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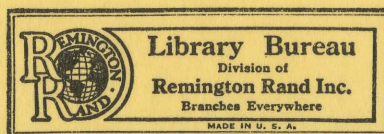
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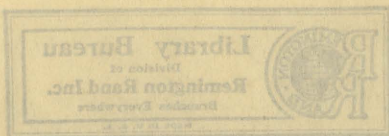
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General Chronology of the
Work of 1923-24 Commission on the
Future Policy of the University Libraries

1. The establishment of a Commission to look into the future needs of the Library was requested by the President at the December 1922 meeting of Board of Trustees.
2. Members of the Commission were: E.D. Burton, C.W. Gilkey, John F. Norton, Albion W. Small, Leonard D. White, Ernest H. Wilkins (Vice Chairman), Harold W. Swift (Chairman), Martin A. Ryerson, and John M. Coulter.
3. The work of the Committee was handled largely by the Dean of the Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science, Ernest Wilkins, in close consultation with Mr. Swift and President Burton.
4. A "Tentative Report" of the Commission was published in January 1924 for the purpose of criticism. The "Tentative Report" contained in fact two opposed views on the further development of the Libraries: Plan I for the erection of a large central library to be supplemented by a much more limited system of departmental libraries, and Plan II for the continuation of a high degree of departmentalization. Dean Wilkins and (it would appear) a majority of the faculty members in the social sciences and humanities favored Plan I. The physical scientists, part of the biological faculties, and others were strongly opposed to centralization and in favor of Plan II. President Burton was in favor of Plan II. Mr. Swift indicated some preference for Plan I, but wished to approach the matter conservatively (HHS to EHW, 3/9/25). Outside professional opinion was nearly unanimous in favor of Plan I, and several leading librarians were quite critical of the existing library situation at Chicago.
5. The issue of centralization vs. decentralization was intermingled with two other issues: 1) a question as to whether the libraries should be administered by a member of the faculty whose background and training were along traditional lines of research and teaching, or by a trained and experienced librarian; and 2) architectural-esthetic considerations relating to a large central building at the center of the campus.
6. On February 14, 1925, Mr. Wilkins sought Mr. Swift's advice with respect to printing and distributing a perspective drawing of the proposed central library and floor plans for both the central building and an expanded Harper.
7. On February 20, 1925, Mr. Swift quoted Mr. Wilkins' letter and asked President Burton what he thought should be done. On this letter there is a note in President Burton's hand "suggested further delay to Mr. Swift orally."

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4. A "Preliminary Report" of the Commission was published in January 1924 for the purpose of outlining the "Preliminary Report" contained in Part Two of the report on the further development of the library: Plan I for the creation of a large central library to be supplemented by a much more limited system of departmental libraries, and Plan II for the continuation of a high degree of departmentalization. Dean Wilkins and (it would appear) a majority of the faculty members in the social sciences and humanities favored Plan I. The physical scientists, part of the biological faculties, and others were strongly opposed to centralization and in favor of Plan II. President Burton was in favor of Plan II. Mr. Swift indicated some preference for Plan I, but wished to approach the matter conservatively. Outside professional opinion was nearly unanimous in favor of Plan I, and several leading librarians were quite critical of the existing library situation at Chicago.
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8. On February 26, 1925, Mr. Swift wrote to Mr. Wilkins suggesting that "...we should do nothing at this time which will detract attention from the campaign." He asked whether Mr. Wilkins saw "...any appreciable harm in delaying the publication of the library pamphlet for some months, until the campaign situation is completed or in its final stages?"
9. Dean Wilkins replied to Mr. Swift on February 28th, indicating that Mr. Swift's objections were "weighty indeed," but

"On the other hand, I am in such daily contact with the extremely serious impairment of both undergraduate and graduate education caused by the present condition of the library that further delay seems to me a very sad thing."

10. The "Tentative Report" was discussed at a meeting of the University of Chicago Chapter of the American Association of University Professors at the Quadrangle Club on March 3, 1924. Dean Wilkins presented the "Report" giving special attention to the probable construction costs of the two plans, emphasizing that small working collections would be essential in the scientific departments regardless of which plan was adopted, reviewing the architectural considerations, direction of the Libraries, etc. Dean Laing then spoke in support of Plan II. President Burton criticized the costs submitted by Dean Wilkins. Many other members of the faculty then spoke. With the exception of Anton Carlson, who strongly supported Plan I, the scientific members of the faculty supported Plan II. Opinion of others was divided. There seemed to be general agreement that Harper was an extremely unsatisfactory building for library purposes. Questions of probable cost, administration, etc., were also considered.

11. Mr. Swift on March 9, 1925, wrote as follows to Mr. Wilkins. The letter is so important that it is reproduced in its entirety.

Thank you for yours of February 28 on the question of the Library Report.

Without meaning to be determinative, I would like to put a few further suggestions for your thought:

1. I agree that the crowded condition of our libraries presents a serious situation but believe the way to remedy it is to build the new buildings on either side of Harper, which will have a place in our scheme of things and can be used for library facilities during the next few years regardless of which library plan finally shall be adopted.
2. I understood from Mr. Burton some months ago that you were favorable to this procedure.

8. On February 26, 1935, Mr. Swift wrote to Mr. Williams suggesting that "we should do nothing at this time which will divert attention from the campaign." He asked whether Mr. Williams saw "...any appreciable harm in delaying the publication of the library pamphlet for some months, until the campaign situation is completed or in its final stages?"

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2. I understood from Mr. Burton some months ago that you were favorable to this procedure.

2. The adoption of the Central Library scheme is a very radical departure and I don't think it should be agreed to hastily. Even though I favored the Central Plan, I should oppose prompt decision on the part of the Board of Trustees. It is so radical a readjustment of our thinking of the last 30 years that I think it should not be made lightly nor without full deliberation.

I think I am leaning toward the Central Plan in my own thinking, but I think we should be conservative in the matter.

3. Is, then, a delay of a few months or even several months really harmful? If my thoughts as expressed above are correct, there seems to me no harm.
4. I don't know who suggested the third plan to Mr. Burton. I doubt whether it is feasible for us to get in detail from any one but him. Whether he could do this in an hour or it would take days, I am not clear. This fact could be established if there seems reason to go on at present.
5. I haven't seen the finished perspective but should like to and shall appreciate your sending it to me if convenient. While the question of architectural attractiveness would have bearing before finally accepting the plan, it does not seem to me to be a determining factor at present so that the perspective will not have much bearing at present on my thinking.
6. I am not clear that I would wish for it to quicken the imagination of the donor until we are very clear in our own minds, i.e. I hope the decision will not be based upon some one's offering us money to do one or the other, but rather upon the real merits of the case, which in view of the situation in the past, as well as the fact that the present thinking is far from unanimous, seems to me should result in our coming to a decision slowly.
7. I have grave question whether the matter should be settled at all during Mr. Burton's administration.

I don't mean to be dogmatic or authoritative, but in view of my present thinking, the dangers I see in expediting the matter and the little disadvantage I see in delaying, still strongly incline me toward delay.

Do these points have additional weight in your mind?

Yours cordially,

Harold H. Swift.

At this date Mr. Swift had presumably not yet seen the minutes of the March 3rd meeting; the minutes were sent to President Burton on March 13th and a copy probably went to Mr. Swift on the same date. However, it is quite likely that the general trend of the discussion was reported orally to Mr. Swift since he had expressed great interest.

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12. Mr. Wilkins replied to Mr. Swift on March 10th.

"Many thanks for your very thoughtful, and I think wise, letter of March 9, with regard to the library situation."

"In view of the considerations you advance, I am glad to assent to postponement, for some months at least, of further pressing for the solution of the library question."

13. There is in the files an undated and unsigned carbon copy of the following document:

The Commission on the Policy of the Libraries begs leave to report as follows:

1. The issues involved are so far reaching and so momentous financially, architecturally, and educationally that a hasty decision of the main question is greatly to be deprecated.

2. No decision reached within the next few months could be based on adequate study of all that is involved, and no such decision ought therefore to be reached.

3. If a decision in favor of the Central Library plan were reached at the earliest practicable moment we could hardly expect to have the building ready for use in less than six or eight years.

4. On the other hand the present state of indecision is highly undesirable,

a) Because it delays the securing of the relief which we urgently need from an educational point of view,

b) Because it seriously interferes with the adoption and prosecution of the progress of advance, financially speaking.

5. A via media ought therefore to be found if possible which would enable us to proceed with the least possible delay to erect buildings which will give us early relief, be usable for university purposes whatever the eventual decision, and therefore will not prejudice that decision.

6. Two such middle paths suggest themselves:

a) The swinging of Haskell into a position at right angles to its present location, so as to constitute the north side of a new Harper Court, and the erection on the present site of Haskell of a library building occupied mainly with stacks and cubicles.

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6. Two such middle paths suggest themselves:

a) The moving of Haskell into a position at right angles to its present location, so as to separate the north side of a new Harper Court, and the erection on the present site of Haskell of a library building occupied mainly with stacks and volumes.

- b) The erection of the west and east wings of Harper on substantially the plan of 1902, with stacks, classrooms, seminars and cubicles, the west wing to be used for Modern Languages and the east wing for the Social Sciences.

7. There are manifest advantages in the first of these plans, but also obvious objections to it. Of the latter, the two most serious are

- a) that the removal of Haskell into the new position is in a measure a prejudgment of the main question since we probably should not desire to make this change of position if the plan of a central building were finally to be adopted; and
- b) the erection of a stack building in place of Haskell involves securing a large sum of money for a building whose eventual use is undetermined.

8. Recent fresh study of the question of the uses to which east and west wings of Harper could be put make it certain that the erection of those buildings would afford immense relief to the present situation both from the point of view of books and of persons, and that in the space of a few years, our educational work will probably develop in such a way that these buildings could profitably be used for non-library purposes, if it should then seem advisable to build a great central library according to Plan I. On the other hand it would still be possible if that seems ultimately best, to carry out Plan II, by providing classroom and museum space somewhere else, converting the Law School into a Library building, moving or removing Haskell and building a library building on its present site.

9. There are manifest advantages in this solution over the alternative temporary way out, architecturally, educationally and financially. It avoids the moving of Haskell, it completes the south quadrangles on the south sides and the main south façade of the University, it provides better immediate relief than any other plan, it enables the University at once to approach possible donors with concrete and definite propositions.

For these reasons the commission recommends:

- a) That final decision of the question raised in the tentative report be postponed,
- b) That the Commission recommend to the Board of Trustees that the east and west wings of Harper, otherwise the Social Science and Modern Language Buildings, be included in the plans designated for early fulfillment and that they be erected as soon as practicable substantially as indicated in 6b above.
- c) That the Commission be continued for further study of the whole matter and requested to report later.

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c) That the Commission be continued for further study of the whole matter and requested to report later.

14. The Minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 12, 1924, recorded the Board's decision, "...to erect buildings which will give us early relief, be useful for University purposes whatever the eventual decision, and therefore not prejudice that decision."
15. In effect, this was a decision that inevitably tended to perpetuate decentralization. The following buildings, containing library facilities have been erected since 1924. Many of the library collections in these buildings were simply transferred from older departmental quarters so the construction frequently represents only a modest addition to net library space. Swift and Wieboldt Halls are the important exceptions.

1926 - Swift Hall	Divinity and philosophy
1927 - Billings Hospital	Billings Library
1928 - Wieboldt Hall	Modern language and other materials
1929 - Jones Laboratory	Chemistry Library
1930 - Eckhart Hall	Mathematics and physics library
1931 - Judd Hall	Education Library
1932 - Breasted Hall	Oriental Institute Library
	Far Eastern Library (in the basement)
1938 - Goodspeed (alteration)	Art Library

16. The Commission apparently never resolved the issues that it had presented to the University. President Burton died in May 1925, and in 1927 Dean Wilkins went to Oberlin College.
17. The next major official policy decision seems to have occurred nearly twenty years later when the Board of the Library after a thorough discussion adopted, on April 22, 1946, a resolution as follows:

"That the Library Board go on record as favoring a plan of centralization."

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1929 - Jones Laboratory	Chemistry library
1930 - Richard Hall	Mathematics and physics library
1931 - Judd Hall	Education library
1932 - Brewster Hall	Oriental Institute library
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"That the Library Board go on record as favoring a plan of centralization."

January 11th, 1916.

Memorandum to Mr. Brown and Mr. Ketcham.

Mr. Jacobson and I had a conference the other day on the method of charging books from M 22 and M 24. We agreed that the following points should be made in charging any books removed from the Rare Book Room: (1) That a pasteboard dummy should be made out and placed on the shelf in the place of the book withdrawn in every case in which a book is taken from the rare-book collection. A supply of these dummies is to be found on the shelf to the left of the entrance between M 22 and M 24.

(2) The charge for the book is to include the following; call number, author, short title, name and address of the person for whom the book is taken, the name of the attendant taking the book, The book card in the back of the book is to be removed, signed, and filed in M 31 in the usual way. Between the Hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. Mr Jacobson assumes all responsibility for requests for the circulation and consultation of rare books, and will make the charges in M 22 and M 24 and send them to the delivery desk once a day.

(3) During the evening hours we will limit the responsibility for the obtaining of books from this room to you men and ask that you will observe this routine in the charging and loaning of books. I think you understand that you are to use your discretion as to what books should circulate. HQ books, and others of like nature, of course not being allowed to circulate except on written request of some member of the faculty.

Yours very truly,

Gifts

From Mr. W. K. Bixby, St. Louis, Missouri, the following gifts were received through Professor Boynton:

"My Book", with Vignettes by C. M. Seyppel, the title page containing within borders the following: "To William C. Baskett with the affectionate regards of his friend, Eugene Field."

Poems and Letters in the handwriting of Robert Burns. Reproduced in facsimile through the courtesy of William K. Bixby and F. W. Lehman by the Burns Club of St. Louis, 1908.

Swinburn Ms. Facsimiles.

We are very much gratified to receive these valued additions to our library, and I personally appreciate very greatly your kindness and courtesy.

Very truly yours,

H. J. ...

Mr. William K. Bixby
St. Louis, Missouri

copy in Central Administration
Files

12-6-46
man

From Mr. W. K. Dixy, St. Louis, Missouri, the following letter

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"My Book", with Vignettes by G. H. Seippel, the title page
containing within borders the following: "To William C.
Dixy with the affectionate regards of his friend, Eugene
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Poems and letters in the handwriting of Robert Burns. Re-
produced in facsimile through the courtesy of William K.
Dixy and F. W. Johnson by the Burns Club of St. Louis, 1908.

Gwinnett Me. Facsimiles.

Chicago, April 26, 1918

Dear Mr. Bixby:

The Director of the University Library has called my attention to the fact of your very generous gift through Professor Boynton of Mr. Field's "My Book," the poems and letters in the handwriting of Robert Burns in facsimile, and the Swinburne manuscript facsimiles. We are very much gratified to receive these valued additions to our library, and I personally appreciate very greatly your kindness and courtesy.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William K. Bixby
St. Louis, Missouri

Gift

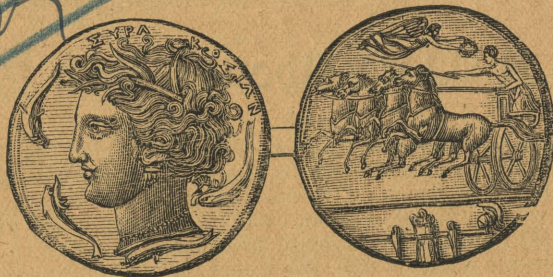
Chicago, April 26, 1918

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William K. Dixby
St. Louis, Missouri



MEDAL OF SYRACUSE, B. C. 400.

Price List

—OF—

COINS

—FOR SALE BY—

Thomas L. Elder,

343 Princeton Place, E. E.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Importer of Ancient and Mediæval Coins

for Collections.

A Word About Coins.

To the the antiquarian and student of art and history, the study of ancient and mediæval coins will ever be of absorbing interest. In their mythologic, historic and artistic value, the coins of ancient Greece are absolutely unrivaled. Many of them excel all modern coins in the purity of their lines, bold relief and delicacy of treatment. Hence it is not wonderful that many people regard a fine Greek coin the most convenient, compact, best preserved and most beautiful relic of antiquity.

Greek coin-types are of two classes, (a:) Mythological or religious representations, and (b:) portraits of historical personages.

The period of finest Greek art, as shown by Greek coins, was from 415 B. C., (Athenian expedition against Sicily) to 335 B. C., (Accession of Alexander The Great.)

"The art of sculpture, of which coin engraving is the offspring, receives great illustration from Numismatics. Not only is the memory of lost statues preserved to us in the design of ancient coins, but those of Greece afford admirable examples of that skill by which her sculptors obtained renown. The excellence of design of very many Greek coins, struck during the period of her finest art, is indeed so great that were it not for their smallness, they would form the finest series of art studies in the world..... They are beyond all other monuments in the domain of Greek art. Their geographical and historical range is only limited by Greek history and the Greek world. They are sometimes the work of great artists, and there is no question of their authenticity; nor have they suffered from the injurious hand of the restorer. Thus they tell us what other monuments leave untold, filling up gaps in the sequence of works of art and revealing local schools known from them alone

"Roman coins, though at no time to be compared with the purest Greek, yet represent worthily the Græco-Roman art of the Empire; and some of them present portraits of remarkable beauty and excellence."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

The Coins of the Romans are a vast gazeteer of the nation, and proclaim her ancient customs, faith, conquests, wealth, culture, divisions, victories and downfall.

We are indebted to coins alone for prized portraits of the most noted characters in history. The refinement or barbarity of the peoples of the earth has been shown with fidelity by their coins

A lot of coins found in Asia a few years ago, threw valuable historical light on a great civilization (Bactrian) of which previously little was known.

The advance in enlightenment that Great Britain has made in a thousand years is clearly observed by comparing the rudely stamped coins of the early Anglo-Saxons, and those issued so steadily through the centuries by the long succession of kings and queens, with the beautiful pieces bearing the likeness of Queen Victoria.

DESCRIPTION

OF SOME OF THE

Distinctive Issues of English Silver Coins.

Pennies of William I., II., Henry I., and Stephen—bear titles, profile, or full-faced bust on *obv.*; and on *rev.* variously shaped and ornamental crosses, surrounded by moneyer's name, and place of mintage.

Pennies of Henry II., III.—have king's titles and full face on *obv.*; and on *rev.* long or short double cross extending to edge of coin, with three pellets in each angle, within inner beaded circle, surrounded by moneyer's name and place of mintage.

Pennies of Edward I., II., III., IV., Henry V., VI.—have titles and full faced bust, crowned, on *obv.*; and on *rev.* long single cross extending to edge of coin, three pellets in each angle, surrounded by name of mint, preceded by the word *VILLA* (town), or *CIVITAS* (city); thus: *CIVITAS CANTOR* (Canterbury); *VILLA CALISIE* (Calais).

Half-pennies are similar.

Farthings are similar.

Groats of Edward III., IV., V., Henry IV., V., VI., VII.—(1st and 2nd issues)—have on *obv.* full-faced bust, crowned, within a tressure of nine arches; on *rev.* a long cross extending to edge of coin, three pellets in each angle of cross, surrounded by two circles; in the *inner* one, the name of town where coined, as on the *Pennies*; in the *outer* circle, the motto: *POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM*, with various mint marks, etc.

Half-Groats are similar.

Groats with portrait of Henry VII. (*the first authentic portrait on English Coins*), bear profile bust of king crowned; *rev.* large shield of arms, over it a long cross with forked ends, only *outer* circle with motto *POSVI*, etc. The **GROATS** from this period bear profile or full-faced bust of King, or queen, crowned; *rev.* large shield of arms, with varied mottoes and mint mark.

Sixpences (*hammered*) Edward VI. to Charles I.—have king's, or queen's bust, full face or profile to left or right, as described in each reign: *rev.* large shield variously shaped; the Arms of England and France, quartered, from Edward III. to Elizabeth's reign. James I. and Charles I bear the Arms of England and France in first and fourth quarters, and of Scotland and Ireland in second and third quarters.

Shillings (*hammered*) Edward VI. to Charles I., similar to Sixpences.

Crowns, early (*hammered*) Edward VI., James I., and Charles I.—have *obv.* king on horseback; *rev.* variously shaped shield of arms, according to reign and place of mintage, different mint marks.

Half crowns, early (*hammered*) similar varieties.

Crowns (*milled*) from Charles II. to George II.—*obv.* profile bust of king, or queen, to right or left; *rev.* four shields crowned, in the angles of most issues are various letters, plumes, roses and plumes, etc. Edges are lettered as the Gold Coins. The Shields mostly bear English, French, Scottish, and Irish Arms.

Half-crowns [*milled*] similar varieties.

Shillings, similar varieties, but with engrailed edge.

Sixpences do do

ANGLO-SAXON, ANGLO-GALLIC, ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH COINS.

Abbreviations: Crown, cr.; Shilling, Shil.; Pence, d., Penny p.; Groat, gr.
Front of Coin, Obv.; Back of Coin, Rev.

Anglo-Saxon Silver.

	Good.	Fine
Sceatta, Roman Letters, "TTOH," (Hawkins,) about 700 A. D., \$2.25		
“ Head (Hawkins) “ “ 2.00		
Edward (The Confessor), p. Wallingford, 1042.....	2.00	

Kings of Northumberland.

Copper Stycae.

	Fair.	
Eanred, 796 (Hawkins) EANRED,.....	75.	\$1.00
Vigmund, 831 “	75.	
Aethelred, 840 “ AEDELRED; Rev. ALGHERE		\$1.25
do. “ “ EARDVVLf fair 75.		
do. “ “ BRODER.....	85.	

Also Others.

BRITISH SILVER COINS.

	Good.	Fine
William I (The Conqueror,) 1066, A. D., p., Winchester.....	\$2.00	
do. do. Lincoln.....	2.00	
Richard I (Lion-Hearted), Poictou Denier, 1189.....	1.00	
Henry II, 1154, p., London.....	.75	
Eleanor, wife Henry II; Anglo-Gallic Denier.....	1.00	
John, Irish Penny. 1199; head in triangle; (Dublin) g. \$1; v. g.....	1.75	
Henry III, 1216, p.; with scepter.....	.75	
do. do. without scepter.....	.75	
do. do. Dublin.....	.75	
Edward I, 1277, p., Canterbury.....	.50	
Edward II, 1307, p., London.....	.50	
Edward III, 1327, York.....	1.00	
Richard II, 1377, ½ p., London.....	1.25	
Henry V, 1413, gr., London.....	.75	
Edward IV, 1461, gr., London.....	1.00	
Henry VII, 1485, gr., London.....	1.00	
do. do. ½ gr., London.....	.50	
do. do. ⅓ gr., Canterbury.....	.75	
Henry VIII, 1509, ½ gr., 2d Coinage.....	1.00	
do. do. do. Canterbury.....	1.00	
do. do. 3d Coinage, Canterbury.....	1.00	
Edward VI, 1547, shil., Canterbury (varieties).....	1.25 to 1.50	
Philip and Mary, 1553, gr.,.....	.75	
do. Sixpence.....	fair .75	
Mary, 1554, gr.....	.75	

	Good.	Fine.
Elizabeth, 1558-1602, gr.....	.75	
do. do. gr.....	.90	
do. do. p.....	.90	
do. do. 3 d.....	.90	
do. do. 6 d.....	.90	
do. do. shil.....	1.00	1.50
James I, 1603, Rose, ½ gr.....	.50	
do do p.....	.50	
do do Irish 6 d.....	.75	
do do shil. (varieties)	1.75	
Charles I, 1625, Tower ½ gr.....	.60	
do do p.....	.60	
do do York 3 d.....	.75	
do do Aberyswith (rare) 3 d.....	1.25	
do do 6d.....	.75	1.00
do do shil.....	.85	1.00
Commonwealth, 1649, ½ gr.....	fair 40..	.50
do do p.....	fair 40..	.40
Charles II, 1660, 6 d.....	1.00	1.50
do do shil.....	1.00	1.50
do do ½ cr.....	1.00	2.50
do do Maundy 3 d.....	.50	
do do Maundy 4 d.....	.50	
William and Mary. 1688, 6 d.....	1.75	2.25
do do shil.....	2.00	2.25
do do ½ cr.....	2.00	2.50
do do Maundy, 3 d.....	.50	
do do Maundy, 4 d.....		.60
William III, 1695, 6 d.....	.60	.75
do do shil.....	.75	1.25
do do ½ cr.....	.85	1.25
Anna, 1702, 6 d.....	.75	1.25
do do 1 shil.....	.75	1.25
do do ½ cr.....	1.75	2.25
George I, 1714, 6 d.....	.60	.75
do do shil.....	.75	.85
George II, 1757, 6 d.....	.65	.75
do do shil.....	.75	.85
do do ½ cr.....	1.25	1.75
do do Maundy, 3 d.....		.60
George III, 177060
do do shil.....		.60
do do ½ cr.....	1.75	2.25
do do Maundy 3 d.....		.60

Also others in stock.

British Seventeenth Century Tokens.

Copper.

	Good.	V. G.
Oxford; rev. "The Mayor of Oxford;" 1652.....	50	60
Coventry "Halfpenny;" rev. Elephant and Castle, 1669.....		60
Ipswich farthing; rev. Arms, 1670.....		75

Newbury, 1657, rev. "Newbury Boro," Castle.....	30	Good.
Colchester, "T. Reynolds,"	30	
Lynn Regis farthing; 1669; rev. Arms.....	35	
Gloucester, 1669; Arms.....	35	
Tetbury, 1669; rev. Arms.....	fair 25c	
Bristol, 1652; rev. Arms.....	35	
Goudhurst; rev. head.....	fair 25c	

Others in Stock.

**I Have in Stock French Coins From the Earliest Times; also
Early Copper Coins of England, Ireland and Scotland.**

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE.

Greek Silver Tetradrachms.

	V. G.	Fine
Thebes; Boetian Shield; rev. vase.....	\$3.50	
Macedonia; Pretty head Artemis; rev. "AESILLAS," club of Hercules, etc.....	3 50	
Alexander III (The Great), B. C. 326, head Heracles in Lion's skin; rev. Zeus seated.....	good \$3; 4 00	5 50
Syracuse, 500 B. C.; head Arethusa; dolphins, rev. man driv- ing Quadriga, etc.....	2 50	
Athens, 450 to 550 B. C. Archaic head Pallas; rev. owl; g. \$2.	3 00	3 50
Macedon, Philip II; 400-336 B. C. head Zeus; rev. Horseman; 3 00		
Sicily; Gela; B. C. 500; obv. Minataur; rev. Biga, good \$3...		
Pergamus; Serpent issuing out of basket; rev. coiled serpents.....	3 00	
Thrace, B. C. 300, Lysimachus, head Alexander.....	3 50	

Others in Stock.

Greek Didrachms and Drachms.

	V. G.	Fine.
Neapolis; B. C. 450. didr.; Fine head Pallas; rev. Nike crown- ing Man-headed Bull.....	2 00	
Posidonia, B. C. 400; didr. Posidon. Rev. Ox,.....good \$1...		
Corinth; B. C. 500; didr. Pallas; rev. Pegasus;.....	2 50	
Velia; B. C. 400, Fine head Pallas; rev. Lion devouring prey, alm. fine	3 00	
do.....	2 25	
Agrirentum, B. C. 550; didr. Bird; rev. Crab;.....fair \$1...		
Tarentum; didr. Taras on Dolphin; rev. Horseman.....	3 00	
Tarentum; Pretty Female head; rev. Horseman.....	2 00	
Croton, B. C. 650-500; didr. Tripod; rev. Bird, incuse, good \$2		
Chalcis; drachm; Female head; rev.; Eagle with Serpent... 1 00		
Dyrrachium, Cow and Calf;.....	75	
Massilia, drachm; head Artemis; rev. Lion rampant.....	1 00	
Alexander III (The Great) 323 B. C. dr.; Heracles in Lion's Skin; rev. Zeus seated.....	good 75c... 1 00	
Philip III (The Great); B. C. 310 dr. Heracles in Lion's Skin; rev. Zeus seated.....	1 50	2 00

Others in Stock.

Smaller Greek Silver Coins.

Hemidrachms, Diobols, Obols, Etc.

	Good.	V. G.
Aegina, 750 B. C. Turtle; rev. Punch Mark; First Period.....	\$1 00	
do 500 B. C. Third Period.....	1 00	
Miletus, 550-500 B. C. rev. Star.....	65	75
do head; rev. Lion and Star; 500 B. C.....	75	
Metapontum; Pallas; rev. Stalk Wheat;.....	75	
Athens; 500-300 B. C. various types; Pallas; rev. Owl;	75	1 00
Tarentum; B. C. 500; Pallas; rev. Heracles Strangling Lion...	75	
Thurium; Apollo; rev. Butting Bull;.....	75	
Phocis; head of Bull; front view.....	75	
Syracuse, 500 B. C.; Head Arethusa;.....	75	75
Massilia, head Artemis;.....	60	60
Rhodes; Helios; rev. flower.....	60	
Sicyon; A Chimæra; rev. Dove.....	50	
Corinth; 500 B. C.; Fine head Pallas; rev. Pegasus	75	1 00
Parium; A Mask with Grinning Mouth; [pierced].....	75	
Histiæ, head Mænad	75	75
Syracuse; 500 B. C.; Arethusa; rev. Octopus.....	75	75
Phistelia.....	75	

Others in Stock.

GREEK COPPER COINS.

500 B. C. to 100 B. C.

Panormus,	Cales,	Epirius,
Hiero II,	Capua,	Locri,
Rhegium,	Sicyon,	Lysimachia,
Antigonus,	Neapolis,	Messenia,
Cassander.	Philipi,	Rubastini,
Oenidæ;	Philip II,	Smyrna,
Erythrae,	Syracuse,	Teos,
Chios,	Bruttium,	Amiscus,
Alexander III.	Carteia	Marathus,
Amphipolis,	Corcyra,	Athens,
Arpi	Rhodes,	

And Many Others at From 25c to \$2.50 Each, According to Condition.

Egyptian Copper Coins.

Ptolemy I; (Soter) B. C. 320.....	Portrait, (large).....	\$1 50
do I, smaller.....	do.....	1 00
do I and Berenice, B. C. 320.....	do.....	\$1 and... 1 25
do III, 246 B. C.....	do.....	60
do VI and Cleopatra I; B. C. 181.....	do.....	1 00
do VIII and Cleopatra II; 116 B. C.....	do.....	1 25
do X and Cleopatra III, 81 B. C.....	do.....	60
do XI; 59 B. C.....	do.....	35
Cleopatra VII (Mare Antony's); 56 B. C.....	do.....	75

Others in Stock.

Bactrian Copper Coins.

	Good.	V. G.
Kanerkes, 100 A. D., [Indo-Scythian].....	60	85
Agathocles, 180 B. C.....	85	
Eucratides 165 B. C, [square].....	\$1 00	

	Good.	V. G.
Azes (Barbarian), 120 B. C.....	\$1 00	
Gondophares; about 200 A. D.....	65	
Kadphises II, B. C., 50 (Indo-Seythian).....	65	
Menander, 150 B. C. Drachm.....		2 00
Hermæus, 90 B. C.....	65	
Soter Megas.....	65	65
Antialkides, (square).....	65	

Parthian and Sassanian Coins.

Arcases XV. about 23 B. C., Drachm.....	\$ 1.00
Cosroes II, 122 A. D.do.....	1 25
Sapor II, 309 A. D.do.....	1 25
Orodes I, 55 B. C., (Copper).....	30
Artobanus VIII, about 250 A. D., (Copper).....	1 00
Vologeses I, 90 A. D., (Copper).....	35

Others in Stock.

COINS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Silver Denarii.

Julius Cæsar, Portrait, "DICT. PERPETUO," rev. Victory.....	fair	\$1 50
Julius Cæsar, Elephant; rev. Instruments of Sacrifice,	good	1 25
Julius Cæsar Female head; rev. "CÆSAR," pontif. Instruments.....	v. g	1 50
Augustus and Marc Antony, Portraits,	v. g.; rare	3 00
do different type, rare do.....	v. fa	2 00
Marc Antony; Ship, "ANT. AUG. VIR." III, R P. C., rev. Roman Standards;.....	good	1 50
Brutus; portrait, "BRUTUS, PRO. COS.".....	fair, rare	1 25
do Portrait; rev.; "AHALA,"	v. fair	75
Augustus; Portrait;	very fair	1 00
Trajan; fine Portrait;	very fine	2 00
Hadrian, different types; Portrait;.....	very good 85c, fine \$1 50 to	2 00
Vespasian, different types; do.....	very good	1 00
Faustina, Sr., do.....	very good	1 00
Marcus Aurelius do.....	very good, \$1 00; fine	1 50
Faustina, Jr.do.....	very good	1 00
Nerva,do.....	fine	2 00
Domitian,do.....	very good	75
Ant. Pius;do.....	very fine	2 00
Sept. Severus,do.....	very good	1 00

Others in Stock.

Large (First) Bronze.

Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44.....	Portrait	Lucius Verus, 161.....	Portrait.....
Augustus, B. C. 29.....	do.....	Lucilla, 161.....	do.....
Tiberius, A. D. 14.....	do.....	Commodus, 180.....	do.....
Germanicus, 15.....	do.....	Otacilia, 214.....	do.....
Domitian, 81.....	do.....	Philip I, 214.....	do.....
Trajan, 97.....	do.....	Sev. Alexander, 220.....	do.....
Hadrian, 117.....	do.....	Julia Mamaea, 225.....	do.....
Faustina, Sr., 140.....	do.....	Maximinus I, 235.....	do.....
Faustina, Jr., 146.....	do.....	Gordianus III, 238.....	do.....

More in Stock.

Prices of Most of the Above at About as Follows: Fair, 50c; Good, 75c; Fine \$1 to \$1.75.

Roman Middle (Second) Bronze Coins.

Marcus Agrippa, B. C. 63;.....	Portrait...	Antonius Pius. 138.....	Portrait
Julius Cæsar & Augustus; B. C. 44.....	do.....	Faustina, Sr., 140.....	do...
Augustus and Agrippa, B. C. 29.....	do.....	Marcus Aurelius, 160.....	do...
Augustus, B. C. 29.....	do.....	Faustina, Jr., 146.....	do...
Tiberius, A. D. 14.....	do.....	Lucius Verus, 161.....	do...
Germanicus, 15.....	do.....	Commodus, 180.....	do...
Caligula, 37.....	do.....	Philip I, 214.....	do...
Claudius, 41.....	do.....	Severus Alexander, 220.....	do...
Nero, 54.....	do.....	Diocletian, 284.....	do...
Vespasian, 69.....	do.....	Maximianus I, 305.....	do...
Titus, 79.....	do.....	Constantine I, 306.....	do...
Domitian, 81.....	do.....	Constantius; 305.....	do...
Trajan, 97.....	do.....	Max Hercules, 308.....	do...
Hadrian, 117.....	do.....	Maximinus II, 308.....	do...
Aelius, 135.....	do.....		

Others in Stock.

Examples of Most of the Above at About as Follows: Fair, 30c; Good, 60c; V. G. to Fine, 75c to \$1.50. A few at 20c Each.

Roman Small (Third) Bronze.

Maximinus, 235 A. D.....	Portrait.....	Carus, 276.....	Portrait
Philip I, 214.....	do.....	Carinus, 281.....	do.....
Gallienus, 253.....	do.....	Diocletian, 284.....	do.....
Salonina, 253.....	do.....	Numerian, 283.....	do.....
Victorinus, 265.....	do.....	Maximus, Gal. Val. 305.....	do.....
Tetricus, Sr. 267.....	do.....	Maxentius, 306.....	do.....
Tetricus, Jr. 268.....	do.....	Constantius Chlorus, 306.....	do.....
Claudius II, 268.....	do.....	Licinius, Sr., 307.....	do.....
Quintillus, 270.....	do.....	Constantine 323.....	do.....
Aurelian, 270.....	do.....	Crispus, 325.....	do.....
Severina, 270.....	do.....	Constantine II, 337.....	do.....
Tacitus, 275.....	do.....	Valentinianus, 364.....	do.....
Probus, 276.....	do.....	Valens, 365.....	do.....
		Gratian, 375.....	do.....

Others in Stock.

Prices About as Follows: Fair, 15c; Good, 30c; V. G. to Fine, 35 to 60c; each. A few of the above at 10c each.

A Biographical Note of Emperor or Empress Given With Each Roman Coin.

Coins of Byzantium, (Constantinople.)

(The Eastern Empire.)

Silver.

Arcadius; 400 A. D. Portrait.....	very good...	\$ 1.25
Justinian I, 528 A. D.do.....	good...	1 00
John II, 1118 A. D.....do.....	good...	1 00
Manuel I, 1143 A. D.....do.....	good...	1 50

Copper.

Justinian II and Sophia; 565 A. D.....	60
Tiberius II; 578 A. D.....	50

Maur. Tiberius; 582 A. D.	30
Phocas, 602 A. D.	25
Heracius I and II; 610 A. D.	25
Constans II; 668 A.	25
Theophilus; 829 A. D.	60
Leo VI, 886 A. D.	30
Romanus II; 959 A. D.	50
John (Zimisces) I; 969 A. D., head of Christ, rev. "CRISTUS" v. fa. \$1; g. 1	75
Constantine XI; 911 A. D.	35
Constantine XIII and Eudocia; 1042 A. D.	75
Nicephorus III; 1077 A. D.	60
Manuel I; 1143 A. D.	75

Others in Stock.

American Colonial Coins.

1681, N. J. Royal Harpist, Quiescat Plebs.	very fair	50
1722, Rosa Americana $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose uncrowned.	g. \$1; v. g.	1 50
1722, Rose 1 d. rose uncrowned;	g. \$2 50; v. g.	3 00
1723, Rosa, 1 d.	good	2 50
1723, Woods $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Geo. I, harp.	unc.	2 50
1773, Va. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.;	v. g.	60
1783, Geo. Washington Cent; Unity States.	v. g.	1 00
1783, do Military Bust, dark olive;	very fine	1 25
1783, do Large Tогated Bust; dark olive;	very fine	1 75
1783, do as last, Proof, Restrike.		1 50
1791, do Large Eagle.	fine	5 00
1791, do Small Eagle.	very good \$5; fine	7 00
1791, do Success to U. S.; (brass).	good	1 00
1792, do $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Fine Mil. Bust; rev. Ship.	very good	3 25
1795, do $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bust; rev. Grate; part bright;	fine	1 75
1795, another, as last, but finer, bright and sharp,	unc.	2 75
1791, Franklin Press, London.	very good	1 00
Kentucky, Stars.	very good \$2; another about fine	2 25
1787, Franklin Fugio, "U. S.,"	very good	50
Another, "S. U." red		75
1787, Mass.; Indian;	fair 30c; very good	75
1794, N. Y.; Talbot A. and L.; varieties;	very good	75

Various Conn., N. J., N. Y., Vt., Va., Cents at from 10c and upwards.
Many other Colonial Coins in Stock, prices for which will be quoted on application.

Every Specimen herein is Guaranteed Genuine.

Orders under 25c must include postage.

Registration fee 8c extra.

Another Price List will be issued soon.

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Thomas L. Elder

343 Princeton Place, E. E.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.



TETRADRACHM, THRACE, B. C. 400.

Librarian

(33) Harris

To President Harper,
Chicago University.

Mr. President:

I take the liberty,
which I hope you will excuse, of
writing you to say that I have
now on hand for sale a copy in
German of Dr. Martin Luther's
works printed at Wittenberg from
1551 to 1564. Quarto size in vellum
in a fair state of preservation their
age taken into consideration. There
are twelve volumes.

Very respectfully,

R. Harris,

611 Grand ave.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 11, '92.

Mr. J. H. Harris

Chicago University
President Harris

Mr. President:

I take the liberty
which I hope you will excuse, of
writing you to day that I have
been on hand for sale a copy in
possession of Dr. Martin's notes
which I printed at Wittenburg from
1851 to 1854. I want to give in volume
in a fair state of preservation, than
a get them into circulation. I am
of the opinion.

Very respectfully,
J. H. Harris,
511 Grand Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 11, 1882

Q

March 3rd, 1903.

My dear Mr. Carpenter:-

I am glad to get your letter of February 28th and I am sure that the suggestion which it contains is an excellent one. We must have that library and then all the professors will be willing to leave their books to the University.

Thanking you for this additional argument, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

March 3rd, 1903.

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Thanking you for this additional argument, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

My dear P

Q
Rare Books
60 February 28, 1903.

My dear President Harper:-

At yesterday 's meeting of the Congregation the suggestion was thrown out that it would be a desirable thing if members of the Faculty would bequeath their libraries to this institution. Will you permit me to point out that many of us would be much more likely to do this, were we assured that certain conditions could be met by the University. Most people who make bequests of this sort are anxious either that the material left should be kept together in one body, or else that it should be so safeguarded and marked that it would be assured a reasonably long existence. When Bodley and Pepys, for example, left their libraries to their colleges, they doubtless counted upon an existence of at least several hundred years for their books and their collections after their death. If I myself were leaving my own library to the University, I should not care much what use was made of the ephemerae in it,-that is, books and pamphlets of recent date and cheaply printed, but I should like to be sure that the more valuable books were to be assured better keeping than it is possible under present arrangements to give to most of the University libraries here. Some of my books, perhaps four or five hundred of them, have already been in existence anywhere from one to four hundred years, and with proper library care they might be expected to last as long again.

In the first place, I would suggest the erection of a proper library building, properly administered, and in the second, the provision in this building for a room for the keeping of such collections where they should be accessible only under

February 28, 1903.



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

surveillance, and not open on the shelves to all comers. This would furnish a very considerable inducement to one who had a valuable library to dispose of.

Very truly yours,

F. I. Carpenter

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Dear Sir!

Herewith I take the liberty to inform you, that I have been charged with the sale of a collection, consisting for the greater part in the chemical library left by

Professor SCHORLEMMER of Owen-College, Manchester

and Professor REICHARDT, Jena.

The collection comprises about 15,000 volumes, including pamphlets, separata etc. The books are for the most part bound.

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As a matter of course all important chemical journals are represented by absolutely complete copies. I beg to mention but a few, to wit:

Liebigs Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie. — Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmacologie. — Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft. — Bulletin de la société chimique. — Biolog. Centralblatt. — Chemisches Centralblatt. — Chemische Industrie. — Journal für praktische Chemie. — Journal of the chemical society of London. — Liebig und Kopp, Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie. — Archiv für Pharmacie. — Wagners Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der chemischen Technologie. — Chemical News. — Repertorium für Experimentalphysik. — Zeitschrift für Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen. —

Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie. — Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie. — Zeitschrift für physiologische Chemie. — Zeitschrift für analytische Chemie and so on, also many single volumes and series of other chemical scientific journals.

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GUSTAV FOCK.

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Neu



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I beg to send you with this a prospectus, from which you may be pleased to learn that the celebrated collection of Arabic Manuscripts of Count Landberg has passed for sale at the price of 80,000 Mark. I beg to draw your especial attention to this exceptional opportunity of securing a collection of Arabic Manuscripts, which would make rank the Library of the University of Chicago in this department immediately after the great collections of Berlin, Leiden, Oxford and the British Museum. The prospectus sent you to-day will give ample details, and I can send you also, if desired, ^{a manuscript catalogue made} by Count Landberg himself, which gives a description of all items.

I know that up to a few years manuscript-collecting was not in the line of American Libraries, but I am sure that the time has come now and that if favorable opportunities are neglected now, much higher prices will have to be within a relatively short period. It is a well known fact that valuable Arabic manuscripts are becoming so rare now, that is it next to impossible to procure them, while, of course, manuscripts of small or no value are always on

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I shall be glad to receive your favorable reply and

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Yours respectfully

I am sure that if the matter is brought before the University of Chicago, it will be of great importance.

Professor William Rainey Harper
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

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Otto Harrassowitz

I am sure that if the matter be brought before Mr. Roosevelt in a good manner, the question of money will be of no importance.

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