseaux géodésiques de la Savoie, 3, 
  75 f, 30 pages, 
  Paris 1868.

1830-5

- D'Urville (Emile)
  Vue de la côte 
  Asie et Afrique 
  Paris 1830-5

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  Voyage au Japon, 
  Sur les côtes du Japon et de la 
  Chine, 29 f, 500 p., 
  1854.

1828

- D'Urville (Emile)
  Voyage autour du monde, 
  sur la corvette L'Argo, 
  Paris 1828.

1840

- de Saussure (Alphonse) 
  Voyage autour du monde, 
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  1855

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Annalen der schwedischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaften 1827-54 (incomplete)

Annales de la Société de Paléontologie 1854-61

Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France 1838-69

Bull. de la Soc. géol. de France

Comptes rendus, Résumés de la session de l'Académie des sciences, 1862

Mem. de la Soc. géologique de France

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Archeological Survey of America 1881-83

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- The History of British Fossils, 1851
- The Geological Survey of India, 1875

Palaeontographical Society (Memoirs of)

- Report on the Palaeontological Society of England
- Catalogue of British Fossils
- Monograph of the geological structure of India
- Monograph of the History of British Fossils

- The Palaeontological Record of England
- The Palaeontological Record of India
- The Palaeontological Record of France

- The Palaeontological Record of Germany
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- The Palaeontological Record of Australia

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Miscellaneous books from W. Strong and
appointed to Dr. White
Hall, Resignation in Bradford 1-25-9
School, Eugenics Committee 2-18-6
Educational Digests (Reprints) 3-10-6
Buckman sance
Minutes of the Council of Education 7-8-6
18-17-0
Schedule of Papers relating to
Purchases for the Cornell University
Library + Art Collection made in
Scotland by ADW in 1868.

A. List of French books on Art History + of the AD Collection
Total 18315.17

B. List of French books on Art History + in the AD Collection 1868.42.2

C. Summary of books made
of family papers by AD.

D. Remains of an Old Wall
in Beams

+$++$

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
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Additional Description:
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<td>Notes, pm.</td>
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Balance, to be settled in cash: 11 - 7 - 1 15 - 7 - 7
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Separation of books between the Cornell Univ. + ADW Collection

ADW Collection:
Total amount of funds spent expanded
for books by ADW: $646.33, $237.85.41, $404.40
Total French books purchased
Collection as per schedule (B) 15718.17
Books for same purpose (B) 1467.32
Total English books under
Schedule E (aprx. sum) 257.8-1
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BOTANIQUE. — 20 Planches.
1. Tissus élémentaires des végétaux.
2. Fibres, Valenciennes, Trichodes.
4. Formes diverses de racines.
5. Absorption par les écorces.
6. Racines adventives, Bouteuses.
7. Structure des feuilles, Stipules, Petioles.
8. Fruits divers de feuilles.
10. Feuilles composées des agrumes.
11. Grafts et divers modes de reproduction.
12. Tigeux non centraux, Bulbes.

GÉOLOGIE. — 14 Planches.
1. Coupe de la roche sédimentaire du globe (2 feuilles).
4. Fossiles des terrains siluriens.
5. Fossiles des terrains carbonifères.
6. Fossiles des terrains jurassiques.
7. Fossiles des terrains crétaques.
8. Fossiles des terrains tertiaires.

DU MÊME AUTEUR :
NOTIONS SANITAIRES SUR LES VÉGÉTAUX DANGEREUX, sur leurs caractères distinctifs et les moyens de rémédier à leurs effets nuisibles, par M. Achille Comte.


Prix du ouvrage complet: 15 fr.

LIBRAIRIE DE VICTOR MASSON ET FILS
Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, à Paris.

PLANCHES MURALES
D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE
PAR
ACHILLE COMTE
Doyen de la Faculté des sciences et directeur de la Revue de l'Institut, professeur d'histoire naturelle à l'École centrale de Nantes, membre de l'Académie des sciences, de l'Institut et de plusieurs académies étrangères.

OUVrage ADOPTE
Par les écoles, les lycées, les collèges et les institutions ménagères.

Depuis que l'Histoire naturelle, cette intelligence considérable des sciences de l'homme, occupe dans le programme des études le rang qui méritait l'importance de ses lumières, les professeurs chargés du cet enseignement regrettent le manque absolu d'instruments qui puissent servir à leur démonstration, et l'insuffisance des pièces préparées dont ils peuvent disposer.

Ce besoin se fait plus vivement encore sentir dans l'enseignement spécial, où les leçons du professeur prennent un caractère essentiellement pratique.

De quelle utilité peuvent être, en effet, pour les élèves d'une classe, placés à une certaine distance de leur maître, les objets naturels qu'on met sous leurs yeux? Ce sont des images de formes qui ne donnent aucune idée précise de la réalité, des échantillons de la nature morte qui ne laissent pas soupçonner et ne peuvent être l'orgaisme vivant. Ainsi ces jeunes auditeurs se contentent de pouvoir avoir une idée très-imparfaite des structures vitales des animaux et des phénomènes organiques des plantes, et n'en gardent-ils qu'un mémoire sordide.
Les planches suivantes sont imprimées sur papier à fond noir et coloriées avec le plus grand soin, servent à illustrer toutes les branches de la zoologie, de botanique et de géologie comprises dans l'histoire naturelle. Elles se trouvent facilement avec des peintures qui n'ont rien de l'aspect repoussant d'une dessinette et qui, cependant, rendent l'étude de l'histoire naturelle aussi facile que si cette science était expliquée à l'aide des objets mêmes employés aux diverses classes des êtres organisés.

Cette collection, composée de cent feuilles, de prix d'un mémoire carré chaque, et accompagnée d'une légende explicative, est divisée en trois séries.

La première série, Zoologie, comprend soixante feuilles, en cinquante-deux planches; elle donne des dessins de toutes les familles des animaux, dont l'étude est prescrite par les programmes, et représente la distribution du règne animal en ordres, familles, genres, espèces.

La seconde série, Botanique, comprend vingt-six feuilles; elle reprend tous les phénomènes de la vie végétale et donne les caractères qui ont servi de base à la classification des plantes et à leur répartition en familles. Trois planches sont consacrées aux Champignons comestibles, aux Champignons dangereux et aux plantes vénéneuses.

La troisième série, Géologie, comprend quarante feuilles, en trente planches; elle donne la configuration des divers territoires qui forment l'écoulement du globe; elle représente aussi des figures relatives aux systèmes des montagnes, aux volcans, aux pois et artéfacts, aux fossiles caractéristiques des diverses couches stratifiées.

Prix de la collection des 100 planches: 350 fr.

Chaque planche séparément: 4 fr.

(*) Les planches marquées d'un astérisque ne peuvent être commandées séparément.

---

**SUJETS DES CENT PLANCHES MURALES D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE**

**ZOOLOGIE.** — 60 Feuilles en 52 Planches.

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<td>Instrument du préhension</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Tube respiratoire</td>
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<td>Coupe verticale de la boîte</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Structures et développement</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sensations et sensation</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Anatomie comparée du tube</td>
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**L'ENTRAÎNEMENT A LA SEMILOGIE.**

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**The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University**
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Total Amount: 1248.77
The Andrew Dickson

SELECTED FROM SCHÖDEL'S CATALOGUE.

No. 149. Page 23. 10. 10
No. 710. Page 16. 16.

| No. 208 | 37.14 | 7.11 | 16.10 |
| 209 | 31.13 | 7.16 | 16.06 |
| 212 | 16.00 | 7.17 | 16.00 |
| 32.6.329 | 19.06 | 7.19 | 22.26 |
| 304 | 37.04 | 7.20 | 28.17 |
| 410 | 37.44 | 7.21 | 13.09 |
| 345 | 28.17 | 7.22-7.22 | 14.00 |
| 409 | 34.09 | 14.13 |
| 458 | 62.26 | 62.25 |
| 457 | 62.26 | 62.26 |
| 447 | 31.13 | 31.13 |
| 484 | 30.09 | 30.09 |
| 661 | 31.13 | 31.13 |
| 471 | 28.17 | 28.17 |
| 483 | 37.13 | 37.13 |
| 484 | 28.17 | 28.17 |
| 499 | 44.21 | 44.21 |
| 582 | 37.04 | 37.04 |
| 587 | 42.26 | 42.26 |
| 571 | 57.04 | 57.04 |
| 572 | 48.17 | 48.17 |
| 573 | 57.04 | 57.04 |
| 579 | 34.09 | 34.09 |
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| 52.2 | 42.26 | 42.26 |
| 52.7 | 46.21 | 46.21 |
| 531 | 47.21 | 47.21 |
| 533 | 18.17 | 18.17 |
| 562.567 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
The Andrew Dickson White House

Robert H. Goddard

Ralph E. White

May 1927

Henry F. Rowland

Frank Jay Sweet

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Report of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

For the Year ending June 30, 1927

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences

1357 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the Members:

We have the honor to submit our Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1927.

During the year, the Academy's activities included:

- The organization of the Committee on the History of Science and Technology
- The establishment of the Albert Einstein Memorial
- The inauguration of a new series of lectures on contemporary science

The Academy's membership has grown to 526, with 34 new members being elected.

The budget for the year ended June 30, 1927, was $12,000.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Chairman of the Executive Committee

J. A. Fiske

Secretary
<table>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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Summary of Guilt in Service
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<td>June 25</td>
<td>Draft sent to Paris</td>
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<td>Check to H. Stevens</td>
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<td>Model of Rocandier &amp; Meyer &amp; Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>J. K. Rogers</td>
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<td></td>
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The Andrew Dickson Wh
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**Total:** 12,450.00
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**Total:** $1,060.00
Funds of Cornell University. First installment
Letter of Credit: 2 of 1000 each
Credit Note: 4 of 100
Final draft: 2042.3

Total amount expended for
University in fee division schedule: 2158.11
Deduct 1st installment in above: 2042.3
Leaves deficit of
?
Credit: have with identification of
2500
Canton purchase: 350
Real deficit of now:

Funds of Cornell for second installment
Letter of Credit

Estimated of expenditure

Deficit as shown: 155.8
Deductions:
Purchases at Paris: 100
Extraordinary expenses: 28.2.20
1% of balance: 1.5
Total: 401.56

Deduction of current debt
265
Balance to pay next call: 136.16

The Andrew Dickson White
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**Art Collection**

Barbierian ware:"

A tissue de laudic

Julian

Niles. In addition to the above, I ordered the following at the R. N. X. L. 18th Day 7th of June 1867:

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The Andrew Dickson Waist
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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Valentin Smith, Origine
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France - 9 illustrations (I think) 
Illustrated plates - 9 or 10

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and 5th finish
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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

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- 1563 is $1563.00.
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**Catalogue of**

**The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University**
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2 doz. new 1/2 yd. felt
2640 2244.184 linen
2 doz. cloth boxes
The Act approved March 3, 1891, amendatory of the copyright law (51st Congress, 1st session, chap. 566. 26 Statutes at Large, pp. 1106-1110), specifically provides by its thirteenth section—

"That this act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require."

Only such literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic works, therefore, as are the productions of persons who are citizens of countries with which the United States have entered into copyright relations can be entered for copyright.

The following proclamations have been issued by the President, by which copyright protection is granted in the United States to works of Authors who are citizens or subjects of the countries named:

July 1, 1891—Belgium, France, Great Britain and her possessions, and Switzerland. (Statutes at Large, vol. 27, pp. 981, 982. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 67-68.)
April 15, 1892—Germany. (Statutes at Large, vol. 27, pp. 1021, 1022. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 68-70.)
October 31, 1892—Italy. (Statutes at Large, vol. 27, p. 1043. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 70-71.)
July 10, 1895—Spain. (Statutes at Large, vol. 29, p. 871. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 73-75.)
February 27, 1896—Mexico. (Statutes at Large, vol. 29, p. 877. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 73-74.)
May 25, 1896—Chile. (Statutes at Large, vol. 29, p. 880. Copyright Office Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 74-75.)
November 17, 1903—Cuba. (Treaty of October 8, 1903, Article 19.)

Moreover, the Act cited above provides that the charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright which is the production of a person who is a citizen or subject of any of the countries named above shall be one dollar.

It is therefore necessary in the application for copyright to state distinctly the nationality of the Author of the book or other production, to determine, first, whether the work is subject to the privilege of copyright in the United States, and, second, the amount of fee to be charged for recording the title.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED by the PRESIDENT, EXTENDING COPYRIGHT TO CITIZENS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 1891-1904.

L—GERMANY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights," that said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of
America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement.

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require."

And whereas, in virtue of said section 13 of the aforesaid act of Congress, a copyright agreement was signed at Washington, on January 15, 1892, in the English and German languages, by the representatives of the United States of America and the German Empire, a true copy of the English version of which agreement is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, being actuated by the desire to extend to their subjects and citizens the full benefit of the legal provisions in force in both countries in regard to copyright, have, to this end, decided to conclude an agreement, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Alfons Mumm von Schwarzenstein, his Charge d'affaires near the Government of the United States of America, who, being duly authorized, have concluded the following agreement, subject to due ratification:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy, in the German Empire, the protection of copyright as regards works of literature and art, as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which such protection is granted to subjects of the Empire.

ARTICLE II.

The United States Government engages, in return, that the President of the United States shall, in pursuance of section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, issue the proclamation therein provided for in regard to the extension of the provisions of that act to German subjects as soon as the Secretary of State shall have been officially notified that the present agreement has received the necessary legislative sanction in the German Empire.

ARTICLE III.

This agreement shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

The agreement shall go into operation at the expiration of three weeks from the date of the exchange of its ratifications, and shall be applicable only to works not published at the time when it shall have gone into operation. It shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the day on which notice of a desire for the cessation of its effects shall have been given by one of the contracting parties.

Done in duplicate, in the English and German languages, at the city of Washington, this 15th day of January, 1892.

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

A. V. Mumm.

By the President:

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Benj. Harrison.

The agreement shall go into operation at the expiration of three weeks from the date of the exchange of its ratifications, and shall be applicable only to works not published at the time when it shall have gone into operation. It shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the day on which notice of a desire for the cessation of its effects shall have been given by one of the contracting parties.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

By the President:

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

By the President:

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

II.—COPYRIGHT—CUBA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, it is provided by section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend title sixty, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyright," that said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement;"

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require."

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been given that in Cuba the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the citizens of Cuba:

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that the first of the conditions specified in section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Cuba.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

III.—COPYRIGHT TREATY WITH CHINA.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

Signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903. Ratified by the Senate, December 24, 1903. Ratified by the President, January 12, 1904. Ratified by China, January 10, 1904. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, January 12, 1904.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas a Treaty and three Annexes between the United States of America and China to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the peoples of the two countries, were concluded and signed at Shanghai in the English and Chinese languages, on the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, the original of the English text of which Treaty and Annexes is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being animated by an earnest desire to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in view of the provisions of the first paragraph of Article XI of the final Protocol signed at Peking on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1901, whereby the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The United States of America—

Edward H. Conger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China—

John Goodnow, Consul-General of the United States of America at Shanghai—

John F. Bream, a citizen of the United States of America resident at Shanghai.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China—

Le Hai-Huan, Président of the Board of Public Works—

Sheng Huidar Huan, Junior Guardian of the Peace Apparatus—Formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works.

who, having met and duly exchanged their full powers which were found to be in the proper form,
have agreed upon the following amendments to existing treaties of commerce and navigation formerly concluded between the two countries, and upon the subjects hereinafter expressed connected with commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

ARTICLES RELATING TO TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

ARTICLE IX.—Trade-Marks.

Whereas the United States undertakes to protect the citizens of any country in the exclusive use within the United States of any lawful trade-marks, provided that such country agrees by treaty or convention to give like protection to the citizens of the United States.

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such protection in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in the Empire of China of any lawful trade-mark to the exclusive use of which in the United States they are entitled, or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for exclusive use within the Empire of China. To this end the Chinese Government agrees to issue by its proper authorities proclamations having the force of law, forbidding all subjects of China from infringing, imitating, colorably imitating, or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade-marks belonging to citizens of the United States, which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States at such offices as the Chinese Government will establish for such purpose, on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation by the Chinese authorities, and in compliance with reasonable regulations.

ARTICLE X.—Patents.

The United States Government allows subjects of China to patent their inventions in the United States and protects them in the use and ownership of such patents. The Government of China now agrees that it will establish a Patent Office. After this office has been established and special laws with regard to inventions have been adopted it will then register, after the payment of the prescribed fees, issue certificates of protection, valid for a fixed term of years, to citizens of the United States on all their patents issued by the United States in respect of articles the sale of which is lawful in China, which do not infringe any previous inventions of Chinese subjects, in the same manner as patents are to be issued to subjects of China.

ARTICLE XI.—Copyright.

Whereas the Government of the United States undertakes to give the benefits of its copyright laws to the citizens of any foreign State which gives to the citizens of the United States the benefits of copyright on an equal basis with its own citizens.

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such benefits in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to give full protection, in the same way and manner and subject to the same conditions upon which it agrees to protect trade-marks, to all citizens of the United States who are authors, designers or proprietors of any book, map, print or engraving especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people, or translation into Chinese of any book, in the exclusive right to print and sell such book, map, print, engraving or translation in the Empire of China during ten years from the date of registration. With the exception of the books, maps, etc., specified above, which may not be reprinted in the same form, no work shall be entitled to copyright privileges under this article. It is understood that Chinese subjects shall be at liberty to make, print and sell original translations into Chinese of any works written or of maps compiled by a citizen of the United States. This article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any citizen of the United States or Chinese subject who may be author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well being of China.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

5. *Kuno Francke*. "Social Forces in German Literature". New York, Holt, 1896. The author is Professor or Instructor in Harvard University, and this book is the best one known to me as showing the effect of German literature upon the social and general history of Germany.

6. *Goldwin Smith*. "History of Great Britain". Published a year or two since. It is unquestionable the best short history of the British Empire ever published. It is a wonderful example of abridgement, without the sacrifice of the main things which it is important to know. Matter and style are of the very best.

7. *Bodey*. "France". Two volumes, Ego, London and New York, 1896. A book which has deservedly attracted the earnest attention of thoughtful men in all English speaking countries as well as in France. The author writes from the fulness of his knowledge, and while one may well dissent at times from his conclusions, the book is always worthy of careful study.

8. *W. J. Stillman*. "Italy". His recent book on the Italian kingdom. Mr. Stillman was for many years the correspondent of the London "Times" in Italy, knew intimately the leading men of that country, and is an excellent writer and careful author. The exact title of this book I cannot at this moment remember, but it will be easily found.

9. *H. C. Lea*. "The Moriscos of Spain". He is also the author of other works on the same subject, all of which are the best ever known to me,—deeply scholarly and thoroughly impartial.

10. *T. J. Lawrence*. "Principles of International Law". Boston, Heath & Co., 1896. The author is Professor of History and International Law at the University of Chicago, and lecturer in the University of Cambridge, England. Of all the books I have ever seen on the subject, this is the most readable. It is, in fact, interesting and gives almost a charm to the whole subject. It embraces an excellent account, for the non-professional reader, of the legal relations of the legal relations of the European states with each other, and with the rest of the world. It is especially valuable in being brought down to date, including statements of various disputed questions in recent times, which are nowhere found in the mere ponderous treatises.

A book published some years since, and remains today the best for the general American reader on its subject.
1. Malthus — Principles of Political Economy
2. — Mathematical... 1.34
3. Malthus — Political Essay... 1.67
4. Bentham — Manual of Political Economy... 2.34
5. Freeman — Comparative Politics... 2.94
6. Jevons — Theory of Political Economy... 2.34
7. Lieber — Civil Liberty...
8. — Political Science... 2.34
9. Mill — The Nation... 1.67
10. Perry — Political Economy... 1.44
11. Rogers — Manual of Political Economy... 1.84
12. Rudder — Political Economy... 5.60
13. Sumner — History of American Currency... 2
14. Walker — Money... 2.87
15. — Wages Question... 2.34
16. Worley — Political Science... 4.67
17. Zeller — Intellectual Development of Europe...
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23. Coe — The New Chemistry...
24. Curtis — Theory of Electricity...
25. Dana — Manual of Geology... 2nd ed. 3.84
26. Fother — Modern Astronomy...
27. Fother — Electricity and Magnetism... 1.85
28. Jevons — Principles of Science... 2.67
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I. Growth of French "Philosophic" Literature.

Difficulties in forming an estimate of this,--various opinions regarding it. Gore, development, and end of the great literature of Louis XIVth's time,--characteristics of this classic literature,--its condition at the end of his reign. Transition from this classic literature of Louis XIVth's time to the Philosophical literature of Louis XVth's time. Diderot's remark, Coalition of the Church, and the absolute monarchy against this new literature,--results of this coalition,--treatment of new books and of literary men,--effects of this upon the popularity of books,--the influence of English thought upon this literature. (Bucke's researches.)

II. Montesquieu (1689-1755).

His origin,--his official position. The "Lettres Persanes" (1721),--its suppression by Cardinal Dubois. Growth of Montesquieu's reputation,--his travels,--visit to England. The " Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains" (1734),--its value,--Napoleon's opinion of it,--Bucke's opinion. The "Esprit des Lois" (1748),--its imperfections,--its main merit.

III. Voltaire (1694-1778).

His birth,--name,--waywardness,--genius,--education. His writings,--the "Lettres Philosophiques,"--fertility of his genius at this period,--typical example of his insubordination of new ideas seen in his "Entire". The "Réflexions sur les Musées,"--defects and value of this. Summary of Voltaire's general characteristics,--his attitude towards the monarchy,--his personal morality,--his lack of chivalry and dignity,--his life at Cirey,--at the court of Frederick the Great,--at Ferney,--increased fertility and brilliancy,--his letters, stories, and epigrams,--treatises against the existing order of things embodied in tales,--"L'homme aux quarante écus,"--his curious opposition to some results of geological research,--his work in popularizing the scientific ideas of Sir Isaac Newton. "Noble" phase of his life near its close,--the affair of Jean Calas,--his death,--his influence,--his attitude towards the abolition of religion,--his work in "tearing down" old institutions.--for this work the rulers of France mainly responsible.
Student of the Inner Temple - 9 Gms. Mepl.

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- Logic
- Political Economy
- International Law
- English Law of Real Property
- Aristotle's Politics (in Greek)
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From Earle's catalogue. 4, 294.
- 1872. Edwards (3). Library
- 1854. Antiquitates Americanae (H. Smith)
- Balfour's Introduction to the Study of Medicine. (A. C. Black)
  (printed at Clarendon Press).
- Spinola's Dictionary of Engineering. 3 vols. (Boston)
- Dugdale's Medical Lessons. 2nd ed. (Churchill)
- Collins' International Atlas. 6 vols. (Collins & Sons).

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#### ANATOMICAL

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sections of Skin,</th>
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<td>Caroilings</td>
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<td>Liver injected</td>
<td>$1.10 and upwards</td>
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<td>Spinal cord, colored</td>
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#### Blood discs of Man
- Manual
- Rana

#### Sections of Cranium, Human
- Human
- Phalens

#### Sections of Oesophagus, Human
- Human
- Caroilings

#### Sections of Metacarpal Bone of Man
- Deer
- Bone of Whale
- Bear-fish
- Sturgeon
- Shark
- Lepidosteus
- Cod
- Betta
- Frog
- Toad

*Plain or injected.*

#### BOTANICAL

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#### Sections of Agate
- Aragonite
- Calcite
- Kondrin Chalcedony
- Orthosilicate
- Urates of Urea
- Nitrate of Urea
- Nitrate of Potash
- Sodium nitrate

#### Sections of Walnut Shell
- Phytelephas macrocarpa
- Tamarind Stone
- Date Stone
- Cherry Stone
- Peach Stone
- Pine, Yew, Elm
- Araucaria, showing dotted ducts

#### Sections of Cocoa-nut Shell
- Phytelephas macrocarpa
- Tamarind Stone
- Date Stone
- Cherry Stone
- Peach Stone
- Pine, Yew, Elm
- Araucaria, showing dotted ducts

### The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
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- Recinal Limestone, etc.
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- Sphenes of Spysane, various kinds.
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- Radiate Stalact from leaf of Deutia.

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- Alum, 75 cts.
- Arseniate of Alum.
- Sulfate of Potasae.
- Chloride of Potasae.
- Chlorid of Barium.
- Cobalt.
- Cobalt, 75 cts.
- Cobalt.
- Kylantite.
- Carbonate of Potasae.
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### Teeth of Mollusca
- Various kinds
- Natural injections
- Molars, Canines, and Incisors
- Blood vessels of pulp, etc., very fine
- $3.00 to $6.00

### Spines of Echinus
- Cedars, trans. sec.
- Cidarids, trans. sec.
- Echinometra, trans. sec.
- Heterocentrotus
- Toxopneustis
- Garelia
- Echinometra, long. sec.
- Prisms of Pinna
- Section of Shell of Pinna
- Haliotis, Cyprea, Terebra, Cerithium, Nassa, Purpura, etc.
- $1.00 to $3.00

### Section of entire shell of Terebra, Cerithium, Nassa, Purpura, etc.
- $1.00 to $3.00

### Wood
- From Monmouth, Me., to $1.00
- Chalk Pond, Bohemia
- Algoa Bay, Africa
- Barbadoes
- Richmond, Va.
- Congratulations, Md.
- Nottingham, Heliopelta, Md.
- Peruvian Guano
- Melbourne, Australia
1) Bepauv Scidir
Residenza: Bergamo, via Carbonara 32
Rispettiva afferma di essere

2) I.A Ces Tiffi
Ogni atto fai procurare firmato
Il termine scritto accanto
Bisogna mettere prima che

Cose derivate

Dato

Firma

Data
Books by Philip's.


8. V.
15. Arrivò. Sappio otròsee per servire all'studio delle rivoluzioni politiche. 2 ant. del regno di Napoli.
16. 

Rd $4. 20.

G.D.W.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Photographs
B. R. 4
A. R. 2

Supplies 30
Cost of plants 5
Miscellaneous
Fuel, etc. 12
Other medical apparatus 80

To John Deeds, 70
The plan I advocate is to select from the general library a collection for circulation, composed of from ten to twenty thousand volumes of works in recent editions (which can be readily replaced in case of loss or destruction), arranged on open shelves to which readers shall have free access. A strong plea for such a collection for undergraduates is made by the Librarian of Brown University for three reasons: (1) The fitness of such a library to promote culture; (2) that the size of the University, even if it does not forbid the students access to the shelves, as it generally must, sufficiently bewilders him to prevent him from picking out the books he needs for personal culture; (3) it will encourage systematic general reading to complement the deficiencies of the elective system. Such a collection for undergraduates is also advocated by other college librarians. Nor is it librarians alone who favor this plan. It is the opinion of such men as Professors Jameson, Shrewy, and Tufts of Chicago, R. B. Woodward and Kemp of Columbia, Goodspeed of Pennsylvania, McDonald of Brown, that their students could use the library books more nearly as they wish them used if the library were made a library of reference and supplemented by a selected circulating library of say, 10,000 volumes; and I believe such is the opinion of many of our own faculty. Two years ago a committee of the Faculty of Chicago University recommended that in the new library building provision should be made for (1) a circulating library containing such books as it is desirable should be accessible to all members of the university and open to be drawn for use outside the building, and (2) a reference library with reading room seating from 700 to 1,000 readers; the entire administration to be directed to the cultivation of the library habit on the part of the student and the promotion of research. The Librarian of Columbia reports that there is a very definite and increasing
feeling there against circulation. He also declares that “It is entirely within bounds to say that 8,000 or 10,000 volumes carefully chosen would form an entirely sufficient and satisfactory working library for undergraduates, and half that number would easily cover all the required collateral reading of a large institution.”

2. While college libraries generally circulate their books, a university library is not an overgrown college library. The function which distinguishes the University Library from the college library is the aid it renders to original research, calling for a different class of books both old and new. To render this aid efficiently it should be mainly a library of reference giving to the student a reasonable certainty of finding on its shelves the books he needs; and as the Librarian of Congress says “The efficiency of the Library for research would be seriously impaired by loans which would in any large degree impair the integrity of the collection at any particular moment.”

3. A university library differs greatly from a public circulating library. As Professor Munsterberg of Harvard points out, the university libraries are learned libraries for scientific laborers, as distinguished from the public libraries which are not learned, but are designed to serve popular education. He says, “The learned library cannot do this. To be sure the university library can help to spread information, and conversely the public library makes room for thousands of volumes on all sorts of scientific topics. But the emphasis is laid very differently in the two cases and if it were not so neither library would best fulfil its purpose. The extreme quiet of the reference library and the hustle and air of the public library do not go well together.”

As Dr. Billings says, “Part of the business of the circulating library is to have its books worn out and destroyed, but the reference library has another purpose, and the books which give it the greatest importance and value should be carefully preserved.” Mr. Foster of Providence library reports that “In an increasing number of libraries the principle of a sharp distinction between the circulating department and the reference department is recognised.”

4. The risk of injury, mutilation and loss is now considerable, even with our limited circulation. Within the past few years library books have been fortunately recovered from railway trains, street cars, barber shops and lodging houses, where they had been left by careless borrowers. This risk will be greatly increased by opening the library for general circulation. Is it not better to confine the risk so far as possible to books which can be readily replaced?

5. “Every man who knows anything about books,” says Professor Chandler, “is perfectly well aware that very few men will bequeath their libraries to an institution which emulates the circulating and commercial establishments”; and two years ago an American collector wrote, “Observation during recent visits to public libraries in England and in this country leads me seriously to question the wisdom of confiding rare and valuable books to their custody. Palatial fire-proof buildings, lofty halls and reading rooms, elaborate classification and catalogues, ingenious machinery for the almost automatic delivery of books to readers furnish no proper guarantee for the proper care of literary treasures.” Is there not here a warning it would be well to heed?

G. W. HARRIS.
REGARDING THE USE OF BOOBS FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES BY STUDENTS

DEAR SIR,

At present the reading room of our University Library, which has places for 250 readers, is open from 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and mid-week students are allowed to draw books over holidays, including Sundays, but not at other times. 

There is, of course, a desire to make the Library as useful as possible, and with this end in view, a resolution favoring the extension of circulation to all students was recently introduced in our University Faculty, and was made a special order of the 7th of January. There is, however, some diversity of opinion as to how far this scheme is practicable under our circumstances. 

Inasmuch as the general conditions prevailing here are not altogether dissimilar from those existing at your institution, we have felt that the results of your experience in allowing students to draw books from your University Library for home use would prove of great value in arriving at a proper conclusion.

Having formerly been in library work, we both have a special interest in the matter, and feel encouraged to ask you for such pertinent information as you may be able without inconvenience to afford us. To that end we have formulated the enclosed questions, which we are sending to seven Universities: Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wisconsin and Yale. Trusting that you will kindly give us the information as far as it may be convenient and proper to do so, we are, with assurances of appreciation of your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

RUDWIN H. WOODRUFF,
Professor of Law.

CHARLES H. HULL,
Asst. Prof. Political Economy.

REPLIES, AS PRINTED BELOW, WERE RECEIVED FROM:

Zella Allen Dion, Librarian of the University of Chicago.

George J. Bitker, Librarian of Columbia University.

J. S. Kiernan, Superintendent of Circulation, Harvard University Library.

Gregory B. Keen, Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.

Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University.

Walter M. Smith, Librarian of the University of Wisconsin.

Addison Van Name, Librarian of Yale University.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Does student circulation necessitate the purchase of duplicates?

Chicago. It has been the policy of this Library to buy duplicates in any depart-
ment whenever the books are of greater value to classes than as many new titles.

Columbia. Circulation of books among students and graduates makes neces-
sary the purchase of duplicates to a small extent and readers itself. The per-
centage of the Library which should be regularly kept is very small compared to new books. The percentage of books which should be temporarily kept is for the convenience of the students and approximately 10% of the total number of books. The percentage of books which should be permanently kept is approximately 10% of the total number of books.

What proportion of your books are permanently reserved from circulation among students?

Chicago. About 10% of the books are reserved for the use of classes. It is not possible to state accurately the proportion of books reserved for individual students.

Columbia. Our system requires a very small number of books to be reserved. Teachers can temporarily reserve any book owned by the University for the use of classes. The number of books so temporarily reserved is very small compared to the total number of books.

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Chicago. Approximately 10% of the books are reserved for the use of classes. It is not possible to state accurately the proportion of books reserved for individual students.

Columbia. Our system requires a very small number of books to be reserved. Teachers can temporarily reserve any book owned by the University for the use of classes. The number of books so temporarily reserved is very small compared to the total number of books.

What proportion of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose?

Chicago. No difference is made in expending money for duplic-
tebooks and new books.

Columbia. The percentage of our expenditure for duplicates by reason of circulation among students is very small compared to the total number of books.

What is the average number of books absent from the Library on account of such circulation during term time?

Chicago. Impossible to state.

Columbia. The average number of books absent from the Library on account of such circulation is probably about twenty-five hundred volumes.

What proportion of your students draw books for home use?

Chicago. About one-third.

Columbia. We have at hand no statistics giving the exact proportion of students who draw books, but of the students who come to the library, about twenty per cent are students from eight hundred and fifty families. The number of books drawn for home use during the year, from the Library for the use of classes with the exception of certain books of greater value to classes than as many new titles.

What is the average number of books absent from the Library on account of such circulation during term time?

Chicago. Impossible to state.

Columbia. The average number of books absent from the Library on account of such circulation is probably about twenty-five hundred volumes.

What proportion of your books are permanently reserved from circulation among students?

Chicago. Approximately 10% of the books are reserved for the use of classes. It is not possible to state accurately the proportion of books reserved for individual students.

Columbia. Our system requires a very small number of books to be reserved. Teachers can temporarily reserve any book owned by the University for the use of classes. The number of books so temporarily reserved is very small compared to the total number of books.

What is the total number of books temporarily reserved in the year?

Chicago. Approximately 10% of the books are reserved for the use of classes. It is not possible to state accurately the proportion of books reserved for individual students.

Columbia. Our system requires a very small number of books to be reserved. Teachers can temporarily reserve any book owned by the University for the use of classes. The number of books so temporarily reserved is very small compared to the total number of books.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Note. About 1,000 volumes. (There are, in addition, 1,000 volumes permanently placed in the reading room.)

The average number at any one time?

Chicago. About twenty-five.

Columbia. The average number at any one time of books on reserve would be, last year, from seven to eight hundred; this year, perhaps, half that number.

Harvard. Three times. Pennsylvania. About 50, Princeton. At present, average 50, but this may reach a thousand or more. Wisconsin. No statistics.

Yes. We return.

Does trouble arise under this system, for example from failure of teachers to demand such reservation early enough?

Chicago. One system has been the result of careful experimenting through a period of seven years. As at present arranged, it works admirably. Columbia. Very trouble arises from this cause but not serious in character or extent. Princeton. Yes. The books are often taken out by the student before the instructor notices it. Pennsylvania. Occasionally, but very seldom. We small each book as it may have been taken out at once, and they are returned immediately or the student is reprimanded by the teacher himself.

Preventive. Yes and yes. If it does not it is the fault of the borrower, not system.

Wisconsin. Yes, but spirit of required request in instruments form that list of books be filed at library before announcements are made to classes. Our instructors have the feeling of reserving books which they (the instructors) have out. Yes, no serious trouble.

When a book in the hands of a student is wanted at the Library for reference, is it recalled at once?


Is a messenger used, for it?


Or is a request sent by wait?

Chicago. Request is sent first by mail, and if necessary a messenger. The books is usually recalled at once by mail. Harvard. Cold card. Columbia. Cold card. Pennsylvania. Yes. Princeton. For overdue books but not for wanted books. Wisconsin. [See above.]

Does inconvenience frequently arise from delay in returning books upon request?

Chicago. A heavy fine regulates this perfectly.

Harvard. From small inconvenience is caused by delay in returning books there is no, and the right of the original borrower may also be suspected. Illinois. Fails. Pennsylvania. No. Princeton. No. Wisconsin. Not from delay in part of students having books but frequently from delay on part of instructors. Yale. No.

In general, as the result of your experience, do you find that the drawing of books by students conflicts with the claims of readers using the Library as a reference library to such an extent as to give rise to real inconvenience?

Chicago. Have we established our duplicate system there is no conflict between the two needs.

Columbia. Real inconvenience toward the claims of readers is the library is undoubtedly caused by the loaning of books to the students but the advantages arising from such loan are vastly paramount.

Pennsylvania. Not really. When books are allowed to go out, and way improved it except by suspending all books, which is entirely impossible in most Libraries. My experience has been that by placing the limits, the best results have been reached. Only one means that the book so marked cannot go out except by special permission of the book. To reduce the time on books much in demand to seven, and fourteen days by books on the ordinary nature. One rule to students for use of books is, return them, within not one, but three months. To instructors no restriction as to number, time one. I think our system of identifying persons who have not books when they are needed by other persons works well, and results in the early return of the books. I mean, you custome which will illustrate our methods.

Philadelphia. By no means.

Columbia. With the insertion of "just" before "desire" in the question.

Yes, more of course.

Wisconsin. In case of the demand that faculty circulation and any student circulation give rise to real inconvenience to readers using the Library as a reference library.

Yale. No.

Is the sentiment of your Faculty, so far as you know, favorable or unfavorable to the practice of student circulation as it prevails with you?

Chicago. The present Library administration as above explained requires the hearty support of the entire Faculty. (The Librarian is a member of the Faculty and thus has an opportunity to explain anything which might otherwise excite the opposition of the teaching force.)

Columbia. While the inconvenience of finding that a book which is desired has been loaned out of the library is even keenly felt by officers of instruction, no amount of the faculty has ever recommended that the loaning be discontinued. More trouble is experienced in this Library from loans to college officers than from loans to students. The chief of the circulating department is satisfactory to all classes of the faculty.

Philadelphia. Predominantly favorable.

Princeton. The chief of circulating department, I know, that there would be a tempest in the Faculty if books were not loaned to students.

Wisconsin. In my opinion entirely favorable.

Yale. Favorable.
If your reading room facilities were as ample as you could wish, would you still allow books to circulate among students?

Chicago. Yes. To accommodate students living at home and coming to the University only to recite.

Columbia. Yes. To accommodate students coming from a distance and yet allowing for reading in their rooms.


Princeton. They do not.

If your Library were open throughout the day and evening (say to 11 p.m.) would you still allow books to circulate among students?

Chicago. Yes. The library opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 10 p.m. The reading room remains open till 11 p.m.

Columbia. The library opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 9 p.m. The reading room remains open till 10 p.m.


Princeton. Yes. Our new electric light system is almost complete. If we were open all day and night we would still circulate.

Does the existence (or non-existence) of dormitories in proximity to the Library building have any bearing upon your decision as to circulation?

Chicago. No. Chicago. The lack of dormitories in Chicago does not necessarily influence decisions as to circulation, but with dormitories at hand it is far less necessary and much more desirable to allow students to read in their own rooms.


Princeton. Yes. Our electric light system is almost complete. If we were open all day and night we would still circulate.

Wisconsin. Yes.

If far as you know, do your students draw books largely from any other library not connected with the University?

Chicago. No.

Columbia. Yes. To my knowledge students of this institution draw books from other libraries to a large extent.

Harvard. Yes. The students whose homes are in or near the city use the Public Library constantly, and other students do so by registering there, by special permission.

Pennsylvania. Yes. We have many large libraries in our city from which books may be taken out gratuitously, by subscription, or on deposit of the value of the book.

Wisconsin. Many students draw books from the Madison Public Library and we encourage the practice. The Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the State Law Library are largely used by our students for reference purposes.

During the past summer the subjoined schedule of questions was sent by the faculty members of the Library Council to several teachers of their acquaintance at each of the seven universities having a library of more than 100,000 volumes and practicing undergraduate circulation.

The replies received are summarized in the annexed table. The originals, accompanied in many cases by interesting letters (as indicated) are on file at 4 Morrill, where they may be freely examined.

1. Do you find that the circulation of books among undergraduates, as practiced at your university, prevents the library from serving your own scholarly needs (a) as a teacher? (b) as an investigator?

2. Is there, to your knowledge, any general complaint on the above-indicated grounds (a) among members of your faculty? (b) among graduate students? (c) among undergraduates?

3. Do you regard such circulation as useful to undergraduates?

4. In your opinion could your students use the library books more nearly as you wish them used in case the library were made primarily a library of reference for undergraduates?

5. Or if it were made a library of reference and supplemented by a selected circulating library of say 10,000 volumes?

6. In general, as a result of your experience, do you find that the drawing of books for home use by undergraduates conflicts with the claims of readers using the library as a reference library to such an extent as to give rise to real inconvenience?

7. Is the sentiment of your Faculty, as far as you know, favorable or unfavorable to the practice of undergraduate circulation as it prevails with you?
Answers to questions about undergraduate circulation of books.


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<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Number of question (see other sheet)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adams, GB</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>1a 1b 2a 2b 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnes, C</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Brown</td>
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<td>Brackett,</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.F.</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Prince</td>
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<td>Cathcart,</td>
<td>Math, Eng.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, JB</td>
<td>Econ.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Daniels, W</td>
<td>Econ.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Fullerton,</td>
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<td>Prince</td>
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<td>G.S.</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Penna.</td>
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<td>Gardiner,</td>
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<td>Brown</td>
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<td>H.B.</td>
<td>Econ.</td>
<td>Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodspeed,</td>
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<td>Penna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, E.H.</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Hallock,</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hart, A.B.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Jameson</td>
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<td>Kemp, G.F.</td>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Magie, W.F.</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Prince</td>
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<td>MacDonald, W.</td>
<td>Hist.</td>
<td>Brown</td>
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<td>Morgan, W.</td>
<td>Classics</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Morris, W.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Yale</td>
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<td>Patten, S.</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Penna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seligman,</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Shorey, P.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>Smith, R.F.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Penna.</td>
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<td>Tufte, J.H.</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>Williams,</td>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Yale</td>
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<td>Winans, S.</td>
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<td>Prince</td>
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<td>Woodward,</td>
<td>Mathemat.</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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Showing:

(1) The practice, from recent catalogues, of all American Universities having over 100,000 vols., and two having over 80,000.

(2) The opinions as to undergraduate circulation of twenty-eight friends of the Library Council, in 1903, who were then teaching in seven universities with large libraries.

(3) The answers of the librarians of seven universities to certain questions raised in the Cornell University Faculty when the matter of undergraduate circulation was first discussed here seven years ago.

Attention is particularly invited to the following points:

(A) That 13 of the 16 universities mentioned in No. 1 allow home use. Of the remaining three, one (Michigan) is likely to allow it, on the advice of her new librarian, and another (Lehigh) takes pains to explain that its "deed of gift" prevents.

(B) That the opinions of the teachers elsewhere are overwhelmingly favorable to the practice—see No. 2, question 7, and answer in column 7; also No. 3, bottom of p. 5.

(C) That the principal college librarians elsewhere likewise approve—see No. 3, and especially p. 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Practice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>639,700</td>
<td>All students may take 3 vols. and keep them one month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>367,422</td>
<td>Every student may draw 3 books at a time, more by special permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>365,000</td>
<td>3 vols. loaned to students for 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td><em>Students have the privilege of drawing books.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>Undergraduates may draw 2 books for 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>266,000</td>
<td>Undergraduates may draw 3 books for 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>225,748</td>
<td>Undergraduates may draw books—number not indicated—for 3 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Undergraduates may draw 3 vols. for 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>150,654</td>
<td>Reference library only for students. (But present librarian, newly installed, and with Harvard and Cornell experience, is urging change to circulation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>&quot;Conducted strictly for reference in accordance with the deed of gift&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>Undergraduates draw books for home use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>Students may draw: freshmen 1, sophomores 2, juniors 3, seniors 4; one week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>106,000</td>
<td>No statement in Register; reported not to allow students to draw books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Undergraduates may have 4 books at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>Some time ago there was no circulation, a Russian of Cornell University Library experience being Librarian. Recently Stanford got a new librarian and now announced that &quot;Books not needed for special reference are loaned for home use.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amherst</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>Students draw 3 books for 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Does student circulation necessitate the purchase of duplicates? 
Changes.  It has been the policy of this Library to buy duplicates for the circulating departments whenever such copies of a certain book are in greater circulation than in other libraries.  In classes consisting of twenty-five students, it is often necessary to keep a second copy of the principal reference books in the circulating department.  We do not purchase any duplicates for the departments, however, except when the number of students is such as would necessitate the purchase of duplicates.  The percentage of duplication is not over two or three percent, and not over five percent of the library which should be necessarily duplicated is kept.  In many cases about one copy of the book is kept for use under any circumstances.

What proportion of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose? 
Changes.  We have no statistics giving the exact proportion of students who draw books, but if the statistics which we have are correct, about twenty percent of the students of the University use the library, and of these about five percent use the circulating department.

What per cent of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose? 
Changes.  About one-third.

What per cent of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose? 
Changes.  About one-sixth.

What is the average number of books drawn from the Library on account of such circulation during term time? 
Changes.  About 1,000 books.

What is the average number of books drawn from the Library on account of such circulation during term time? 
Changes.  About 500 books.

What per cent of the students draw books for home use? 
Changes.  About twenty percent.

What per cent of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose? 
Changes.  About ten percent.

What per cent of your expenditure for books goes to the purchase of duplicates for this purpose? 
Changes.  About twenty percent.

DEAR SIR:—
I return (encloded) answers to questions received yesterday. You will see we are satisfied with the question of allowing books to be taken out under circumstances.

Yours very truly,

GREGORY B. KEEN, Librarian.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, '97.

MY DEAR SIR:—
I return your letter of December 13th, in which you ask me whether your library is closed at 6 p.m. I do not know how many students of the University could have expected to come to the Library in the evening after having spent the whole day at the University. Indeed I have found this to be the case on several occasions.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, Librarian.
CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING THE HOME USE OF BOOKS FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES BY STUDENTS.

E. C. Richardson, Esq., Librarian of Princeton University:

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1875.

E. C. Richardson, Esq., Librarian of Princeton University:

Dear Sir,—At present the reading room of our University Library, which has places for no readers, is open from 8 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. and undergraduate students are allowed to draw books from it over holidays, but not at other times. There is, of course, a desire to make the Library available to all, and with this end in view, a resolution favoring the extension of circulation to all students was recently introduced in our University Faculty, and was made a special order for the 7th of January. There is, however, some diversity of opinion as to how far this scheme is practicable under our circumstances. In view of the general conditions prevailing here, we are not altogether dissimilar from those existing at your institution. We have felt that the results of your experience in allowing students to draw books from your University Library for home use would prove of great value in arriving at a proper conclusion. Having formerly been in library work, we both have a special interest in the matter, and feel encouraged to ask you for such pertinent information as you may be able, without inconvenience, to afford us. To that end we have formulated the enclosed questions, which we are sending to seven Universities: Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Yale. Trusting that you will kindly give us the information so far as it may be convenient and proper to do so, we are, with assurances of appreciation of your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

DWIN H. WOODRUFF,
Professor of Law.

CHARLES H. HUXTON,
Asst Prof. of Political Economy.

REPLIES, AS PRINTED BELOW, WERE RECEIVED FROM

Selma Okin Diez, Librarian of the University of Chicago.
George H. Baker, Librarian of Columbia University.
J. S. Eliot, Superintendent of Circulation, Harvard University Library.
Gregory B. Keen, Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.
Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University.
Walter M. Smith, Librarian of the University of Wisconsin.
Addison Van Name, Librarian of Yale University.

Is a heavy fine regulates this perfectly?

Chicago. No. Generally by mail.

There will always be inconvenience to someone when books are allowed to go out, and no way to prevent it except by duplicating all books, which is virtually impossible in most libraries. My experience has been that by placing a blue star on a book and by shortening the time allowed to borrowers, the best results can be reached. Our blue star means that the book so marked cannot go out except by special permission of the Supt. We reduce the time on books much in demand to seven and fourteen days by labels on the outside covers. Our rule is no restriction as to number, time 3 mos. I think our method of notifying people who have out books when they are needed by other persons, solves the problem, and results in the early return of the books. I need not speak which will illustrate our methods.

Pennsylvania. By no means.

Princeton. [With the insertion of "just" before "claims" in the question.]

Indifference. Our system has been the result of careful experimenting through a period of seven years. As at present arranged, it works admirably.

Yes. [See above.]

What is the sentiment of your Faculty, as far as you know, favorable or unfavorable to the practice of student circulation as it prevails with you?

Yes. [With the insertion of "just" before "claims" in the question.]

Some small inconvenience is caused by delays in returning books than recalled, and the rights of the original borrower must also be respected. Harvard. Favorable. Pennsylvania. No. Princeton. No. Wisconsin. No. If trouble is experienced on part of students having books but frequently from delay on part of instructors. Yes. No.

In general, as the result of your experience, do you feel that the drawing of books by students conflicts with the claims of readers using the Library as a reference Library to such an extent as to give rise to real inconvenience?

Chicago. Since we have established our duplicate system there is no conflict between the claims of readers in the Library is essentially caused by the loaning of books to the students but the advantages arising from such loaning are really paramount.

Harvard. There will always be inconvenience to some one when books are allowed to go on, and no way to prevent it except by duplicating all books, which is virtually impossible in most libraries. My experience has been that by placing a blue star on a book and by shortening the time allowed to borrowers, the best results can be reached. Our blue star means that the book so marked cannot go out except by special permission of the Supt. We reduce the time on books much in demand to seven and fourteen days by labels on the outside covers. Our rule is no restriction as to number, time 3 mos. I think our method of notifying people who have out books when they are needed by other persons, solves the problem, and results in the early return of the books. I need not speak which will illustrate our methods.

Columbia. Most of the faculty and not student circulation gives rise to real inconvenience to readers using the Library as a reference Library.

Yes. No.

Is the sentiment of your Faculty, as far as you know, favorable or unfavorable to the practice of student circulation as it prevails with you?

Chicago. The present Library administration as above explained requires the hearty support of the entire Faculty. (The sentiment in a number of the Faculty and that there is no opportunity to explain anything which might otherwise cause the opposition of the teaching force.)

Wisconsin. I think the practice is satisfactory to all users of the Library.

Pennsylvania. Entirely favorable. Princeton. The chief of circulating department thinks that there would be a temptation to take books which should be reserved for students.

Wisconsin. In my opinion entirely favorable.

Philadelphia. No such conflict.

Harvard. Decidedly favorable.
If your reading room facilities were as ample as you could wish, would you still allow books to circulate among students?

Chicago. Yes.
 Harvard. Yes.
 Wisconsin. Yes.

The existence (or non-existence) of dormitories in proximity to the Library building have any bearing upon your decision as to circulation?

Chicago. No. The lack of dormitories in Chicago does not necessarily influence decisions as to circulation, but with dormitories at hand, it is far more expedient and much more desirable to allow students to read in their own rooms to a very large extent. Wisconsin. No. Pennsylvania. No. Princeton. No. Two hundred years ago we had a one mile limit, but there is no such limit now.

Harvard. No. Wisconsin. No. Harvard. Yes. What proportion of your books are permanently reserved from circulation?

Chicago. About 5 per cent.
 Harvard. Officers of Instruction recommend books to be treated as temporary reserves, but do not require them to be so treated. Wisconsin. For all of these reasons, as well as because they are required for reference.


Wisconsin. Teachers can reserve any books whenever for any length of time.


What is the total number of books so temporarily reserved in the year?

Chicago. Have never made an estimate of the number. It would include those which from their character are simply books of reference, and those which in most cases could be replaced only with much difficulty or expense.

Harvard. From forty to forty-five percent of our books are not regularly circulated, but the larger part of this number may be found by examination of the libraries as soon as they are opened. The reasons for retention in the library are the possession of books in such condition as gift, character, in periodicals, law books, personalia, duplicates, etc. Wisconsin. Perhaps one-tenth. What is the total number of books so temporarily reserved in the year?

Chicago. Members of the Faculty use temporarily reserved any book owned by the University for the use of classes with the exception of (a) University Historical pamphlets, (b) duplicates of Departmental Library books in the Loan Department, (c) Library of Instruction. Wisconsin. Officers of Instruction recommend books to be treated as temporary reserves, but do not require them to be so treated. Harvard. Yes. Princeton. Yes, constantly.

What proportion of your books are permanently reserved from circulation among students?

Chicago. (See above.)
 Harvard. We consider the Library primarily a reference Library and only circulate those books at the present time which the lending desk thinks can be spared. Wisconsin. We consider the Library primarily a reference Library. Teachers may require other books to be temporarily reserved for their classes.

For what reason (e.g., rarity, beauty, historical pamphlets)?

Chicago. Hardly ever, unless for last reference at all times. Teachers can also require them to be temporarily reserved for their classes.

Harvard. From forty to forty-five percent of our books are not regularly circulated, but the larger part of this number may be found by examination of the libraries as soon as they are opened. Wisconsin. Perhaps one-tenth.

At your Library, the hours of opening during the day and evening (say to 11 p.m.) would you still allow books to circulate among students?

Chicago. Yes.

Princeton. Our new electric light system is almost complete. If we were open all day and all night we would still circulate.

We have no new large public Library in this city from which books may be taken out gratuitously, by subscriptions, or on deposit. The Library is open during these hours, and no difficulty is experienced.

For what reasons (e.g., rarity, beauty, historical pamphlets?)

Chicago. Hardly ever, unless for the last reference at all times. Teachers can also require them to be temporarily reserved for their classes.

Harvard. From forty to forty-five percent of our books are not regularly circulated, but the larger part of this number may be found by examination of the libraries as soon as they are opened. Wisconsin. Perhaps one-tenth.

At your Library, the number of books so temporarily reserved in the year?

Chicago. Have never made an estimate of the number. It would include those which from their character are simply books of reference, and those which in most cases could be replaced only with much difficulty or expense.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Binding Details</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>La Haye, 2 vols, 1/2 Leder braun, top gilted, edges uncut</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo de Groot en zijn Gezelsche, 1 vol 1/2 Leder green, edges marbled</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levensbeschrijvingen van Pieter de Groot, 1 vol 1/2 Leder green, edges gilted</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butlers life of Grotius, 1 vol, 1/2 Leder green, top gilted</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laudatio Hugonis Grotii, 1 vol 1/2 Leder green, edges gilted</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lede, Hugo Grotius, 1 vol 1/2 Leder green, marbled</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo Grotius, Papizans, 1 vol 1/2 Leder roth, marbled</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliotheca Grotiana, 1 vol, 1/2 Leder green, edges marbled</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugonis Grotii de Jure Praedae, 1 vol 1/2 Leder braun</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Francisci Xaverii, Epistolae, 1 vol, new title on back</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leben and Briefe Franciscus Xaverius, 2 vols, 1/2 Leder green, edges marbled</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean de Bloch, la Guerres, 6 vols, 1/2 Leder grün, edges marbled</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffalovich, Le Marché Financier, 1 vol, 1/2 Leder braun, edges marbled</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattazzi, Enrico Castelar, 1 vol, 1/2 Leder green, edges marbled</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaufmann, Rechtskraft d. Intern. Rechts, 1 vol, 1/2 braun, edges marbled</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintin, La Revolution, 3 vols, 1/2 Leder green, edges marbled</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trevelyan, The American Revolution, 2 vols, 1/2 Leder braun, edges marbled</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passy, L'Arbitrage International, 1 vol, 1/2 Leder braun, edges marbled</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To be ordered from Messrs. 10.1011len, London, England.

GLIMPSE OF HISTORY, January, 1904.

AND BY: R. A. Laing — Longmans.

Mysteries of Sleep, Bigelow — T. P. Unwin, 6d.

ROSE P. D. and His Times, 1510—1590, By Stephen Pa

NOTE: This book may, perhaps, be found in your catalogue; if not, a special order can be filled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magazine</th>
<th>Expires</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>American Review of Reviews * 469</td>
<td>Sept, 1911</td>
<td>$ 3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottin Cooking School Magazine * 882</td>
<td>Jan, 1912</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Literature * 762</td>
<td>Jan, 1912</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Magazine (American) * 99</td>
<td>Dec, 1911</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dial * 824</td>
<td>Oct, 1911</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Digest * 714</td>
<td>Dec, 1, 1911</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nation * 1063</td>
<td>June 1, 1912</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outlook * 487</td>
<td>Oct, 10, 1911</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architectural Record * 1144</td>
<td>July, 1912</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends' Intelligencer * 936</td>
<td>Jan, 16, 1912</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Forestry * 662</td>
<td>close of 1911</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal American Institute of Criminal Law, etc. * 873</td>
<td>Apr, 30, 1912</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell Alumni News * 656</td>
<td>June 30, 1911</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell Era * 566</td>
<td>June, 1911</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale Alumni Weekly * 720</td>
<td>Jan, 11, 1912</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Phoenix (Swarthmore) * 1097</td>
<td>June, 1911</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ithaca News * 566</td>
<td>May 4, 1911</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ithaca Journal * 823</td>
<td>Jan, 13, 1911</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Post-Standard * 656</td>
<td>close of 1911</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geographic Magazine * 936 (this subscription covered by annual dues to Nat. Geog. Society)</td>
<td>close of 1911</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Tribune (subscribed for every three months downtown)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Evening Post (1,400 bought henceforth downtown)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Review (Mr. White has just subscribed from Harpers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F: Foreign periodicals are not on check book and not included in this list.
Vol. III. Doctors versus Folks

This book gives a bold and free description of the whole inner history of the life of a surgeon, and, incidentally, is a statement of pretty much all of the medical question as it stands to-day. In this book Dr. Morris discusses the question of fee splitting, taking a firm stand against the practice.

...and while Virchow, in command of hosts of facts, loosed himself from the toils of metaphysics and with the aid of scientific method, led humanity along the path toward freedom.

Such is the import of thought and the motive for action with which Morris is apt to inspire us.

A book that it must have been a pleasure to write, it will be a delight to every reader who can appreciate a potpourri of philosophy, science, and wit.--New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

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Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City, New York

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Address:

To our thinking, no other American writes so many unusual things in such an unusual and attractive way as does Dr. Morris.--The Journal of Education

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IN THREE VOLUMES

VOL. I
Microbes and Men

A Surgeon's Philosophy

VOL. II

VOL. III
Doctors versus Folks

By Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS

Of the New York Post-Graduate Medical College

From the Therapeutic Gazette

As for a review of these books, the reader started with the purpose of critical analysis, of just appreciation or fearless condemnation should it seem needful, followed by a general summing up which might serve as a guide to the potential reader. He became so engrossed in the living words, in the startling concepts, in the amazing deductions, in the dogmatic assertions, and so harried between delightful acceptance and vehement denial that he forgot his task, nor is he even remotely able again to resume it. As well try to describe in detail, and analyze a shower of the August meteorites.

Books for the Surgeon, the General Practitioner, or for the Lay Reader who enjoys the stimulation of being made to think

FOR SALE BY

Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
He goes out to the very verge of the present and sweeps the horizon of to-morrow.

—New York Times

Extracts From Reviews:

The true appraisal of these remarkable books is that they are earnest in purpose, weighty with authority, and fascinating in style. Though you may not always agree with them it is impossible not to see in them an enrichment of our literature and an informing stimulating and inspiring contribution to the advancing thought of the day upon topics which most intimately concern the present and perpetual welfare of the race.

—New York Times

The hack reviewer will not like these books. They are for the critic who is looking for something new in literature and complains because he has difficulty in finding it.

—Journal of Agassiz Association

Unquestionably opening as original a line of cleavage in literature as Thompson seems to have added to the human element to the subject of wild life.

—Guide to Nature

Dr. Morris leaves the Universe less of a riddle than it was left by Haeckel.

—American Fruits

The books bear evidence of an astonishing versatility, of extraordinary originality and freshness of outlook. There is something here for every reader and every mood, from the grave to the gay, and the volumes once begun can be laid down only with reluctance.

—Medical Record

... technically a brand new method in philosophy. —Letter of H. B. B.

Totally unlike the books of any one else. They begin a new era in literature.

—Journal of Agassiz Association

These books will be read more ten years from now than they will be this year, they will go into permanent literature.

—Guide to Nature

Dr. Morris, like the late Weir Mitchell, has the literary temperament added to a wide experience in “running with the pack”—light-hearted expression of heavy thought.

—The Medical Council

I can advise you in advance, however, that a reviewer who can criticise Dr. Morris’ work—either thoughtfully or otherwise—will be more or less of a wonder because Dr. Morris is in a class by himself among the medical writers and there are very few who can rightly criticise his work.

—H. S. Barret, Editor of The Medical Times

Vol. I. Microbes and Men

Takes our knowledge of the microbe into the field of literature, art and the everyday life of all men.

When Pasteur described the microbic nature of fermentation he was ridiculed. The world has now accepted his facts.

When Lister made practical application of Pasteur’s facts, and showed that surgical infections were caused by microbes, he was ridiculed. The world has now accepted his facts.

At the present time a number of scientists know that every human activity is influenced by the microbe. The subject is so large that no author has previously attempted to comprehend it. This book is the first in the field.

What Reviewers Say of “Microbes and Men”

With literary skill the author takes the microbes into the history of science, into the fate of nations, and into the daily events of each one of us. He gives us a new basis for criticism in art and in literature.—Pacific Medical Journal.

As it is to be remembered the world never heard of Pasteur and Lister when they first advanced their views concerning the tremendous importance of the microbes. Dr. Morris now enters a larger and newer field.—Denver Times.

Vol. II. A Surgeon’s Philosophy

A broad-gauge interpretation of human life. Politics, war, socialism, dress, feminism—everything that is agitating this generation is touched upon. You may not agree, but you will find it impossible to ignore what is said.

... you will read a whole page when you only intended to glance at a sentence.—San Francisco Call.

Freud is disposed of with such neatness and dispatch that we commend the essay to all who are disposed. Christian Science is treated calmly, analytically, fairly, and without prejudice of any sort.—Pacific Medical Journal.

The style is forceful, often brilliant and sparkles with frequent pyramids and pithy vivid statements.—New York Times.

Dr. Morris is not a worldwide celebrity. The best statement he makes is “If a book leaves one no better for having read it, the time spent in reading it was lost,” which applies perfectly to this book.—American Club Woman.
**List of Books and Pamphlets**

**Poultry**

- "Poultry Breeding and Management" by James Dryden.
- Circular No. 16, Improved New York State Gasoline Heated Colony Houses.
- Circular No. 28, Poultry Parasites
- Bulletin No. 345, Contingent Study of Constitutional Vigor in Poultry
- Bulletin No. 353, The Interior Quality of Market Eggs
- Bulletin No. 269, Some External Parasites of Poultry
- R. C. Lesson No. 80, Incubation
- R. C. Lesson No. 88, Feeding Young Chickens

**Fruit Growing**

- Fruit Growing in Arid Regions by Paddock and Whipple, and published by the Macmillan Co., New York City.
- The American Fruit Culturist by Thomas, and published by Wm. Wood and Co., New York City.
- Small Fruit Culturist and Nut Culturist, both by Puller, and published by Orange Judd Co., New York City.
- International Library of Technology, published by the International Textbook Co., Scranton, Pa., covering the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, and quinces.
- International Library of Technology, published by the International Textbook Co., Scranton, Pa., covering peach culture, plum culture, grape culture, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries, currants and gooseberries.
- No. 259, Thinning Apples
- No. 289, Effect of Wood Ashes and Acid Phosphates on Yield and Color of Apples
- No. 359, Is it Necessary to Fertilize an Apple Orchard?
- No. 361, Apples: Old and New
- No. 376, Tillage and Sod Mulch in the Hitchings Orchard
- No. 376, Ten Years' Profits from an Apple Orchard
- No. 383, A Comparison of Tillage and Sod Mulch in an Apple Orchard

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Preserving and Canning

(There are very few books on this subject.)

Receipts for preservation of fruit, vegetables and meat,
by R. E. Wagner, pub. VanNostrand Co., New York City.

Fruit Recipes, by Fletcher-Berry, pub. Doubleday, Page & Co.,
New York City.

Preserving and Canning, by Emily Reisenberg, pub. Rand-McNally
Co., New York City.

Bulletins

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, by S. E. Shaw, Dept. of
Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Canning Foods, Fruits and Vegetables, by F. R. Corbett, Teachers
College, New York City.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, by Mary E. Creswell,
Georgia State College, Athens, Ga.

Canning by Cold Pack Method, Agri. Extension Dept., Harvester
Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Canned Fruit, Preserves and Jellies, Farmers' Bulletin No. 203,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Canning Vegetables in the Home, Farmers' Bulletin No. 359,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Canning Peaches on the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 480, U. S.
Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Canning Tomatoes at Home and Club Work, Farmers' Bulletin No. 521,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dairy Subjects

Testing

Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products - Van Slyke

Testing Milk and its Products - Farrington and Woll
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1. J. Chr. von Mönnik, "A Ren- 

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32. Die chronik von Konstantin, D. in der Bibliothek der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1901.
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I WOULD ANY PERSON FOUN A SCIENCE IN PENDANCE INSTITUTION WHERE IN ANY STUDIES.

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University