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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE RAWSON LABORATORY FUND

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held January 9, 1917, it was reported that Mr. Frederick H. Rawson had offered to contribute \$300,000. to the proposed Medical School of the University, and as fulfillment of the conditions of this offer proposed to convey to the University the property on the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets. The President of the Board, upon request of the Committee on the Medical School, secured the services, without compensation, of Mr. L. A. Seeberger in order to determine the valuation of the property. Mr. Seeberger's opinion, as expressed in a letter to the President of the Board, was that the property was worth \$300,000., building included. It was voted to refer to the Committee on Finance and Investment, for consideration and report, Mr. Rawson's offer to turn over to the University the property at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets as payment in full of his pledge. On February 13, 1917, the Board of Trustees concurred in the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Investment that \$300,000. be accepted as a fair valuation of the land at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets.

Included in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 19, 1917, is the following letter from Mr. Rawson:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE RAWSON LABORATORY FUND

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held January 9, 1917, it was reported that Mr. Frederick H. Rawson had offered to contribute \$300,000. to the proposed Medical School of the University, and as fulfillment of the conditions of this offer proposed to convey to the University the property on the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets. The President of the Board, upon request of the Committee on the Medical School, secured the services, without compensation, of Mr. L. A. Seeburger in order to determine the valuation of the property. Mr. Seeburger's opinion, as expressed in a letter to the President of the Board, was that the property was worth \$300,000., building included. It was voted to refer to the Committee on Finance and Investment, for consideration and report, Mr. Rawson's offer to turn over to the University the property at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets as payment in full of his pledge. On February 13, 1917, the Board of Trustees concurred in the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Investment that \$300,000. be accepted as a fair valuation of the land at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets.

Included in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 19, 1917, is the following letter from

Mr. Rawson:

June 15, 1917.

Trustees of the University of Chicago,
c/o Wallace Heckman, Esq.,
134 S. La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

This is in confirmation of my verbal agreement made with Dr. Billings last December to give The University of Chicago \$300,000. for the construction and equipment of a laboratory building to be known as the Rawson Laboratory (of medicine and surgery), location to be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, to be used for teaching and investigation in medical science. It is understood that the University will assume the unexpired term of the 99-year agreement entered into between the Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or provide in some other manner for the carrying out of the provisions thereof, and that during the continuance of the relation between the University and the Presbyterian Hospital, the aforesaid Rawson Laboratory will be used in connection with said Hospital.

I will make payment of the above amount in five installments, viz; \$60,000. during the year 1917 and \$60,000. during each and every year thereafter until the said sum of \$300,000. shall have been fully paid.

I reserve, however, the privilege of cancelling the above obligation by conveying to the University during the year 1917, the property located at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets in this city, having a frontage of one hundred feet on Van Buren Street and a depth of seventy-five feet on Sherman Street, heretofore mentioned to you, the value of which I am told by Mr. Heckman you have judged to be the equal of \$300,000. or more, subject to the taxes for the year 1917 and any installments of special assessments not yet due.

While not making this paragraph a condition of the gift, I would very much appreciate it if you would employ as architect for this laboratory, Mr. Benjamin H. Marshall of the architectural and engineering firm of Marshall & Fox, whom I regard very highly as an architect. His work in Chicago and elsewhere is so well known that I feel sure all the Trustees are familiar with it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. H. Rawson.

On December 11, 1917, the Business Manager presented to the Board of Trustees a communication from Mr. Rawson making

June 15, 1917.

Trustees of the University of Chicago,
c/o Wallace Heckman, Esq.,
134 S. La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

This is in confirmation of my verbal agreement made with Dr. Williams last December to give The University of Chicago \$300,000 for the construction and equipment of a laboratory building to be known as the Rawson Laboratory (of medicine and surgery), location to be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, to be used for teaching and investigation in medical science. It is understood that the University will assume the unexpired term of the 99-year agreement entered into between the Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or provide in some other manner for the carrying out of the provisions thereof, and that during the continuance of the relation between the University and the Presbyterian Hospital, the agreement between the Laboratory will be used in connection with said Hospital.

I will make payment of the above amount in five installments, viz: \$60,000 during the year 1917 and \$60,000 during each and every year thereafter until the said sum of \$300,000 shall have been fully paid.

I reserve, however, the privilege of cancelling the above obligation by conveying to the University during the year 1917, the property located at the northwest corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets in this city, having a frontage of one hundred feet on Van Buren Street and a depth of seventy-five feet on Sherman Street, heretofore mentioned to you, the value of which I am told by Mr. Heckman you have judged to be the equal of \$300,000, or more, subject to the taxes for the year 1917 and any installments of special assessments not yet due.

While not making this paragraph a condition of the gift, I would very much appreciate it if you would employ an architect for this laboratory. Mr. Benjamin H. Marshall of the architectural and engineering firm of Marshall & Fox, whom I regard very highly as an architect. His work in Chicago and elsewhere is so well known that I feel sure all the Trustees are familiar with it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. H. Rawson.

On December 11, 1917, the Business Manager presented to the Board of Trustees a communication from Mr. Rawson making

inquiries with reference to the University's intention to erect a laboratory in connection with Rush Medical College and asking whether the income from the property donated by him to provide for the erection of this laboratory might be retained by him until the money was needed by the University. This inquiry was referred to the Committee on Finance and Investment. This committee, at its meeting on December 21, 1917, voted to authorize the proper officers to execute the following agreement with F. H. Rawson:

This Agreement made this _____ day of December, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen, Witnesseth:

That, Whereas Frederick H. Rawson and Edith K. Rawson his wife, as joint tenants, have this day conveyed to the University of Chicago Lot Nine (9) and the south half of Lot Ten (10) in Block Ninety-eight (98) in the School Section Addition of Chicago, Illinois, with the building thereon in full payment of Frederick H. Rawson's subscription to the University of Chicago of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) for the purpose of the construction and equipment of a laboratory building to be known as the "Rawson Laboratory" (of Medicine and Surgery), the location to be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, to be used for teaching and investigation in medical science;

Now, Therefore, This agreement witnesseth that in consideration thereof, the University agrees that if the University of Chicago shall not, within five years from and after the close of the present war between the United States and Germany, erect and equip such laboratory building costing, including equipment, approximately that sum, the University will on demand re-convey said property to said Frederick H. Rawson and Edith K. Rawson or the survivor of them or to the heirs of the survivor, unless the person or persons entitled to such re-conveyance shall have consented to extend the time for the erection of the same, in which event the University will on demand at the expiration of such extended period, if such building shall not have been erected, re-convey said land and building. And it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the said Frederick H. Rawson shall be entitled to the net income of said property until the University of Chicago shall commence the work of erecting the building for which the subscription above mentioned is made to provide the funds, and that in the event of the sale, long lease or other disposition of said property, prior to the commencement of the erection of said building, the University

indulges with reference to the University's intention to erect a laboratory in connection with Rush Medical College and asking whether the income from the property donated by him to provide for the erection of this laboratory might be retained by him until the money was needed by the University. This inquiry was referred to the Committee on Finance and Investment. This committee, at its meeting on December 21, 1917, voted to authorize the proper officers to execute the following agreement with T. E. Lawson:

This Agreement made this _____ day of December, A. D. _____
Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen, Witnesseth:
That, Whereas Frederick H. Lawson and Edith K. Lawson his wife, as joint tenants, have this day conveyed to the University of Chicago Lot Nine (9) and the south half of Lot Ten (10) in Block Ninety-eight (98) in the School Section Addition of Chicago, Illinois, with the building thereon in full payment of Frederick H. Lawson's subscription to the University of Chicago of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) for the purpose of the construction and equipment of a laboratory building to be known as the "Lawson Laboratory" (of Medicine and Surgery), the location to be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, to be used for teaching and investigation in medical sciences;

Now, Therefore, This agreement witnesseth that in consideration thereof, the University agrees that if the University of Chicago shall not, within five years from and after the close of the present war between the United States and Germany, erect and equip such laboratory building costing, including equipment, approximately that sum, the University will on demand re-convey said property to said Frederick H. Lawson and Edith K. Lawson or the survivor of them or to the heirs of the survivor, unless the person or persons entitled to such re-conveyance shall have consented to extend the time for the erection of the same, in which event the University will on demand at the expiration of such extended period, if such building shall not have been erected, re-convey said land and building. And it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that said Frederick H. Lawson shall be entitled to the net income of said property until the University of Chicago shall commence the work of erecting the building for which the subscription above mentioned is made to provide the funds, and that in the event of the sale, lease or other disposition of said property, prior to the commencement of the erection of said building, the University

shall pay to said Frederick H. Rawson, in lieu of said income, the net income of the proceeds of said property and in no event less than a sum of money equal to \$4,000 per year from the date of the sale of said property until the commencement of the erection of the said building or the re-conveyance of said property as herein provided for.

It is expressly understood and agreed between the parties hereto that this agreement is not to be recorded or become a matter of record and that the same shall in no event become a lien on said land, or cloud the title of the University thereto, and that if, prior to the date at which a re-conveyance should be made under the terms of this agreement, a sale and conveyance of said property shall be made by the University of Chicago, in that event the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) may be paid by the University to the said Frederick H. Rawson in lieu of the re-conveyance provided for in this agreement.

In Witness Whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto affixed its name by its president and attached its seal attested by its secretary, and the parties of the second part have affixed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

On January 8, 1918, the Business Manager reported to the Board of Trustees that special warranty deed from Frederick H. Rawson and Edith K. Rawson, his wife, to the University of Chicago, had been received as payment in full of the subscription of Frederick H. Rawson of \$300,000. for the building of the laboratory in connection with the medical schools. In connection with its receipt a memorandum of agreement was executed by the proper officers of the University in the form submitted to the Committee on Finance and Investment on December 21, 1917, and the Board of Trustees ratified the action of the officers of the Board.

During January, 1918, at the request of Mr. Rawson, the University took charge of the property and since that time the Business Manager's office has acted as agent, charging

shall pay to said Frederick H. Rawson, in lieu of said income, the net income of the proceeds of said property and in no event less than a sum of money equal to \$4,000 per year from the date of the sale of said property until the commencement of the erection of the said building or the re-conveyance of said property as herein provided for.

It is expressly understood and agreed between the parties hereto that this agreement is not to be recorded or become a matter of record and that the same shall in no event become a lien on said land, or cloud the title of the University, and that it, prior to the date at which a re-conveyance should be made under the terms of this agreement, a sale and conveyance of said property shall be made by the University of Chicago, in that event the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) may be paid by the University to the said Frederick H. Rawson in lieu of the re-conveyance provided for in this agreement.

In Witness Whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto affixed its name by its president and attached its seal attested by its secretary, and the parties of the second part have affixed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

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Laboratory in connection with the medical schools. In connection with the receipt a memorandum of agreement was executed by the proper officers of the University in the form submitted to the Committee on Finance and Investment on December 21, 1917, and the Board of Trustees ratified the action of the officers of the Board.

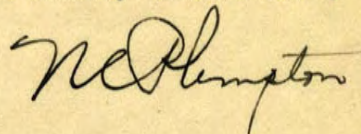
During January, 1918, at the request of Mr. Rawson, the University took charge of the property and since that time the Business Manager's office has acted as agent, charging

for its services a commission of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total collections. Statements of receipts and expenditures are made to Mr. Rawson quarterly and remittance of the net income is made to him during each year. During the period from February 1918, to December 31, 1920, the total amount paid to Mr. Rawson as net income on the building was \$15,320.10, as follows:

1918	\$3,917.02
1919	5,987.67
1920	5,415.41

In connection with the building program of the University consideration should be given to the disposition of this property in order to provide funds to meet the construction and equipment costs of the proposed laboratory.

Respectfully submitted,



January 6, 1921.

For the services a commission of 4% of the total collection.
Statements of receipts and expenditures are made to Mr. Hansen

quarterly and remittance of the net income is made to him
during each year. During the period from February 1918, to
December 31, 1920, the total amount paid to Mr. Hansen as net
income on the building was \$15,380.10, as follows:

1918	\$3,917.02
1919	5,987.67
1920	5,475.41

In connection with the building program of the University
consideration should be given to the disposition of this
property in order to provide funds to meet the construction
and equipment costs of the proposed laboratory.

Respectfully submitted,



January 6, 1921.

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE SCAMMON SCHOLARSHIP

Extract from the will of Ariadne E. Scammon:

"I give and bequeath to The Chicago University the sum of \$500. to be used to found a scholarship to be known as 'The Scammon Scholarship' and to be used for the benefit of a Chicago student."

Under the terms of the will the University received on January 5, 1901, from the executor of the estate the sum of \$482.84, being the net proceeds of the bequest after deduction of legacy tax. The amount of the tax, \$17.16, was added to the principal of the fund from income, thus restoring it to the amount specified in the bequest. The amount of the fund is invested with the scholarship funds of the University at 5 per cent per annum, and the income each year is devoted to the purpose specified.

The appointees during the last five years have been as follows:

1913-14	Zena G. Kroger
1914-15	Harry N. Weinberg
1915-16	Ruth M. Sandberg
1916-17	Ethel W. Zimmerman
1917-18	Inez E. Ostberg

Respectfully submitted,

June 5, 1919.

W. D. Huntington

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE SCHOLARSHIP SCHOLARSHIP

Extract from the will of Armand J. Schenck:

"I give and bequeath to The Chicago University the sum of \$200. to be used to found a scholarship to be known as 'The Schenck Scholarship' and to be used for the benefit of a Chicago student."

Under the terms of the will the University received on January 5, 1901, from the executor of the estate the sum of \$482.84, being the net proceeds of the bequest after deduction of legacy tax. The amount of the tax, \$17.16, was added to the principal of the fund from income, thus restoring it to the amount specified in the bequest. The amount of the fund is invested with the scholarship funds of the University at 5 per cent per annum, and the income each year is devoted to the purpose specified.

The appointees during the last five years have been

as follows:

1912-13	Sam G. Krieger
1913-14	Harry W. Walcott
1914-15	Ruth M. Sandberg
1915-16	Edna W. Zimmerman
1916-17	Thos. E. Osborn
1917-18	

Respectfully submitted,

June 5, 1919.

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF THE

FREDERICK A. SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held August 12, 1919, the Business Manager presented the following communication:

August 7, 1919.

Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.

The will of Frederick A. Smith contains the two following bequests:

"Third: I give, devise and bequeath to the University of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and located in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, my set of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports, and my partial set of the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, to be placed in, and become a part of the Law Library of the said University.

"Fourth: I give to the said University of Chicago, the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) to be used by the Trustees of said University as a Scholarship Endowment Fund, and administered by the said trustees, in their discretion, for the welfare of the said University and the assistance of needy and deserving students of said University in obtaining an education.

"I direct my executor herein named to pay said bequest to the said University of Chicago in securities, or money, or both, as the interest of my estate may dictate."

(Signed) Wallace Heckman.

In August, 1920, in reply to the contention of the representative of the executor of the estate, that he considered the executor to be at liberty to pay the bequest in securities at their market price or value at the date of the death of Judge Smith, the Business Manager took the point of view that the terms of the bequest seemed clearly to provide for the payment of \$25,000. in actual value, and that the University would be

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF THE

FREDERICK A. SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

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Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.
The will of Frederick A. Smith contains the two following bequests:

"Third: I give, devise and bequeath to the University of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and located in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, my set of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports, and my partial set of the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, to be placed in, and become a part of the Law Library of the said University.

"Fourth: I give to the said University of Chicago, the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) to be used by the Trustees of said University as a Scholarship Endowment Fund, and administered by the said trustees, in their discretion, for the welfare of the said University and the assistance of needy and deserving students of said University in obtaining an education.

"I direct my executor herein named to pay said bequest to the said University of Chicago in securities, or money, or both, as the interest of my estate may dictate."

(Signed) Wallace Heerman.

In August, 1920, in reply to the contention of the representative of the executor of the estate, that he considered the executor to be at liberty to pay the bequest in securities at their market price or value at the date of the death of Judge Smith, the Business Manager took the point of view that the terms of the bequest seemed clearly to provide for the payment of \$25,000. in actual value, and that the University would be

willing to accept cash and securities at their market value at the time of transfer. The Board of Trustees sustained this point of view and settlement of the bequest was made on this basis.

In December, 1920, cash to the amount of \$5,094.08 and securities at the market value as of October 1, 1920, amounting to \$19,905.92 were received by the University in full settlement of the bequest.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 14, 1920, upon recommendation of the President, it was voted that the income from the bequest of Judge Frederick A. Smith for scholarships be appropriated in the annual budget for that purpose, thereby releasing a similar amount from the University's general appropriation for scholarships.

In January, 1922, by action of the Board of Trustees, First Liberty Loan $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds of the par value of \$4,000. were sold and the proceeds invested in Province of Ontario $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds. Since these Liberty bonds were received at a valuation of \$3,644., there was a profit on the transaction of \$249.60, which has been added to the original fund of \$25,000., making the total fund at this time \$25,249.60.

The income received during the portion of the year 1920-21 that this fund was in the possession of the University was \$730.89. It is estimated that the amount for 1921-22 will be about \$1,600., and on account of recent changes in securities, it is estimated that the income for the year 1922-23 will be approximately \$1,700.

willing to accept cash and securities at their market value at the time of transfer. The Board of Trustees sustained this point of view and settlement of the bequest was made on this basis.

In December, 1920, cash to the amount of \$2,004.08 and securities at the market value as of October 1, 1920, amounting to \$19,907.92 were received by the University in full settlement of the bequest.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 14, 1920, upon recommendation of the President, it was voted that the income from the bequest of Judge Frederick A. Smith for scholarships be appropriated in the annual budget for that purpose, thereby releasing a similar amount from the University's general appropriation for scholarships.

In January, 1922, by action of the Board of Trustees, First Liberty Loan 3 1/2 per cent bonds of the par value of \$4,000, were sold and the proceeds invested in Province of Ontario 5 1/2 per cent bonds. Since these Liberty bonds were received at a valuation of \$3,644, there was a profit on the transaction of \$349.60, which has been added to the original fund of \$25,000, making the total fund at this time \$25,349.60. The income received during the portion of the year 1920-21

that this fund was in the possession of the University was \$730.89. It is estimated that the amount for 1921-22 will be about \$1,600, and on account of recent changes in securities, it is estimated that the income for the year 1922-23 will be approximately \$1,700.

The investment of the fund at the present time is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Face Value</u>	<u>Book Value</u>
*U. S. A. Fourth Liberty 4½%	\$1,000.	\$ 870.20
U. S. A. Victory 4 3/4%	300.	296.04
*Chgo. Gas Light & Coke Co. 5%	1,000.	670.00
*Commonwealth Edison Co. 5%	3,000.	2,310.00
*Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. 5%	1,000.	650.00
*Public Service Co. of Nor. Ill. 5%	4,000.	2,640.00
*Standard Gas & Elec. Co. 6%	3,000.	2,700.00
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. 7%	5,000.	5,000.00
*Swift & Co. 5%	1,000.	830.00
*Twin City Telephone Co. of Minneapolis and St. Paul 5%	500.	375.00
*United Fuel Gas Co. 6%	1,000.	850.00
Government of Switzerland 8%	4,000.	4,104.22
Province of Ontario 5½%	3,900.	3,880.50
		<u>\$25,175.96</u>
Cash on hand		<u>73.64</u>
		<u>\$25,249.60</u>
Original fund	\$25,000.00	
Profit on sale of U. S. U.S. First Liberty bonds - 3½%	<u>249.60</u>	<u>\$25,249.60</u>

* Original securities received from Smith Estate

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. Hampton

March 9, 1922.

March 9, 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

* Original securities received from Smith Estate

\$25,249.60

Profit on sale of U. S.
U.S. First Liberty
bonds - 3 1/2%

Original fund \$25,000.00

\$25,249.60

Cash on hand

\$25,175.96

3,880.50

4,104.53

850.00

375.00

830.00

5,000.00

2,700.00

2,640.00

650.00

2,310.00

670.00

256.04

870.50

Face Value Book Value

Follows:

The investment of the fund at the present time is as

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

Name or Subject Funds - Gustavus F. Swift

File No.

Regarding

Date

The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago held November 17, 1908:

President Judson announced a gift of a Fellowship in Chemistry from Mrs. G. F. Swift to be assigned by the University under the ordinary conditions, and the following letter was read:

Dear Dr. Judson:

October 21, 1908.

I have your note of October 16th in regard to the Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship, for which I thank you.

My mother, Mrs. G. F. Swift, agrees to pay the sum of Five Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$520.) to the University of Chicago, on November first of each year, until such time as it is convenient for her to endow the Fellowship.....

May I ask you to have your Registrar write to my mother the first of November each year reminding her of her obligation to the University.

Yours very cordially,

(signed) Harry F. Swift.

SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

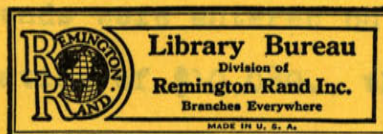
The Fellowships, Endowed

the thanks of the Trustees for this very generous provision.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1908-9, Mrs. Swift made payments of \$520. annually for six years in conformity to the terms of the letter of gift.

On July 3, 1914, the University received from Mrs. Swift first mortgage 5% bonds issued by Swift & Company of the par value of \$10,500., producing an annual income of \$525., and \$158. cash. These bonds were placed in the books of the

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902

For use in all Filing Systems

In November, 1919, an addition to the gift was made in

Name or Subject Funds - Gustavus F. Swift File No.

Regarding Date

SEE

Name or Subject File No.
 Followups, Indowed



For use in all Filing Systems
 Cat. No. 30-8902

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of paper. Describe matter for identification purposes. The paper, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE"

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT FELLOWSHIP FUND

The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago held November 17, 1908:

President Judson announced a gift of a fellowship in Chemistry from Mrs. G. F. Swift to be assigned by the University under the ordinary conditions, and the following letter was read:

October 21, 1908.

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My mother, Mrs. G. F. Swift, agrees to pay the sum of Five Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$520.) to the University of Chicago, on November first of each year, until such time as it is convenient for her to endow the Fellowship.....

May I ask you to have your Registrar write to my mother the first of November each year reminding her of her obligation to the University.

Yours very cordially,
(signed) Harold H. Swift.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate to Mrs. Swift the thanks of the Trustees for this very generous provision.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1908-9, Mrs. Swift made payments of \$520. annually for six years in conformity to the terms of the letter of gift.

On July 3, 1914, the University received from Mrs. Swift first mortgage 5% bonds issued by Swift & Company of the par value of \$10,500., producing an annual income of \$525., and \$158. cash. These bonds were entered on the books of the University at a valuation of \$10,080., the market price of the bonds on the date of receipt being 96.

In November, 1919, an addition to the gift was made in accordance with the following letter recorded in the minutes

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Yours very cordially,
(signed) Harold H. Swift.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate to Mrs. Swift the thanks of the Trustees for this very generous provision. Beginning with the fiscal year 1908-9, Mrs. Swift made payments of \$520. annually for six years in conformity to the terms of the letter of gift. On July 3, 1914, the University received from Mrs. Swift first mortgage \$5 bonds issued by Swift & Company of the par value of \$10,500., producing an annual income of \$732., and \$158. cash. These bonds were entered on the books of the University at a valuation of \$10,080., the market price of the bonds on the date of receipt being 95. In November, 1919, an addition to the gift was made in accordance with the following letter recorded in the minutes

of the Board of November 11, 1919:

November 5, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

At the request of my mother, Mrs. G. F. Swift, I am this week sending to Mr. Heckman \$8,000 Swift & Company, 5% bonds at par, which should be considered as principal, the income of which shall augment the G. F. Swift Fellowship which the University awards in chemistry.

I understand the fund now yields per annum \$525. of which \$520. goes to the Fellow and \$5. to augment the fund. The additional bonds will yield \$400. which will go to the Fellow, thus making the Fellow receive from now on \$920. per annum. It is not necessary to begin the increased monthly payments until receipt of income from the new funds warrants doing so.

I should like to point out that it is my mother's idea and mine that the Fellowship is for the encouragement of research and the qualifications of the gift are: (a) That the candidate must have proved his capacity for research; (b) that the appointee is to be freed from the requirement of University service.

I understand the question has arisen as to whether the Fellowship is limited to candidates for the Doctor's Degree. That is not our idea. If the University prefers, we have no objection to the Fellowship being awarded to someone who already has the Doctor's degree and who desires to continue research work.

(signed) Harold H. Swift.

The Board voted to accept the gift on the terms stated, and instructed the Secretary to convey to the donor, the thanks of the Trustees.

The bonds mentioned were received in November, 1919, and entered on the books of account at a valuation of \$7,520., the market price on the date of receipt being 94.

The additional gift increased the annual income from \$925., and the stipend to the Fellow was increased accordingly to \$920. The addition to the fund each year of the excess of income over the amount required for the fellowship, and the interest at 2% on cash balances in the fund, have amounted to \$118.48, the total fund being provided as follows:

of the Board of November 11, 1919

November 1, 1919

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.
At the request of my mother, Mrs. G. F. Swift, I am this
week sending to Mr. Heckman \$5,000 Swift & Company, 52 bonds
at par, which should be considered as principal, the income
of which shall augment the G. F. Swift Fellowship which the
University awards in chemistry.

I understand the fund now yields per annum \$252. of
which \$230. goes to the fellow and \$22. to augment the fund.
The additional bonds will yield \$400. which will go to the
fellow, thus making the fellow receive from now on \$252. per
annum. It is not necessary to begin the increased monthly
payments until receipt of income from the new funds warrants
being so.

I should like to point out that it is my mother's idea
and mine that the Fellowship is for the encouragement of
research and the qualifications of the gift are: (a) That the
candidate must have proved his capacity for research; (b)
that the appointee is to be freed from the requirement of
University service.

I understand the question has arisen as to whether the
Fellowship is limited to candidates for the Doctor's Degree.
That is not our idea. If the University prefers, we have no
objection to the Fellowship being awarded to someone who
already has the Doctor's degree and who desires to continue
research work.

(Signed) Harold H. Swift.

The Board voted to accept the gift on the terms stated.

and instructed the Secretary to convey to the donor, the

thanks of the Trustees.

The bonds mentioned were received in November, 1919, and

entered on the books of account at a valuation of \$7,520. the

market price on the date of receipt being 94.

The additional gift increased the annual income from \$252.

and the stipend to the fellow was increased accordingly to

\$522. The addition to the fund each year of the excess of

income over the amount required for the fellowship, and the

interest at 2% on cash balances in the fund, have amounted to

\$118.48, the total fund being provided as follows:

Original gift - - - - -	\$10,238.00
Supplemental gift - - - - -	7,520.00
Income added to principal - - - - -	118.48
Total - - - - -	<u>\$17,876.48</u>

The investments of the fund are as follows:

\$18,500. par value of Swift & Company first mortgage 5% bonds - - -	\$17,600.00
Part of J. C. Middleton 5% first mortgage farm loan - - -	225.00
Cash on hand - - - - -	51.48
Total - - - - -	<u>\$17,876.48</u>

Dr. Julius Stieglitz, Head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago, reports as follows with reference to the holders of the Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship:

1908-09 Herman A. Spoehr (B.S., University of Chicago, 1906)

After receiving his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1909) at the University of Chicago, Dr. Spoehr was made Chemical Plant Physiologist in charge of chemical plant research in the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution (Tucson, Arizona) (1910-1921) and in the Coastal Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Carmel, California, 1921 to date. Dr. Spoehr has published many papers on the influence of light on chemical reactions in plants (photosynthesis), on the role of pentoses in plant life, etc., and is the author of a standard book on "The Pentoses".

1909-10 Fred W. Upson (B.S., University of Nebraska, 1907; A.M. 1908)

Dr. Upson received his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry in 1910 at the University of Chicago. He became instructor in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati (1910-12) and then returned to the University of Chicago as research instructor (1912-13), working with the late Professor Nef. In 1913 he was called to be head of the department of agricultural chemistry at the University of Nebraska, and in 1918 became professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of chemistry at the same university. He has published papers on the chemistry of soils, sugars, and on other topics of organic chemistry. Dr. Upson has built up a strong department at the University of Nebraska including graduate work.

Original gift -	\$10,238.00
Supplemental gift -	7,250.00
Income added to principal -	118.48
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$17,606.48</u>

The investments of the fund are as follows:

\$18,500. per value of Swift & Company	
First mortgage 5% bonds -	\$17,600.00
Part of J. C. Middleton 5% First	
mortgage farm loan -	227.00
Cash on hand -	21.48
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$17,828.48</u>

Dr. Julius Stieglitz, Head of the Department of Chemistry

at the University of Chicago, reports as follows with refer-

ence to the holders of the Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship:

1908-09 Herman A. Spohn (B.S., University of Chicago, 1906)

After receiving his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1906) at the University of Chicago, Dr. Spohn was made Chemical Plant Physiologist in charge of chemical plant research in the Forest Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution (Tucson, Arizona) (1906-1911) and in the Coastal Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Carmel, California, 1911 to date. Dr. Spohn has published many papers on the influence of light on chemical reactions in plants (photosynthesis), on the role of pentoses in plant life, etc., and is the author of a standard book on "The Pentose".

1909-10 Fred W. Upson (B.S., University of Nebraska, 1907, A.M. 1908)

Dr. Upson received his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry in 1910 at the University of Chicago. He became instructor in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati (1910-12) and then returned to the University of Chicago as research instructor (1912-13), working with the late Professor W. E. Bachmann. In 1913 he was called to be head of the department of agricultural chemistry at the University of Nebraska, and in 1918 became professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of chemistry at the same university. He has published papers on the chemistry of soils, minerals, and on other topics of organic chemistry. Dr. Upson has built up a strong department at the University of Nebraska including graduate work.

1910-11 Harland L. Trumbull (A.B., University of Washington, 1907; A.M. 1908)

Dr. Trumbull received the Ph.D. degree in Physico-organic Chemistry in 1911 at the University of Chicago, and then taught physical chemistry for seven years (1911-16 as instructor, 1916-18 as Assistant Professor) at the University of Washington in Seattle. He served as Captain in the Chemical Warfare Service (1918-19) and since then has been research chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio.

1911-12 Clare C. Todd (B.S., Washington State College, 1906)

Dr. Todd received his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1914) at the University of Chicago. He is now head of the department of chemistry at the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, passing through the ranks of instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of organic and physiological chemistry.

1912-13 John W. E. Glattfeld (B.S., Dartmouth College, 1907; M.S. 1910)

Dr. Glattfeld received the Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry (1913) at the University of Chicago. He served as instructor in chemistry at Dartmouth College (1909-10); he became research instructor at the University of Chicago assisting the late Professor Nef (1913-15), and then instructor in organic chemistry (1915-18) and is now assistant professor. He has directed the research work in organic chemistry of an unusually large number of candidates for the M.S. degree and of a number of candidates for the Ph.D. degree in the field of the chemistry of the sugars and their derivatives. Dr. Glattfeld is a very capable teacher, and his personality and ability have won for him a deanship in the Colleges of the University.

1913-14 Stanley D. Wilson (A.B., Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., 1909; A.M. 1910)

Dr. Wilson received his Ph.D. degree in Physico-organic Chemistry at the University of Chicago (1916). He served as instructor in Quantitative Analysis at the University of Chicago (1914-16) and then as Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry at Rice College, Houston, Texas (1916-17). Since 1917 he has been head of the department of chemistry of the pre-medical school of the Peking Union Medical College (instructor 1917-20, assistant professor since 1920). He is now also the dean of the pre-medical students.

1914-15 Ralph E. Hall (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1907; A.M., Ohio State University, 1911)

Dr. Hall received the Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry (1916) at the University of Chicago. He then was Assistant

1910-11 Harland L. Trumbull (A.B., University of Washington, 1907; M.S., 1908)

Dr. Trumbull received the Ph.D. degree in Physical-Chemistry in 1911 at the University of Chicago, and then taught physical chemistry for seven years (1911-18) as instructor, 1918-19 as Assistant Professor, at the University of Washington in Seattle. He served as Captain in the Chemical Warfare Service (1918-19) and since then has been associated with the E. I. du Pont Company of Akron, Ohio.

1911-12 Clara C. Todd (B.S., Washington State College, 1909)

Dr. Todd received her Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1914) at the University of Chicago. He is now head of the department of chemistry at the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, passing through the ranks of instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of organic and physical chemistry.

1912-13 John W. E. Garfield (B.S., Dartmouth College, 1907; M.S., 1910)

Dr. Garfield received the Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry (1913) at the University of Chicago. He served as instructor in chemistry at Dartmouth College (1909-10); he became research instructor at the University of Chicago assisting the late Professor Del (1913-17), and then instructor in organic chemistry (1917-18) and is now assistant professor. He has directed the research work in organic chemistry of an unusually large number of candidates for the M.S. degree and of a number of candidates for the Ph.D. degree in this field of the chemistry of the sugars and their derivatives. Dr. Garfield is a very capable teacher, and his personality and ability have won for him a leadership in the College of the University.

1913-14 Stanley D. Wilson (A.B., Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., 1909; A.M., 1910)

Dr. Wilson received his Ph.D. degree in Physical-Chemistry at the University of Chicago (1916). He served as instructor in quantitative analysis at the University of Chicago (1914-16) and then as Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry at Rice College, Houston, Texas (1916-17). Since 1917 he has been head of the department of chemistry of the pre-medical school of the Peking Union Medical College (instructor 1917-20, assistant professor since 1920). He is now also the dean of the pre-medical students.

1914-15 Ralph E. Hill (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1907; A.M., Ohio State University, 1911)

Dr. Hill received the Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry (1916) at the University of Chicago. He then was Assistant

Professor of Physical Chemistry for one year at Iowa State College, and then Research Physical Chemist in the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., for three or four years. After a short period as research chemist with the Firestone Rubber and Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, and service as fellow in industrial research at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, Dr. Hall was made physical chemist in charge of research at the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, an appointment which he still holds. In this connection he is engaged in developing a water softening system for the Pittsburgh area.

1915-16 Milton T. Hanke (B.S., University
of Chicago, 1914)

Dr. Hanke received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1917) at the University of Chicago. After serving as assistant professor of physiological chemistry at North Dakota College (1916-17) he was appointed research chemist of the Sprague Memorial Institute, working with Dr. K. K. Koessler. They have published many important papers, especially on histidine, as well as on the electrical constitution of organic compounds. He now has the rank of Assistant Professor of Pathology at the University of Chicago.

1916-17 Ralph L. Brown (A.B., University of
Missouri, 1913)

Dr. Brown received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1917) at the University of Chicago. He served as research chemist in charge for the Koppers Company at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research 1916-. He served as lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service in Paris in a research laboratory (1917-19). Since then he has been a research chemist at the U. S. Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has contributed very valuable work on the nature and prevention of deposits in gas metres and the gas system as a whole.

1917-18 Herman Vance Tartar (B.S., Oregon
Agricultural and Mechanical
College, 1902)

Dr. Tartar received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1920) at the University of Chicago. After serving as instructor in chemistry at the Oregon College, he was called to the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, where he is an Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

1918-19 George E. Miller (B.S., 1910; M.S.,
1911, College of Wooster, Ohio)

Dr. Miller received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1919) at the University of Chicago. As research chemist for the Upjohn Company (a pharmaceutical house), Kalamazoo, Michigan, he has published a number of articles, especially on arsenicals.

Professor of Physical Chemistry for one year at Iowa State College, and then Research Physical Chemist in the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., for three or four years. After a short period as research chemist with the Firestone Rubber and Tire Company at Akron, Ohio, and service as fellow in industrial research at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, Dr. Hall was made physical chemist in charge of research at the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, and appointment which he still holds. In this connection he is engaged in developing a water softening system for the Pittsburgh area.

1915-16 Milton T. Hanks (B.S., University of Chicago, 1914)

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1916-17 Ralph L. Brown (A.B., University of Missouri, 1913)

Dr. Brown received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1917) at the University of Chicago. He served as research chemist in charge for the Rogers Company at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research 1916-. He served as lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service in Paris in a research laboratory (1917-19). Since then he has been a research chemist at the U. S. Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has contributed very valuable work on the nature and prevention of deposits in gas meters and the gas system as a whole.

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Dr. Miller received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1919) at the University of Chicago. As research chemist for the Upjohn Company (a pharmaceutical house), Kalamazoo, Michigan, he has published a number of articles, especially on arsenicals.

1919-20 Lathrop E. Roberts (B.S., University
of Chicago, 1914)

Dr. Roberts received the Ph.D. degree in Physical Chemistry (1919) at the University of Chicago. He served as lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, then as research chemist for the American Writing Paper Company, and later for the U. S. Bureau of Mines in San Francisco. He is now an Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

1920-21 Martin C. E. Hanke (B.S., University
of Chicago, 1918)

Dr. Hanke received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry (1921) at the University of Chicago. He is an instructor in Physiological Chemistry at the University.

1921-22 Herman B. Siems (B.S., 1919, University
of Chicago)

Dr. Siems received the Ph.D. degree in Inorganic Chemistry (1922) at the University of Chicago. He served as curator and instructor in the department of chemistry until April, 1924, and is now a research chemist with Swift & Company, Chicago.

1922-23 Roger William Ryan (B.S., and Chem.
Engin., University of Washington, 1916)

Dr. Ryan received the Ph.D. degree in Physical Chemistry (1923) at the University of Chicago. At present he is Research Chemist for the Hercules Powder Company, Kenil, N.J.

1923-24) Walter C. Russell (B.S., Ohio
1924-25) Wesleyan University, 1914)

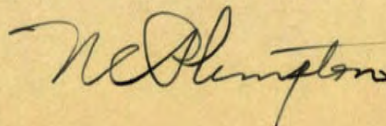
Present holder working in Organic Chemistry.

All of the Fellows through 1918 are listed in "American Men of Science", 1921 edition.

It is interesting to note that of the fifteen holders of this Fellowship who have attained the Ph.D. degree, the great majority are serving in educational or research institutions. Four of them are connected with commercial interests in research capacities.

Respectfully submitted,

January 3, 1925.



1913-20 Jacobus E. Roberts (Ph.D., University
of Chicago, 1914)

Dr. Roberts received the Ph.D. degree in Physical Chem-
istry (1914) at the University of Chicago. He served as
Assistant in the Chemical Warfare Service, then as research
chemist for the American Writing Paper Company, and later for
the U. S. Bureau of Mines in San Francisco. He is now an
Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Arizona,
Tucson, Arizona.

1920-21 Martin C. E. Hanks (Ph.D., University
of Chicago, 1918)

Dr. Hanks received the Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry
(1918) at the University of Chicago. He is an instructor in
Physiological Chemistry at the University.

1921-22 Herman H. Stone (Ph.D., 1919, University
of Chicago)

Dr. Stone received the Ph.D. degree in Inorganic Chem-
istry (1919) at the University of Chicago. He served as
lecturer and instructor in the department of chemistry until
April, 1924, and is now a research chemist with Swift &
Company, Chicago.

1922-23 Roger William Ryan (Ph.D., and Chem
istry, University of Washington, 1916)

Dr. Ryan received the Ph.D. degree in Physical Chemistry
(1916) at the University of Chicago. At present he is
Research Chemist for the Hercules Powder Company, Kansas, U. S.

1923-24 Walter C. Russell (Ph.D., Ohio
State University, 1914)

Present holder working in Organic Chemistry.

All of the writers whose names are listed in "American
Men of Science", 1921 edition.

It is interesting to note that of the fifteen holders of
this Fellowship who have attained the Ph.D. degree, the great
majority are serving in educational or research institutions.
Four of them are connected with commercial interests in
research organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. Russell

January 11, 1927

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
in account with
THE EMILY TALBOT FOUNDATION

Chicago, December 1, 1910

Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.
Gentlemen:-

Letter
of Gift

I should like to turn over to the University, as a memorial to my mother, Mrs. Emily Talbot, approved securities amounting at present to a par value of \$5000. with the privilege of increasing the amount at a later date, the income during my lifetime to be paid to me or to my order; the income thereafter including accrued income, to be used, through lectures, publication and research, or in a similar way, for the advancement of the education of women, a subject in which my mother was deeply interested.

If this meets your approval, I should be glad to receive suggestions from you as to details and the form in which you would prefer the matter to be closed.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Marion Talbot.

On December 19, 1910, Miss Marion Talbot turned over to the University of Chicago the following securities, which are still in the possession of the University, the coupons due on May 1, 1911, having been detached-

Gift
Made

\$2000. California Gas & Electric Corporation unifying and refunding 5%, 30 year gold bonds, due November 1937.
\$2000. Whatcom~~er~~ Railway and Light Co. first mortgage, 5%, 30 year gold bonds, due November 1, 1935.
\$1000. Mobile Electric Co. 1st mortgage 5% gold bonds due May 1, 1946

Disposi-
tion of
income

Miss Marion Talbot has exercised the right of having the income paid to her and there have been paid to her to date sums as follows-

November 1, 1911	\$125.
1912	250.
1913	250.
1914	250.
May 1 1915	<u>125.</u>
	\$1000.

Respectfully submitted,

Grevor Amell
Auditor.

July 29, 1915.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 is pleased with
 THE MARY L. TALBOT FOUNDATION

Chicago, December 1, 1910

Board of Trustees,
 The University of Chicago,
 Gentlemen:

I should like to turn over to the University as a memorial to my mother, Mrs. Emily Talbot, a sum of \$2500.00, the income of which I desire to be paid to me or to my order; the income should be invested, and the income to be used, through the University, for the advancement of research, or in a similar way, for the advancement of the education of women, a subject in which my mother was deeply interested. If this money were approved, I should be glad to receive suggestions from you as to details and the form in which you would prefer the matter to be closed.

Respectfully submitted,
 (Signed) Mary Talbot.

On December 1st, 1910, Mrs. Mary Talbot turned over to the University of Chicago the following securities, which are still in the possession of the University, the coupons due on May 1, 1911, having been detached:

\$2000.00 California Gas & Electric Corporation, 1st mortgage, 50 year gold bonds, due May 1, 1911.
 \$500.00 Western Railway and Light Co., 1st mortgage, 50 year gold bonds, due November 1, 1935.
 \$1000.00 Marine Electric Co., 1st mortgage 50 year bonds due May 1, 1940.

Mrs. Mary Talbot has reserved the right of having the income paid to her and there have been paid to her the following data sums as follows:

Year	Amount
1911	\$200.00
1912	\$200.00
1913	\$200.00
1914	\$200.00
1915	\$200.00
1916	\$200.00
1917	\$200.00
1918	\$200.00
1919	\$200.00
1920	\$200.00

Respectfully submitted,

Enclosure

July 29, 1910

Letter
 of 1910

Gift
 Note

Disposal
 of
 income

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE TALCOTT SCHOLARSHIPS FUND

In the early days of the University it was confronted with the necessity of securing accommodations for students attending the Morgan Park Academy. Negotiations were entered into with Mr. William A. Talcott for the purchase of property near the Academy and the erection of a dormitory. The following is recorded in the minutes of the Board in November, 1896:

"The matter of the purchase of the Talcott property at Morgan Park was considered. The Committee on Morgan Park Buildings was instructed to make the purchase from Mr. Talcott on the terms proposed by him, the notes being made payable 'on or before'. The Committee was also instructed to go forward and erect on the property the building planned by Mr. Adler, it being understood that the aggregate cost of the building shall not be increased beyond the sum already reported by the architect."

The following proposition from Mr. Talcott was submitted at the meeting of the Board held November 10, 1896:

Chicago, October 1, 1896.

To The Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.
Gentlemen:

In compliance with the request of your Committee this day made that I formulate in writing the propositions and suggestions that have been heretofore made and discussed, I hereby submit the following proposition; the proposition submitted to be open for your acceptance for the period of 60 days from this date. I hereby propose to sell to the University of Chicago the Morgan Park Military Academy property now under lease to the University at the following price and upon the conditions stated:

The price of said property is \$22,000., this price to include the ground, building, apparatus, steam heating plant and all appurtenances of every kind now upon said ground belonging to me. Of this sum of \$22,000. I will donate to the University of Chicago \$12,000. for the endowment of four perpetual scholarships to be designated by such name as I shall direct, or, at my option,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE ALBION SCHOOL AND THE TRUST

In the early days of the University it was connected with the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. The Albion School and the Trust were entered into the University of Chicago. The Albion School and the Trust were entered into the University of Chicago. The Albion School and the Trust were entered into the University of Chicago.

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I may designate the sum of \$12,000. for the endowment of fellowships upon your usual terms. The remaining \$10,000. shall be paid to me as hereinafter stated.

I will also loan to the University the sum of \$20,000., the entire sum to be used by it in the erection of a building upon said grounds and in the purchase of a strip of ground connecting the present buildings of the University known as Blake Hall with the street upon which the said Morgan Park Military Academy property fronts. The loan for the strip of ground to be purchased to be paid by me upon 5 days' written notice to be given by the University and the balance required to make up the sum of \$20,000. to be paid as follows:

The first payment of \$3,000. to be made on or about April 1, 1897, and a like sum on the first of each succeeding month until the full amount of \$20,000. has been paid.

The University shall repay said loan and likewise pay the balance of \$10,000. above specified, making a total of \$30,000., together with interest thereon, at the rate of 5% per annum in 15 equal annual instalments; the interest, however, upon the total amount remaining unpaid from time to time to be paid semi-annually.

In order to secure the said deferred payments, the University shall give its 15 notes secured by its trust deed on the premises to be conveyed by me; such notes and trust deed to bear date as of the date of the deed which is to be executed by me to the University and the University to receive credit upon its first maturing note for any difference in the interest due to it by reason of the payments having been made by me later than the date of its notes.

The University shall also keep such premises insured in some responsible company; such insurance to be to an amount not less than \$15,000. which shall contain a clause making the loss, if any, payable to the legal holder of the notes, secured by such trust deed; all of such notes and trust deed to be in the form usually adopted by the University in making loans of its own funds.

A full abstract of title brought down to March 7, 1896, shall be furnished by me and a full warranty deed shall be made by me to the University within ten days after I shall be notified that the title to said property has been found good. While the foregoing option is good for 60 days, I very much desire that a definite acceptance of your Board may be made at the earliest moment.

Very truly,
(Signed) Wm. A. Talcott.

The purchase was consummated in March, 1897, on the basis outlined. The property was conveyed to the University at

a valuation of \$22,000., and Mr. Talcott loaned the University the sum of \$20,000. The University in turn set up a Talcott Fellowship Fund of \$12,000. and gave Mr. Talcott notes aggregating \$30,000. These notes were paid off on June 16, 1897, from an amount of \$45,000., "proceeds of sight draft drawn on John D. Rockefeller as per his telegram,- advance payment on conditional pledge of \$2,000,000. of October 30, 1893", according to the entry in the cash book of that date. The net amount of cash thus realized, namely: \$35,000., was used in the construction of the dormitory at Morgan Park known as West Hall.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held February 3, 1898, Dr. Harper "presented the forms agreed upon for the Talcott fellowships and scholarships, and they were approved, and the officers of the Board were authorized to execute them". No record can be found indicating the nature of the forms or the obligation of the University thereunder. The latest record in the minutes seems to indicate that the income from the fund may be used either for scholarships or fellowships.

The fund was originally entered on the books of account as the William A. Talcott Fellowship Fund. So far as can be determined at this time it appears that no fellowships were ever granted under this designation. In the beginning of the year 1905-06 the name was changed to the Talcott Scholarships Fund. There seems to have been some arrangement, which is not a matter of record, whereby appointments to the benefits of the fund are made by Mrs. Talcott, who now resides at Rockford, Illinois. According to the Annual Register, the first appointments were made beginning with the year 1907-08. In case Mrs.

a valuation of \$22,000. and Mr. Talbot found the University
the sum of \$20,000. The University is then set up a Talbot
Fellowship fund of \$12,000. and gave Mr. Talbot notes against
the \$10,000. These notes were paid off on July 16, 1897. from
an amount of \$47,000. proceeds of which were given as follows
Dr. Hoeselstein for his services, \$10,000. and an amount
of \$2,000. of October 15, 1897. according to
the entry in the cash book of that date. The amount of each
thus realized, namely \$35,000. was used in the construction of
the dormitory at former Park known as West Hall.
At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held Febru-
ary 2, 1898. Mr. Talbot presented the following report upon the
the Talbot fund, which was adopted, and they were approved.
and the officers of the Board were authorized to execute there-
to record of the fund indicating the amount of the fund or
the officers of the University thereunto. The fund record
in the minutes seems to indicate that the fund was from the fund
may be used either for scholarships or for other purposes.
The fund was originally entered in the books of the
count as the Talbot Fellowship fund. As far as can
be determined, this fund is reported that the Talbot
over granted for this destination. In the beginning of the
year 1907-08 the fund was changed to the Talbot Fellowship
fund. There seems to have been some apprehension, which is not
a matter of record, whether appointments to the fund of the
fund are made by Mrs. Talbot, who was President of the
Illinois, according to the annual Bulletin, the first appoint-
ments were made beginning with the year 1907-08. In 1908 Mrs.

Talcott does not nominate a sufficient number of students to use the income the dean suggests to her the names of persons who would be eligible to participate in the benefits of the fund.

As may be recalled, the Academy failed to attain the proportions hoped for, and since it was a burden on the University, there was never any earning on the investment of either land or buildings, and the scholarships awarded up to 1913-14 were a charge against the University budget without any compensating income. In the early part of the year 1913 it will be remembered that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared an extra dividend of 40 per cent. From the proceeds of this dividend the investment of the Talcott Scholarships Fund, as well as other investments in land or buildings used for the educational purposes of the University, were purchased from the several endowment accounts and transferred to the Building and Grounds Account of the University. Beginning with the year 1913-14, this fund has been invested, together with other fellowship and scholarship funds of the University, and at the present time is yielding an income of \$600., which is sufficient to provide four graduate scholarships under the new rates.

Respectfully submitted,

May 6, 1920.



information re Lecture Found-
ations, on campus

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ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ / ಸರ್ವೆ / ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ , ೨೦೦೭/೨೩

The University of Chicago

Office of the Auditor

May 21, 1924.

My dear Dr. Butler:

I am inclosing herewith copy of a report on the Hiram W. Thomas Lecture Fund. By June 30, 1924, the fund will be reimbursed to the amount of the original gift, \$2,500. Beginning with the year 1924-25 it would be possible to figure five per cent on \$2,500. as the annual amount available for these lectures.

Yours very truly,



Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
Faculty Exchange.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

MAY 21, 1971

MR. J. B. BULL

I am enclosing herewith copy of a

report on the Hiram I. Thomas Lecture Fund.

By June 30, 1971, the fund will be transferred

to the amount of the original gift, \$10,000.

Beginning with the year 1971-72 it will be

possible to figure five per cent on \$2,500.

as the annual amount available for those

lectures.

Very truly,

J. B. Bull

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE HIRAM W. THOMAS LECTURE FUND

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 14, 1915, the Business Manager submitted the following letter from Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas of Chicago, accompanied by a description of the property mentioned:
To the Board of Trustees,
University of Chicago.

Letter
of
Gift

At my husband's death I resolved to do what little I could in aid of the movements in which his life was centered. These embodied three fields: World peace, industrial education and the larger faith; the first I established at once in the Dr. Thomas World Peace Prize Contests in my old university in the east. The second has found expression in the Thomas Industrial Institute at DeFuniak Springs, Florida. The third was planned to be cared for after I had passed on. But the longing to have it consummated while I am here presses upon me and so I am offering the best I can to this end.

I would not have come before you with such a meager gift, you who have been schooled to think in terms of Rockefeller, if I allowed myself to dwell upon that side. But instead I am thinking of the streams of life gathering inspiration and light in the years to come even as he, in whose name it is given, gave out in the years past, and that heartens me to boldness.

I choose the University of Chicago not because Dr. Thomas was its first minister nor because he gave his last message years after in Chicago in Kent Hall -- though these are precious ties -- nor do I simply because the University is a part of this city into which he poured his life, yet this would be reason enough. But it is because the University of Chicago is a light that seeks the highlands, it recognizes the processes of life, the ever-continuous evolution of the soul and man, and only such could conserve the spirit in which Dr. Thomas lived and wrought and died.

I leave it with Dr. Judson who knows my mind and Mr. Heckman, who has the facts, to give details.

(Signed) Mrs. H. W. Thomas.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.
JANUARY 10, 1932
At the residence of the parent of the deceased
January 10, 1932, the following letter from the
University of Chicago was received:

At the residence of the parent of the deceased
January 10, 1932, the following letter from the
University of Chicago was received:

(Signed) R. M. Thomas

It was voted "to receive the proposed gift of Mrs. H. W. Thomas, the gift and income therefrom to be applied to the endowment of a lectureship, the Business Manager being instructed to prepare an agreement with Mrs. Thomas, the same to be submitted to the Board of Trustees."

At the meeting of the Board held January 11, 1916, the Business Manager presented the following letter from Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, in conformity with the action of the Board at its meeting held December 14, 1915:

Chicago, January 7, 1916.

To the Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to transfer to The University of Chicago the properties represented by the accompanying deeds. The purpose of the gift is to found, when the income thereof be sufficient, a series of annual lectures in memory of my husband, the late Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, Illinois, the same to be known as the "Hiram W. Thomas Lectures." I do not label these for I would not fetter the future by the past, but they shall be given by representatives of the larger faith and express the ever-growing thought of the world in religion and life -- the universals that knit man to man and man to his Maker. I ask that due publicity be given each course that those with open vision outside as well as the student life may avail themselves of the benefits.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Vandelia Varnum Thomas.

The Board voted "to accept the gift as made by Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, to apply the income therefrom to the purposes set forth in her letter providing the gift, and to request the Secretary to express to her the thanks of the Board of Trustees for her generous contribution to

the funds of the University."

Mrs. Thomas conveyed to the University eight lots in blocks 10 and 16 in John F. Eberhart's Subdivision.

Two of the lots were improved with a two-story seven-room

Real Estate
Conveyed
to the
University

house. These two lots, however, were encumbered to the extent of \$1,800. The net valuation placed on the eight lots mentioned was \$2,500. The University received the above-mentioned property subject to taxes and special assessments pending. Seven of the lots have been sold outright, and for the remaining one there is a real estate contract of sale, on which \$450. is unpaid. The proceeds of the sales including the real estate contract, rents, and interest amount to

\$3,200.00

Taxes, assessments, interest on mortgage and expenses

1,166.85

leaving a credit balance of

\$2,033.15

The present assets of the fund consist of a

Present
Assets

real estate contract
Fourth Liberty Loan bonds
Cash on hand

\$ 450.00

1,500.00

83.15

Total

\$2,033.15

Disposition
of Income

The income is being added to the principal for the purpose of restoring the amount of the fund to its original valuation, which should be accomplished in the course of five or six years.

Respectfully submitted,

April 3, 1919,

Frederic Amett

8

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE HIRAM W. THOMAS LECTURE FUND

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 14, 1915, the Business Manager submitted the following letter from Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas of Chicago, accompanied by a description of the property mentioned:

To the Board of Trustees,
University of Chicago.

Letter
of
Gift

At my husband's death I resolved to do what little I could in aid of the movements in which his life was centered. These embodied three fields: World peace, industrial education and the larger faith; the first I established at once in the Dr. Thomas World Peace Prize Contests in my old university in the east. The second has found expression in the Thomas Industrial Institute at DeFuniak Springs, Florida. The third was planned to be cared for after I had passed on. But the longing to have it consummated while I am here presses upon me and so I am offering the best I can to this end.

I would not have come before you with such a meager gift, you who have been schooled to think in terms of Rockefeller, if I allowed myself to dwell upon that side. But instead I am thinking of the streams of life gathering inspiration and light in the years to come even as he, in whose name it is given, gave out in the years past, and that heartens me to boldness.

I choose the University of Chicago not because Dr. Thomas was its first minister nor because he gave his last message years after in Chicago in Kent Hall -- though these are precious ties -- nor do I simply because the University is a part of this city into which he poured his life, yet this would be reason enough. But it is because the University of Chicago is a light that seeks the highlands, it recognizes the processes of life, the ever-continuous evolution of the soul and man, and only such could conserve the spirit in which Dr. Thomas lived and wrought and died.

I leave it with Dr. Judson who knows my mind and Mr. Heckman, who has the facts, to give details.

(Signed) Mrs. H. W. Thomas.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE HONORABLE

As the result of the Board of Trustees of the

University of Chicago, the following statement is

submitted to the Board of Trustees of the

University of Chicago, the following statement is

submitted to the Board of Trustees of the

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University of Chicago, the following statement is

submitted to the Board of Trustees of the

University of Chicago, the following statement is

It was voted "to receive the proposed gift of Mrs. H. W. Thomas, the gift and income therefrom to be applied to the endowment of a lectureship, the Business Manager being instructed to prepare an agreement with Mrs. Thomas, the same to be submitted to the Board of Trustees."

At the meeting of the Board held January 11, 1916, the Business Manager presented the following letter from Agreement Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, in conformity with the action of the Board at its meeting held December 14, 1915:

Chicago, January 7, 1916.

To the Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to transfer to The University of Chicago the properties represented by the accompanying deeds. The purpose of the gift is to found, when the income thereof be sufficient, a series of annual lectures in memory of my husband, the late Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, Illinois, the same to be known as the "Hiram W. Thomas Lectures." I do not label these for I would not fetter the future by the past, but they shall be given by representatives of the larger faith and express the ever-growing thought of the world in religion and life -- the universals that knit man to man and man to his Maker. I ask that due publicity be given each course that those with open vision outside as well as the student life may avail themselves of the benefits.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Vandelia Varnum Thomas.

The Board voted "to accept the gift as made by Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, to apply the income therefrom to the purposes set forth in her letter providing the gift, and to request the Secretary to express to her the thanks of the Board of Trustees for her generous contribution to

It was voted that the Board of Trustees be authorized to accept the gift of the University of Chicago, the purpose of the gift is to fund when the income thereof be well invested, a series of annual lectures in memory of my husband, the late Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, Illinois, the name to be known as the "Hiram W. Thomas Lectures". I do not label these for I would not desire the lecture by the name, but they shall be given by representatives of the I trust faith and express the ever-growing thought of the world in religion and life -- the universal that knit man to man and man to his Maker. I ask that the publicity be given such course and those with open vision outside as well as the student life may avail themselves of the benefits.

Sincerely yours,
Vandelin Varnum Thomas

The Board voted to accept the gift as made by Mrs. Vandelin Varnum Thomas, to apply the income therefrom to the purpose set forth in her letter providing the gift, and to request the Secretary to express to her the thanks of the Board of Trustees for her generous contribution to

to the Board of Trustees,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, January 7, 1915.

At the meeting of the Board held January 11, 1915, the Business Manager presented the following letter from Mrs. Vandelin Varnum Thomas, in conformity with the action of the Board at its meeting held December 14, 1913:

Chicago, January 7, 1915.

the funds of the University."

Mrs. Thomas conveyed to the University eight lots in blocks 10 and 16 in John F. Eberhart's Subdivision.

Real Estate
Conveyed
to the
University

Two of the lots were improved with a two-story seven-room house. These two lots, however, were encumbered to the extent of \$1,800. The net valuation placed on the eight lots mentioned was \$2,500. The University received the above-mentioned property subject to taxes and special assessments pending. Seven of the lots have been sold outright, and for the remaining one there is a real estate contract of sale, on which \$450. is unpaid. The proceeds of the sales including the real estate contract, rents, and interest amount to

\$3,200.00

Taxes, assessments, interest on mortgage
and expenses

1,166.85

leaving a credit balance of

\$2,033.15

The present assets of the fund consist of a

Present
Assets

real estate contract
Fourth Liberty Loan bonds
Cash on hand

\$ 450.00

1,500.00

83.15

Total

\$2,033.15

Disposition
of Income

The income is being added to the principal for the purpose of restoring the amount of the fund to its original valuation, which should be accomplished in the course of five or six years.

Respectfully submitted,

April 3, 1919,

Trevor Annett

The University of the State of New York

in the year 1911, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York

has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

Commissioner of the State Education Department, dated

January 1, 1912, and to express its appreciation of the

care and attention which has been given to the

subject of the report, and to the

Commissioner of the State Education Department, dated

January 1, 1912, and to express its appreciation of the

care and attention which has been given to the

subject of the report, and to the

Commissioner of the State Education Department, dated

January 1, 1912, and to express its appreciation of the

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care and attention which has been given to the

subject of the report, and to the

Commissioner of the State Education Department, dated

January 1, 1912, and to express its appreciation of the

care and attention which has been given to the

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Business Manager

ROOM 1838, 230 S. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 9312

*Oct
Sept. Bd.*

M 11

August Fifteen

1 9 2 4

My dear President Burton:

I am sending you herewith a letter signed by Doctors Herman L. Kretschmer and Wilber E. Post, submitting a plan for the use of the income of the A. D. Thomson fund.

You will remember that in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of May 18, 1922, the clause of Mr. Thomson's will covering the bequest of \$50,000 indicated "the sum to be expended under the direction and management of Dr. Wilber E. Post and Dr. Herman L. Dretschmer."

I am referring this matter to you for your consideration before it is presented to the Board for ratification. I spoke to Dr. Post at the Board meeting yesterday and he approved this method of handling the matter.

Very truly yours,

Trevor Arnett

Trevor Arnett

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago

TA:EB
Enc.

DR. WILBER E. POST
1405 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

July 22, 1924.

Mr. G. O. Fairweather,
The University of Chicago,
Room 1838, 230 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Re: The A. D. Thomson Fund for
Genito-Urinary Surgery

Dear Mr. Fairweather:

In reply to your request of recent date we submit the following plan for the use of the income of the above Fund in accordance with the terms of the gift.

The chief aim in the use of this Fund shall be the support of investigation of problems in genito-urinary surgery, either by the payment of salaries of investigators or the payment for the expenses of investigations.

The appointment of investigators may be made by the University upon nomination to the Dean of Rush Medical College or the Dean of the Rush Post-Graduate School of Medicine by Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer or Dr. Wilber E. Post.

The salaries of the investigators shall be determined in each individual case and indicated to the Dean in writing. Expenses for investigations shall likewise be indicated to the Dean in writing.

It is understood that the investigations carried out under the provisions of this Fund will be made under the supervision of Herman L. Kretschmer.

If desirable, the unused income of the Fund may be added to the principal upon recommendation of Herman L. Kretschmer and Wilber E. Post.

We respectfully submit the above plan for approval by The University of Chicago.

Herman L. Kretschmer
Wilber E. Post

DR. WILBER E. POST
1402 PHILLIPS HALL BUILDING
CHICAGO

July 22, 1934

Mr. C. O. Fairweather,
The University of Chicago,
Room 1838, 530 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
Re: The A. B. Thomson Fund for
Genito-Urinary Surgery

Dear Mr. Fairweather:

In reply to your request of recent date we submit the following plan for the use of the income of the above fund in accordance with the terms of the gift.

The chief aim in the use of this fund shall be the support of investigation of problems in genito-urinary surgery, either by the payment of salaries of investigators or the payment for the expenses of investigations.

The appointment of investigators may be made by the University upon nomination to the Dean of Rush Medical College or the Dean of the Rush Post-Graduate School of Medicine by Dr. Herman I. Kretschmer or Dr. Wilber E. Post.

The salaries of the investigators shall be determined in each individual case and indicated to the Dean in writing. Expenses for investigations shall likewise be indicated to the Dean in writing.

It is understood that the investigations carried out under the provisions of this fund will be made under the supervision of Herman I. Kretschmer.

If desirable, the unused income of the fund may be added to the principal upon recommendation of Herman I. Kretschmer and Wilber E. Post.

We respectfully submit the above plan for approval by The University of Chicago.

Herman I. Kretschmer

Wilber E. Post

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE TILTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

According to the financial records of the University Mrs. Peter Tilton, in the Autumn of 1892, paid to the University \$1,000. to establish the Tilton Scholarship Fund in memory of her husband, Mr. Peter Tilton. No record was made in the minutes of the Board of Trustees concerning this fund.

The amount of the fund is invested, with other scholarship funds, in 5 per cent securities yielding \$50. per annum, which provides a scholarship of that amount for a student in the University. So far as the records show no conditions are imposed with regard to the basis of the award of the scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,

January 8, 1920.

W. D. Hampton

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY

According to the financial records of the University, Mrs. Peter Allen, in the autumn of 1902, paid to the University \$1,000.00 to establish the Wilson Scholarship fund in memory of her husband, Mr. Peter Allen. The record was made in the minutes of the Board of Trustees, October 1st, 1902.

The amount of this fund is invested, with other scholarship funds, in 5 per cent bonds of the United States Government, which provides a scholarship of \$50.00 per annum, which provides a scholarship of \$50.00 per annum in the University. The fund is also used for the purchase of books and other educational material. The balance of the fund is the scholarship fund.

January 8, 1903.

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

According to the records of the University, the first mention of the scholarship known as the "University Scholarship" is in a letter written April 4, 1900, by President Harper to Mr. Henry L. Frank, of Chicago, as follows:

"Your letter of March 30, in which you kindly consent to give to the University Three Thousand Dollars to endow a scholarship in Semitic Literature, has been received. I can assure you, on behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Department of Semitic Languages, that we appreciate your kindness most thoroughly. I have observed your request to withhold your name, and hope that the time will come when you will allow it to be connected with the scholarship."

Apparently no report of this gift was made to the Board of Trustees as no record of it appears in the minutes of the Board.

The cash book under date of January 4, 1901, shows the receipt of \$1,500. for "University Scholarship" as "half payment on scholarship of \$3,000. which is not to bear name of donor", and again on October 3, 1901, \$1,500. "as second and last installment received through President Harper". As requested, the name of the donor has been withheld and the scholarship has always been shown on the books of account and in the financial reports as the "University Scholarship".

The scholarship is given, whenever possible, to a student specializing in Semitics, - otherwise to one taking partial work in that department.

The amount of the fund was invested with other scholarship funds at 4 per cent until the tuition rate was increased. It is now invested to yield \$150., the present rate of tuition in the Colleges.

The appointees have been as follows:

1902-03	Arthur George Thomas
1903-04	Clyde Arnel Blair
1904-05	Cecile Palmer
1905-08	Not Given
1908-09	Harold Bertram Smith
1909-10	Florence Marion White
1910-11	Edna Hildegard Kron
1911-12	Herbert James Morgan
1912-13	Frank Martindale Webster
1913-14	Charles F. Grimes
1914-15	Ruth R. Allen
1915-16	Florence M. Ryan
1916-17	Florence M. Ryan
1917-19	Not Given
1919-20	Alice Isabel Judson

Respectfully Submitted,

April 8, 1920.

W. H. Thompson

The above is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, and who have been sworn in as such officers.

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, and who have been sworn in as such officers, are as follows:

John A. ...	1890-91
John A. ...	1891-92
John A. ...	1892-93
John A. ...	1893-94
John A. ...	1894-95
John A. ...	1895-96
John A. ...	1896-97
John A. ...	1897-98
John A. ...	1898-99
John A. ...	1899-00
John A. ...	1900-01
John A. ...	1901-02
John A. ...	1902-03
John A. ...	1903-04
John A. ...	1904-05
John A. ...	1905-06
John A. ...	1906-07
John A. ...	1907-08
John A. ...	1908-09
John A. ...	1909-10
John A. ...	1910-11
John A. ...	1911-12
John A. ...	1912-13
John A. ...	1913-14
John A. ...	1914-15
John A. ...	1915-16
John A. ...	1916-17
John A. ...	1917-18
John A. ...	1918-19
John A. ...	1919-20
John A. ...	1920-21
John A. ...	1921-22
John A. ...	1922-23
John A. ...	1923-24
John A. ...	1924-25
John A. ...	1925-26
John A. ...	1926-27
John A. ...	1927-28
John A. ...	1928-29
John A. ...	1929-30
John A. ...	1930-31
John A. ...	1931-32
John A. ...	1932-33
John A. ...	1933-34
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John A. ...	1936-37
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John A. ...	1938-39
John A. ...	1939-40
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John A. ...	1973-74
John A. ...	1974-75
John A. ...	1975-76
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John A. ...	1980-81
John A. ...	1981-82
John A. ...	1982-83
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John A. ...	1984-85
John A. ...	1985-86
John A. ...	1986-87
John A. ...	1987-88
John A. ...	1988-89
John A. ...	1989-90
John A. ...	1990-91
John A. ...	1991-92
John A. ...	1992-93
John A. ...	1993-94
John A. ...	1994-95
John A. ...	1995-96
John A. ...	1996-97
John A. ...	1997-98
John A. ...	1998-99
John A. ...	1999-00
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John A. ...	2016-17
John A. ...	2017-18
John A. ...	2018-19
John A. ...	2019-20
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John A. ...	2095-96
John A. ...	2096-97
John A. ...	2097-98
John A. ...	2098-99
John A. ...	2099-00
John A. ...	2100-01

The above is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, and who have been sworn in as such officers.

April 1, 1901

that would rank among the leading novelties of the age. With pretty poses and intricate handling of the skirts I saw a novelty that perhaps would redeem the failure of the production.

"When Miss Fuller came off the stage I told her of my discovery, requested her to rehearse with me the following morning, which she did, and for ten days afterward I was busy drilling her in poses, steps, and the treatment of the dress that has now made the dance so famous.

"Ten days afterward we opened in New York city. The piece was the usual disappointment, but the dance created a furore. New York was captivated with it. Everybody paid tribute to the novelty and to the artist that was seen in its rendition.

"Closing the season we repaired to my country home at Asbury Park, N. J., and commenced rehearsals of the new comedy 'Tangled Up.' Miss Fuller was to introduce the dance in the new production, as well as playing one of the leading parts.

"We had not yet christened the dance. My father, Dr. De Lange, at the dinner table one day suggested the name 'serpentine.' I scoffed at the idea, but Miss Fuller was pleased, and announced that thereafter the word 'serpentine' would be applied to it.

"Our season opened at Philadelphia the week before Christmas and was to be followed by a few weeks' rest. Miss Fuller was accompanied this time in her success by the success of the piece. 'Tangled Up' was voted a success, and the serpentine dance was one of its biggest features.

"Mr. Aronson of the Casino having made Miss Fuller a liberal offer, Mr. Rising and I released her from her contract, and secured for her place Miss Lottie Mortimer, a professional dancer. Her success in the dance has been wonderful. While Miss Fuller is an artist, in a dramatic sense, capable of better work than she has yet attained, she is in no sense a thorough dancer. Fascinating as the dance is when given by a woman who is capable of pretty posing, its strength is doubled in a rendition by a finished dancer. This is the real history of the dance, its inception, and the origin of its name."

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.

Her Transactions in Real Estate Have Astonished the shrewdest Brokers.

Tremont's most enterprising business woman is about to take down her sign, says the *New York World*. Miss Agnes Kennedy Murphy, the wealthy real-estate agent, whose successful deals would have done credit to many a New York broker, will be married in a few days. William G. Mulligan, the happy husband-elect, will fall heir to the many responsibilities which the brave little business woman has recently shouldered.

At 777 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street is the office of Miss Murphy, in which thousands of dollars have changed hands. Miss Murphy's two largest sales amounted to \$108,000 and \$115,000 respectively. Among her big deals was the sale of the Punnett estate for \$90,000. This clever woman has earned and invested \$50,000 during the last three years.

Miss Murphy was appointed a notary public by Gov. David B. Hill. She is also a member of the real-estate exchange, being the only woman ever admitted. In addition to these distinctions she is a graduate of the law school of the New York university, and took the degree of bachelor of laws May 27 last at the commencement in the Metropolitan Opera house. Her class also elected her an honorary member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity.

Notwithstanding the brilliant career which her attainments promised Miss Murphy claims to be a "womanly woman" and regards an exalted position in the home circle as the highest privilege of all women. She is 26 years of age, of tall and slender proportions. Her intellectual countenance is lighted by clear gray eyes, and her soft brown hair is loosely combed back from a broad, full forehead. Miss Murphy is fond of music and is a pianist of no small talent. She excels in the womanly arts, and, with the refined instincts of the European queens, embroidery is her special delight. Cooking is an accomplishment which she believes no woman can cultivate too highly. She has lived in Tremont since her early childhood, and her life has been one of chosen retirement.

At an early age she graduated from grammar school No. 65 of New York. Her father, Capt. William Jay Murphy, was one of the youngest veterans of the war with Mexico. He had been a successful real-estate broker in Harlem for twenty-five years. At the age of 18 Capt. Murphy's bright daughter entered his office as a clerk. She spent many hours of that tender age in drawing up long legal documents and reading tiresome law volumes. She was then known as the "girl broker."

Scarce had the ambitious young woman turned her teens when Capt. Murphy died. Her perseverance and sagacity were so much trusted that immediately on his death she was appointed a notary to fill her father's vacancy. Two years ago Miss Murphy came near being led into serious financial complications by a scheming purchaser. Her name had been attached to commercial paper in such a manner as to create a prima facie liability for thousands of dollars. Had the claim been pushed Miss Murphy's well-established business agency would have been ruined. But the bitter experience did not repeat itself. Miss Murphy registered as a regular law student at the New York university as a safeguard to her future prospects. She is now conversant with the dry details of wills, deeds, mortgages,

NOTES FROM THE STUDIOS.

What Chicago Artists and Sculptors Are Doing—The Sheridan Statue.

There is practically nothing doing in the galleries and studios that has not already been noted in these columns. Most of the artists are out of town sketching. The Art institute is not yet open to the public. The Misses Vanderpoel have just opened summer classes in drawing and painting in the rooms of the Chicago Society of Artists, Athenæum building.

A new statue to be shortly erected in Union park is an equestrian statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan. A small bronze model of the statue is to be seen at McClurg's. It is the gift of Charles T. Yerkes to the city and the work of James E. Kelley. The general is represented riding at full speed to "Winchester, twenty miles away." That swift motion is successfully rendered goes without saying to those who know Mr. Kelley's work. The general is represented riding at full speed to "Winchester, twenty miles away," a vigorous and characteristic figure mounted on a steed full of spirit. Mr. Kelley has always been successful in expressing action, but the attitude he has chosen for the horse, with all four feet in the air, sins against the first law of equestrian statuary. His expedient for supporting the weight of the body is the time-honored tree trunk to be seen in almost every mounted group. In this instance it is so unfortunately placed as to appear to impale the gallant charger.

After all it is almost impossible to judge, even from a full-sized model, of the effect that will be produced by any monument. The size, position, and height of the pedestal are largely determining factors. They manage these things better in France. It is said that a full-sized model of Falguiere's famous "Victory" group was exhibited in position in Paris for a long while before it was cast in bronze.

A curious feature of the summer so far has been the appearance of an unusual number of so-called "old masters" in Chicago.

First, both in time and in importance, came Mr. Yerkes' latest acquisition, the portrait of Jans de Cauley. An undoubted Rembrandt and a fine one.

Next, the Art institute exhibits the "Rembrandt of Peeg." A picture found in a romantic manner in a humble French village home, without any documentary proof of its authenticity, but of such fine and luminous quality as to leave little doubt that it was in part at least the production of the great painter.

Then John Tilton called attention to a beautiful "Magdalen," purchased by his father, artist and connoisseur, in Italy, and believed by him to be the work of Titian.

Josef Weil is exhibiting in Masonic temple a painting from the collection of the late Judge Brady of New York, claimed by him to be a Rubens. The subject chosen and the style of the work give some probability to this belief.

Lastly, as already related in THE TIMES, Mr. and Mrs. Schloesser, a German couple living on Burling street, are in possession of two paintings which they believe to be Wouvermans. They are of as much merit as many well-authenticated examples of the Dutch artist, and of course display in the foreground the famous white horse which neither Wouverman nor his imitators would be likely to leave out.

New York, like Chicago, is about to have a new piece of statuary presented to it. The older city has suffered even more than ourselves from well-intentioned gifts which render ridiculous some of its best sites, and it is to be hoped will move with caution. In this case the donors are the Spanish-American residents of the city. The monument proposed is a superb fountain and colossal group of Columbus and his two captains, the Pinzons.

American artists continue to make themselves felt in the foreign exhibitions. Mr. Beckwith's striking portrait of Mark Twain is at the Royal academy, London, as well as successful work by F. D. Millet, Mosler, Shannon, Muhrman, and Mark Fisher.

Mr. Whistler, whom, perhaps, it is hardly fair to call an American, since he has so persistently expatriated himself, is, according to Theodore Child, "the supreme and unique artist in the whole Champs de Mars exhibition." W. T. Dannat's "Spanish Women" created a sensation there with its refined and original talent. John S. Sargent shows "La Carmencita," which has been already admired on this side of the ocean. A brilliant list of Americans, too long even to mention, are exhibiting in the old salon. Among them an Irish-American, Albert Lynch, received a first-class medal.

In the Munich international exhibition the American department is small but choice and entirely delightful. The credit for the fine showing we make there is entirely due to the taste and labors of Charles F. Ulrich, who personally selected the pictures.

BRONCO KATE.

A Girl Who Can Ride the Worst Horse That Lives.

The feats of cowboys in riding wild and untamed horses is ever an object of interest to eastern riders, who have been so impressed with the powers of these half-wild men that they imagine them to be a species of centaur, says a Mabeetee (Tex.) correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*. While it is true that many of the cowboys are expert riders there is nothing unusual about their riding. There is a rider in this vicinity, however, who is greatly out of the ordinary, and whose riding is the comment of even this section, where good riding is the rule and not the exception. This rider is a girl, "Bronco Kate." She is the daughter of a cattleman,

GOT THE MILLION AND MORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO RAISES
ALTOGETHER \$1,012,000.

The Shortage of \$38,000 Is Made Good by Maj. H. A. Rust, President of the Board—Friends of the Institution Had Already Taken Precautions Against the Happening of Anything Disastrous—The Work of Building Will Now Be Pushed Forward Vigorously.

The University of Chicago is on the crest of the wave. Doubt and uncertainty have given place to serene assurance; definite plan and practical effort in a grand forward movement succeed to hope long deferred and vague expectation. The Sabbath church bells never rung quite so joyously to the ears of President Harper and Secretary Goodspeed as they are ringing this morning, for the strain of the last few weeks is past, the days of weary waiting are ended.

The princely gift of John D. Rockefeller that formed the foundation of the University of Chicago, which will enter upon its

Kelley, Snell, and Beecher halls. Of these three are for girls, but Mrs. Snell's contribution was for a dormitory for boys. Ground will be broken for the Kent chemical laboratory this week. The biological laboratory will likely be called the Marshall Field building in recognition of his gift of \$100,000. The Ryerson building has not as yet been determined upon, and will not be until that gentleman returns from Europe. Several of the large buildings are already under roof, and by Oct. 1 will be in readiness for the opening term of this great educational institution.

Subscribers to the \$1,000,000 Fund.

Among them is the Silas B. Cobb building, in which will be the lecture hall and a large number of recitation rooms; another is the dormitory in the graduates' quadrangle. It is quite likely that before the close of 1892 buildings representing the entire \$1,000,000 will be in the course of construction.

The financial condition of the University of Chicago is something extraordinary. Its assets to date are \$5,000,000, of which \$3,200,000, including the Ogden bequest, is a permanent endowment fund. Such a treasury it has not been the lot of a new university to possess, and it will enter upon its career



THE WALKER MUSEUM.

career under the most auspicious circumstances that ever attended the birth of an educational institution, is a matter of history. Two million six hundred thousand dollars was the amount he gave, but this was solely for the endowment fund. An endowment fund of more than \$2,500,000 for a school without a school-room is, to say the least, an anomaly. But Mr. Rockefeller here exhibited that same shrewdness which has made him one of the world's most affluent men. "Let Chicago build the university buildings, and I will take care of its future," was practically the position taken by Mr. Rockefeller, for he knew that it was a trait of human nature that the things which come without effort are never prized by the recipient; that the way to get men interested in a work is to get them to invest something in it. "Where a man's treasure is there is his heart also" is as wise in this day and generation as when those words were first spoken.

How the Funds Were Raised.

This was the condition of affairs that confronted the university trustees when, April 10 last, Marshall Field announced that he would give \$100,000 for building and equipment purposes on condition that a total of \$1,000,000 be raised by July 10 inst. Previous to this Sydney A. Kent had agreed to build the Kent chemical laboratory at cost of \$150,000, and this, it was understood, should form a part of the \$1,000,000. When the proposition came before the board George C. Walker at once said that he would be responsible for securing funds for a museum of natural history to cost \$100,000 on the conditions stipulated by Mr. Field. And yesterday Mr. Walker gave his personal obligation to the trustees for \$100,000, and the Walker museum will at once be constructed.

Then the trustees learned that Silas B. Cobb had expressed great interest in the university, and even contemplated a generous donation. But not until the trustees had become fearful of securing the great sum they had started out to accomplish did they call upon Mr. Cobb. But when they did they were given new hope by his generous gift of \$150,000. Then came from over old ocean one of the pleasantest messages the cable ever carried. It was, indeed, short and sweet, and acted like a tonic upon the spirits of the university officers. It was from Martin J. Ryerson, and it said that he could be counted upon for \$150,000, too.

A few days later at a meeting of the Woman's club President Harper made it clear that the University of Chicago was to be of the broad-gauge order, and that the gentler sex was to come in on the same footing with its brothers; there was to be no annex or other attachment, but the woman's department was to be full-fledged, absolutely equal in all respects with that of the men. Now, what would the women do about it? queried Dr. Harper. He wasn't long in getting answers. The first was in the form of \$20,000 in comparatively small subscriptions; then Elizabeth G. Kelley gave \$50,000; this was soon followed by another \$50,000 from Mrs. N. S. Foster. During the weeks that followed subscriptions came slowly in, until ten days ago the subscriptions aggregated \$860,000. There the movement came to a standstill, and, like a balky horse, it stuck. Days went by without a zephyr of hope to inspire the courage of the officers.

Only Needed \$38,000 More.

Then came to cheer the flattering home the subscriptions of Mrs. Henrietta Snell and Mrs. Mary Beecher, each for \$20,000. Yesterday morning when the trustees met to consider the situation there was still lacking \$38,000, and the time would practically be up at sundown. President Harper with beaming face said that he had just been authorized to announce that Maj. H. A.

under auspices so favorable as to assure in advance a success.

The following is a full list of the subscribers to the \$1,000,000 fund:

Marshall Field...	\$100,000	H. L. Frank.....	\$ 500
S. A. Kent.....	181,000	Mrs. A. McLeish..	500
S. B. Cobb.....	150,000	Jonathan Clark..	500
M. A. Ryerson...	150,000	G. C. Prussing...	500
G. C. Walker....	100,000	Victor Falkman	
Mrs. E. G. Kelley	50,000	& B. o.....	500
Mrs. N. S. Foster	50,000	David Reed.....	400
Mrs. H. Snell....	50,000	E. G. Foreman...	250
Maj. H. A. Rusk.	50,000	O. G. Foreman...	250
Mrs. J. Beecher..	50,000	Adolph Natham..	250
G. C. Walker,		Mrs. W. T. Brown	250
trustee.....	30,000	American Bridge	
Hugh Riddle....	5,000	works.....	250
Mary A. Ryerson	10,000	A. Wiswall.....	100
W. W. Shaw.....	1,000	Earnshaw & Son.	100
Miss A. Hitchcock	1,000	Friedman & Co..	100
J. B. Galloway...	1,000	W. D. Walker...	100
Alice H. Getty...	1,000	H. C. Levy (The	
G. A. Fuller.....	1,000	Hub).....	100
J. R. Ashley....	1,000	C. F. Gunther....	100
J. G. McWilliams	5,000	N. V. Kennedy...	100
Mrs. C. L. Hutch-		Simon Kraus.....	100
inson.....	1,000	W. N. Elsendrath	100
E. B. Butler.....	1,000	J. W. Low.....	100
Mrs. J. W. Porter	1,000	C. L. Hammond..	50
Mrs. G. E. Adams	1,000	George Willard..	50
E. L. Corthill....	1,000	S. Keeney.....	50
Grace & Hyde...	1,000	M. J. Meayhr...	50
Mrs. M. J. Wil-		John Miller.....	25
marth.....	1,000	L. M. Hammond..	5
A. G. Spaulding..	1,000	Ralph Hammond.	5
Mrs. S. Ellis....	1,000	Anonymous.....	10,050
C. W. Fullerton...	1,000	Rev. H. L. Field.	1
C. H. Schwab....	1,000	Mrs. L. T. Cheny.	1
W. T. Brown.....	750	Mrs. Ross.....	1

NEARLY READY TO LAY PIPES.

Promoter Bacon Talks of the Plans of the Compressed Air Company.

People who imagine that Promoter Bacon and his famous Compressed Air company are things of the past will find out before many months that they are badly mistaken. Ever since the smoke of the aldermanic investigation fiasco died away Mr. Bacon has been keeping quiet and sawing wood with great energy. His plans have almost reached their consummation, but he is not yet ready to give them to the public. He is free to admit, however, that his company is about to fill a long-felt want, and he talked yesterday in a general way of what has been already accomplished.

"The city has been divided into sections and in each a central power house will be built," said the smiling promoter, as he pulled his long, white moustache. "Work on at least one of these houses will be begun within two months. We shall put pipes through every street, but the diameter will be only ten inches for the main pipes. From them feeders will be run to houses and business blocks along the route. A pressure of six atmospheres, or ninety pounds to the square inch, will be maintained. The pipes will be laid at night only, and skilled workmen will do the work. Some of the land for power houses has already been purchased.

"We shall be able to utilize most of the engines in downtown blocks by making some trifling alterations. We shall do away altogether with the necessity of cumbersome steam boilers, and in this way alone will make a considerable saving to our customers. Where engines are not available we shall rent motors. We have the application of power down to such a fine point that sewing machines in private houses can be run for 5 cents a day. One of our plans is for a pneumatic parcel delivery by which goods will be taken from the North to the South side in half a minute. The plant in our first and most important district will be completed within the next six months."

WILLIAM COL SHEPARD.

the country but would walk if she would take his animal. Kate Chapman is but 16 years old, but she is undoubtedly the most fearless rider in the world. She never hesitates an instant about getting on the wildest and most vicious animal on the range, and it makes no difference to her whether it has ever had a saddle on or not. Her latest escapade was to ride and break in a mustang which had the reputation of being a mankiller. This animal is especially vicious, and not only throws its rider, but goes after him when he is down and strikes and bites him, trying to kill him. Kate had been wanting to ride this bronco for some time, but everyone on the range opposed it and did all in his power to prevent it. The girl was not to be baffled, however, and catching the horse in a corral she saddled him. She then blindfolded him, and in this condition forced him out on the open prairie and mounted him. The brute stood perfectly still until she lifted the blindfold, and then began a terrible battle, in which the girl finally came out victor and rode the horse at will wherever she pleased.

The Kaleidoscope in Geometric Drawing.

The kaleidoscope is of wonderful assistance in geometrical drawing. The greatest portion of the geometrical designs employed in art and architecture are copied by the artist from the figures produced by the kaleidoscope. The instruments employed are somewhat larger than the toys sold in the shops, and some of them are fastened upon stands in such a way as will enable the draughtsman to retain his instrument in the same position for a considerable length of time, and thus give him an opportunity to make copies of the figures produced.

His Eyes Blown Out.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 9.—George Hover, night clerk at a hotel in this city, while attempting to build a fire this morning in a cook stove with gasoline had both his eyes blown out and was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

tions to the amount of \$1,012,000.

Then to Dr. Harper and Secretary Goodspeed came a surprise as gratifying as it was unexpected. Friends of the university who didn't propose to see the great plans delayed indefinitely for a few dollars had taken precautions against such a possibility. But of this neither Dr. Harper nor Dr. Goodspeed had received an intimation, and their surprise may be imagined when the following was read:

Whereas, Certain subscriptions have been made to the building fund of the University of Chicago conditioned that they would not be valid before July 10, 1892, including said conditioned subscriptions. Now, therefore, the condition of this instrument is that the signers pledge themselves, executors, administrators, and assigns to give their pro rata share of such portion of said \$1,000,000, not exceeding \$100,000 in the aggregate, as shall not be otherwise subscribed for or pledged to said university the 10th day of July, 1892.

Chicago, June, 30, 1892.

To this was signed the following list of names: H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. H. Kohlsaat, Henry H. Getty, Ferd W. Peck, Clarence J. Peck, Charles Counselman, E. Buckingham, Henry Botsford, Ernest A. Hamill, Byron L. Smith, Edwin G. Foreman, William T. Baker, T. J. Lefens, John J. Mitchell, A. A. Sprague, O. S. A. Sprague, A. C. Bartlett, John R. Walsh, and Henry A. Rust.

Included in the \$1,000,000 is property at Morgan Park valued at \$30,000, consisting of the Chicago Female college and the Theological seminary, consisting of several buildings and ten acres of land. The university has leased for five years the buildings and grounds of the military school at Morgan Park, and these several institutions will become the academy of the university.

The building and grounds committee of the university met yesterday and authorized the immediate construction of the biological laboratory, the Walker museum, and Foster,

...as are in op-
eration. The men could secure
enough money from their own
pocket and from the contributions
of other organizations to keep the wolf from
the door for a long time, but this would not
be the excellent wages many of them usually
receive and the probable loss of comforts and
even of homes acquired by long toil is hard
to contemplate.

A Question of Endurance.

The endurance of the firm is also a matter
of some doubt. It is immensely rich, very
determined, and doubtless well considered its
present course, but every day means big
losses and the shipping away of trade to
other concerns. The Homestead plant is
one of the largest producers of steel beams in
the United States, and a few years ago was
the sole maker of this article. These beams
are now extensively used in the construction
of large buildings, are in lecture building, a
steel shell around which the walls are
erected. Several new firms are now making
these beams and a considerable part of the
company's trade may be devoted to other
works, never to be regained. Under the
clause common nearly every contract made
in the coal, coke, iron, steel, and other in-
dustries that the contracting parties shall
not be liable for any delay in ful-
filment of contracts due to strikes
the company escapes liability for
delays in furnishing material. Orders are
not usually received a great ways ahead.
There is a considerable quantity of finished
products now in the works, but it is highly
probable that, notwithstanding the nominal
contract asserted to be vested in the company
by virtue of the presence of the
company's watchmen, it is highly prob-
able that any attempt to remove this
material would meet with vigorous oppo-
sition from the locked-out men. How long
the strike can last is therefore questionable,
and in Homestead another sharp fight is an-
ticipated.

Repairing the Buildings.

As nothing could be learned from the
Amalgamated Association men in charge of
the Carnegie works and admission is denied
all newspaper men, a correspondent
procured a field glass and took an observa-
tion from the top of the hill on the
north side of the river. Nothing of a start-
ling nature was observed, although it was
discovered that the men, who have been there
for the last two days, have been busy. The
buildings damaged in the battle of Wednes-
day have been repaired, and the wrecks of
the Pinker, on barges have been cleared away.

The fortifications used by the strikers have
been moved about in such a manner as to
strengthen the weak points of the river bank.
Equal precautions have been taken on the
other side of the works the strikers have an
almost impregnable fort, and it will take a
large force of men to dislodge them.

The piles of coke, coal, and brick in the
yard form excellent breastworks around the
outside of the plant. Back of these the bridge
on, which has been lying there ever since
the mill shut down, has been piled up and
ranged in rows in such a manner that
several hundred men can fire from
behind them. These breastworks are so
ranged that if the men in possession are
driven from one point they can get behind
another shelter by retreating a few steps, and
continue in the same course until driven
aside the new converting mill.

Surrounding the converting mill is a pile

of coke, and the Amalgamated As-
sociation, the men are required to accept only
conditions which are tantamount to a re-
duced rate, although not appearing on the
face. We have reason to believe that the
non-union plants of Braddock and Duquesne
can be proven to be no exception to this rule. The
introduction of improved machinery, to which
reference is made by the company, has displaced
men that were necessary before the introduction
of such machinery, and in this manner repays
the cost of the investment. The output of a
mill is always considered when arranging scales,
and if increase of output without in-
crease of labor to the workmen is
brought about by improvements there
is every opportunity offered by the workmen to
arrive through conference at an equitable rate;
but when the employer refuses to engage in dis-
cussion with the employees on the matter all hope
of a just settlement is lost.

An attempt is made to lead the public into the
belief that the number of men affected by the
reduction are few. Here again it becomes neces-
sary to impress on the public mind the fact that
there are three distinct propositions contained
in the dispute, namely:

A reduction in the minimum, another reduc-
tion on the proportionate rate of pay (thus mak-
ing a double reduction) and that the scale ter-
minate Dec. 31, 1893, instead of June 30, 1894.
It must be understood that while all of these pro-
positions do not affect the whole of the Home-
stead workmen, few of the 3,800 employees of that
place escape without being affected by one or more
of its provisions. What does not affect the one
does affect the other, and it might be
said that instead of the company's proposal
altering the condition of employment of 325, the
change is general, and the whole are involved.
It is stated by the company with much force that
it is not their desire to reduce their workmen
below others. The cost of production to the
Carnegie company, at Homestead is decidedly in
favor of the company as compared with mills of
that character. It can now be shown that they
can not establish a complaint in that direction.

In arranging scales of wages to govern iron
and steel workers there are innumerable things
which must receive attention, if justice must
prevail. The intricacies referred to are such as
to render liable erroneous views to be drawn
by those not familiar with that trade from
their discussion in the public press. There
can be no legitimate reason why the
Carnegie company should deny to their Home-
stead workmen a conference, where the things of
which they complain could be analyzed, and if
found unjust made right. The men make no
fairer proposition than this for the simple reason
that none fairer is possible. If argument and
honest reasoning were substituted for the reserve
and coldness of manner, as seen in the company's
present attitude, there can be reason to expect
an end of this deplorable state of affairs.
Does it not seem strange that the Carnegie
company looks with distrust upon the organiza-
tion of its Homestead employees, while at several
of its large mills it has for several years encour-
aged the organization of the men, and at this
moment they are getting along satisfactorily to-
gether? Surely it will not be charged that the
men of Homestead are less intelligent or less en-
titled to those rights which are the
principles of organized labor, and which
are inseparable from their citizenship. There
are none who regret the lamentable
occurrences of the past few days more than those
whom the Carnegie company charges with having
been instrumental in bringing them about. We
are willing to allow the public to judge, after the
evidence is all in, whether these charges are
true. We feel that the erroneous statements
given out relative to our conduct will be re-
moved by impartial investigation in due time.
Until then we prefer to forget our recent sad ex-
perience.

Trivial Dispute Causes Murder.

LIMA, Ohio, July 9.—Special Telegram.—
Joseph, Thomas, and Francis Donovan beat
William Wigfield to death in the railroad
yards to-day because of a dispute as to the
right of way between Joseph Donovan and
Wigfield. The Donovans have so far escaped
arrest.

of \$150,000 from Martin A. Ryerson, by cable from Paris.

"Then came the effort of the Chicago Woman's Club. The movement among wealthy women to help the university originated in this club, and there came from women almost immediately various subscriptions aggregating nearly \$20,000, and one from Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kelly for \$50,000. Soon afterward there was another subscription from Mrs. N. S. Foster for \$50,000. Then followed various smaller subscriptions until the total aggregated \$860,000. This was about a week ago. Here there was a standstill. Once more we began to get very nervous and anxious. It seemed impossible to get beyond that point.

"Then came another response from the women that cheered us up. We received this week the subscriptions of Mrs. Henrietta Snell and Mrs. Mary Beecher for \$50,000 each.

The End of Suspense.

"When the board held a full meeting this morning we were \$38,000 short. The board met to take such action as might be necessary in the event of a crisis. No sooner was it announced that we were still \$38,000 short than President Harper stood up and said that Major H. A. Rust, vice president of the board, had this morning subscribed \$50,000, thus carrying the subscriptions up to a grand total of \$1,012,000. We have of course received many smaller subscriptions, ranging from \$25 up to \$10,000, which helped materially to complete the \$1,012,000.

"This amount includes contributions of Morgan Park property by George C. Walker, trustee. The property consists of the Chicago Female College, the Morgan Park Military Academy, and the Theological Seminary; some fifteen or sixteen acres of ground and six buildings, valued at \$30,000. This property will be used for the University Academy.

"After Mr. Rust's subscription was announced this morning the following paper was presented and read:

Guaranteed by Twenty.

Whereas, certain subscriptions have been made to the building fund of the University of Chicago, conditioned that they would not be valid until the sum of \$1,000,000 be raised by subscription on, or before July 10, 1892, including said conditioned subscriptions now, therefore, the condition of this instrument is that the signers pledge themselves, executors, administrators, and assigns his pro rata share of such portion of said \$1,000,000, not exceeding \$100,000 in the aggregate, as shall not be otherwise subscribed for or pledged to said University on the 10th day of July, 1892.

Chicago, June 30, 1892.
H. N. Higin Charles L. Hutch H. H. Kohlsaat,
botham, inson, Henry H. Getty,
Ferd W. Peck, Clarence I. Peck, Charles Counsel-
E. Buckingham, Henry Botsford, man,
Ernest A. Hamill, Byron L. Smith, Edwin G. Fore-
William T. Baker, T. J. Lefens, man,
John J. Mitchell, A. A. Sprague, O. S. A. Sprague,
A. C. Bartlett, John R. Walsh, Henry A. Rust,

"This paper was a guarantee from twenty of the best men in Chicago for any deficiency

are considered fatal. Two of the clerks were rendered unconscious and were rescued from the burning building by the firemen.

The flames spread with great rapidity and there was the utmost difficulty in getting all the injured ones from the building in time to save their lives. It is thought all who were in the store at the time have been accounted for, although the proprietor and his men are scarcely in a condition to remember who was present. The store, with all its contents, was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of \$5,000 or more, on which there is little insurance.

No one can tell how the accident occurred. There had been no one near the gasoline tanks during the evening as far as known, and there is an impression afloat that it was the work of an incendiary.

STILL REFUSES TO TALK.

Promoter Soule Retains a Majestic Silence and Scorns the Press.

Frederick A. Soule, the announcement of whose return to Chicago appeared exclusively in THE INTER OCEAN yesterday, still refuses to clear up the mystery surrounding his sudden departure from the city some months ago.

Mr. Soule believes the newspapers made him for a time a wanderer on the face of the earth, and to use his own expression, he is sore about it. Just before he left Chicago he talked quite freely—he now says too freely—to a reporter concerning the aldermanic bribe-takers. His experience following that interview taught him that his mouth was not to be at all times trusted. He now refuses to talk to any person having any resemblance to a reporter.

He was found yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chicago and Urban Transit Company, at No. 79 Clark street.

"No, I can not talk to you," he said in answer to a request for an interview. "I have been misrepresented all I intend to be."

"Will you not tell the public who it was wanted \$25,000 to push your ordinance in the Council?"

"The public has nothing to do with this matter. I have no statement to make; not even a denial."

"Why did you leave Chicago so suddenly?"

"I left Chicago because I had business in the West—that is all there is to it. Let me settle it."

He talked no more. His erstwhile associates in business were also silent, and so the public is left to speculate concerning the strange case of Dr. Soule and Mr. O'Brien.

Rockford's New Lutheran Church.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 9.—*Special Telegram.*—The Bethlehem Lutheran Church was organized here to-night by the election of the following officers: Deacons, William R. Eck-erstrom, John Millberg, John Osterberg, Carl Otto Anderson, and John Nero; Trustees, Hannes Larson, Benjamin Charn, Frank Theodore Anderson, John E. Erikson, and Gustaf Adolph Hamman.

...to work in the
Carnegie mills.
"Now, understand me, I am not saying this on the authority of the Governor, but I have arrived at the conclusion from manufacturing men. Heretofore when men fit to reduce the corporation or firm they have forced wages of them, incited them to an insubordinate act of violence and then called in the militia and used them to operate their works under protection. In other words, the manufacturers have been able to call out the militia to accomplish their personal ends regardless of the rights in the case. But that era is at an end."

No Workmen Admitted.

The workmen declare that none of their men are in the yards and are careful that the locked-out workmen shall not assume the right to enter the place. An understanding it is well known, however, exists between the workmen and the watchmen, and the latter are there entirely on the sufferance of the strikers. It is so patent as to hardly need statement that possession of the property by the firm is in name rather than in fact and an illusion rather than a reality. I see old watchmen are there, but no one pretends that the firm could do what it wills with its property or that for one instant would the works be permitted quietly to serve the purpose for which they exist. The feeling against the presence of deputies or soldiers largely has had its origin in the belief that with their presence must come protection to any persons the firm puts to work.

The *Homestead Daily Messenger*, which reflects entirely the views of the strikers, this evening editorially states very clearly the case on this point. It says:

It has been a question which would benefit the locked-out men the most—to have the troops come here and take possession of the works or not. It has been argued that if the troops had possession of the works that not a single man would be allowed to enter or leave the works until a settlement was made between the company and the strikers. But according to information from a very reliable source the troops would not only have to protect the company's property, but all labor employed inside the mill. The men now believe that the force they have to contend against are not those of the county or the State, but of the company, and that it has to come to a struggle between them on one side and the firm with such Pinkerton or other assistants as it can employ on the other. From casual remarks it seems probable that, notwithstanding what is said about the Governor's reception of them, the same result was obtained, and that the

...of Pittsburgh, had a little difficulty in getting out of town last night owing to the vigilant endeavors of the strikers to keep track of all persons unknown to them. The band attended one of the funerals, and missed their train home. They attempted to make the Baltimore and Ohio station across the river, but were halted by pickets and detained until the Excelsior band, of Homestead, could arrive and secure their release. The knowledge of the condition of affairs has kept many strangers out of town, and while every passing train has at the windows numerous faces, few persons alight at the stations. A startling telegram was received at headquarters to-day. It read: "Three cars of Pinkertons and two loads of ammunition passed here at 9 o'clock last night for Pittsburgh. Be on guard." It was dated East Buffalo, 12 o'clock to-day.

The strikers seemed to attach importance to it and said they had faith in its accuracy, but it seems not unlikely that it has about as little foundation as many other reports received here, as it is hardly likely that the Pinkertons would send any but selected men the second time, and they would not want to attract attention by traveling in car loads. The local paper here prints the following warning:

There seems to be no doubt but that there are a few Pinkerton men in town who are employed in getting a list of the wounded and others who were active participants in the riot. In a word of warning it behooves our people to be quiet on the subject and give them no opportunity to find the objects of their search. In talking of the matter, let no names be mentioned and their errand will then be fruitless.

A startling report was in circulation at 11 o'clock to-night. It was that Bob and William Pinkerton, in command of 800 men armed with Winchester, were on their way to Homestead via the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The report alarmed the mill men and a large array of scouts was dispatched to make an investigation. The story was to the effect that the purpose was to surprise all hands by a quick forced move over the hills to Fort Frick, and it was said men who had been collected in surrounding towns were being mobilized. The matter has not been verified. The town is quiet and many of the men have not heard the report.

The Workmen's Side.

The following statement was given out to-night by the Homestead iron and steel workers under the heading, "Homestead Employees' Answer to the Carnegie Company:"

The differences existing between the Carnegie Company and their employees at Homestead have drawn from Mr. H. C. Frick a statement of the points in which he makes necessary a reply

ONE MILLION RAISED.

Julia Ocean July 10 92

University of Chicago Now Has
a Building Fund.

H. A. RUST THE LAST DONOR.

Mr. Field's Proposal and Subsequent Subscriptions.

Contracts Authorized by the Trustees for the Erection of Several Buildings.

The trustees of the University of Chicago yesterday received the final subscription to complete the \$1,000,000 building and equipment fund which was started on April 10. There was consequently great rejoicing at headquarters and among friends of the institution of learning everywhere. The assets of the university are now \$5,000,000 in round numbers, and the endowment fund about \$3,200,000.

When the trustees met yesterday morning they made careful calculations and found that they were \$38,000 short of the round million which had to be completed before Monday morning. Things were beginning to look very discouraging when President Harper got on his feet and announced that Major Henry A. Rust, vice president of the board of trustees, had subscribed \$50,000 to the fund. This ran the grand total up to \$1,012,000, and everybody began to breathe freely again.

to the extent of \$100,000. This was unknown to President Harper and myself, and knew two of the trustees were interested in the movement. They didn't want us to keep on, however, for they the \$1,000,000.

Work Begun at Once.

"Now, since the subscriptions of Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Foster have been paid, and those of Mrs. Snell and Mrs. Beecher are ready to be paid at any time, the board this morning authorized contracts for the buildings to be erected by them. These will be three dormitories for young women, to cost \$50,000 each, and one (the Snell subscription) a dormitory for young men.

"The board also authorized contracts for the immediate erection of the biological laboratory, which will be built with Mr. Marshall Field's money, and the Walker Museum, for which plans are already prepared."

Following is the interesting list of subscribers who contributed the million-dollar building fund:

Marshall Field.....	\$100,000
S. A. Kent.....	181,000
Silas B. Cobb.....	150,000
Martin A. R. erson.....	150,000
George C. Walker.....	100,000
George C. Walker (trustee).....	30,000
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly.....	50,000
Mrs. N. S. Foster.....	50,000
Mrs. Mary Beecher.....	50,000
Mrs. Henrietta Snell.....	50,000
Major H. A. Rust.....	50,000
Mrs. Martin Ryerson.....	10,000
Anonymous.....	10,000
Hugh Riddle.....	5,000
J. G. McWilliams.....	5,000
Miss Alice E. Getty.....	1,000
Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson.....	1,000
E. B. Butler.....	1,000
W. W. Shaw.....	1,000
Mrs. George E. Adams.....	1,000
Mrs. J. W. Porter.....	1,000
James B. Galloway.....	1,000
E. L. Corthell.....	1,000
Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth.....	1,000
George A. Fuller.....	1,000
J. R. Ashley.....	1,000
A. G. Spalding.....	1,000
Mrs. Sumner Ellis.....	1,000
C. W. Fullerton.....	1,000
C. H. Schwab.....	1,000
George & H. Co.....	1,000



troops may be ordered here.

"It is now a question of endurance," said one of the leaders, when asked for an epitome of the situation. "Should it come to the worst and that step be necessary we will walk out and leave the town, but we believe we will win," he added. "Barring the prospect of State intervention but two courses seem open to the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., one is to leave the works idle and starve out the men by slow process; the other is to make an effort to force their way into their works with the aid of an armed force strong enough for the purpose, and also to guard the non-union men whom the firm shall employ."

What the Strikers Believe.

The strikers uniformly express the belief that the firm can not and will not adopt the first. Hugh O'Donnell and other leading workmen here say that in their opinion a second conflict is to come, and that the firm are massing Pinkerton forces preparatory to a second raid. O'Donnell said this afternoon that there was news to the effect that towns surrounding Homestead and the city of Pittsburg had large numbers of strangers in them and they believed the Pinkertons were getting ready for another move. The opinion was expressed that this move would be delayed until the firm had secured a sufficient number of non-union men to come here to work to justify the starting of the fires. A strong guard would then be thrown in here if possible. Any such attempt the men say will be as fiercely resisted as the previous one. The Amalgamated Association has the sympathy and assistance of the Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and other organizations, and through men in these orders in all parts of the country and through the railway men they can secure much advance information of any movements on the part of the firm. The fight will be kept up even though the firm should gain an entrance.

The men say that they are prepared for a long resistance—a year if necessary. There are some citizens of Homestead well informed about the mill men, who place the time necessary to compel the men to give in, as low as four months, though admitting if they will sacrifice a great deal they can hold out much longer. Under the rules of the order the men must rely upon their own resources for two months and then \$5 a week is paid out. The treasury of the order is rich, but the employees are numerous. About \$30,000 is paid out each two weeks by the firm.

in order that wrong impressions of the conditions may not be received by the public.

It is asserted that the employees combined with others of their trade forming the Amalgamated Association with absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisfaction of those who deny the right of the employees to enter objection to any conditions offered by the employer. The workmen at Homestead, or any other of the hundreds of mills organized into the Amalgamated Association, have no desire to dictate the wages they shall receive; but they see no good reason why they should not exercise the privilege of engaging with their employer in the controversy through which the rate of compensation for their labor is fixed.

The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the provisions contained in the scale submitted by them. If the conferences already having been held failed to bring about a settlement it can not be said that this was the fault of the workmen. The scale under which the men at the Homestead were working was arranged in July of 1899. The rate of wages was fixed according to the selling price of 4x4 bessemer steel billets, the wages advancing and declining with the selling price of that article; it is provided that the minimum should be \$25. Complaint is made that no minimum should have been insisted upon. It is the experience of the iron and steel workers that some prevention is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of pay by the acceptance by manufacturers of sales below current rates; as the workmen do not sell the product, there must be a point where reduction in wages by reason of low figured sales shall cease. It is alleged that labor organizations are injurious alike to the toilers and those by whom they are employed; in substantiation of which it is cited by the firm that there is no organization among their employees at Braddock, nor Duquesne steel works; that the men there are satisfied, that they get good wages and that no strike has occurred at those works since the institution of that management.

It may be said that the satisfaction of which Mr. Frick speaks as existing at the above works is forced, rather than voluntary, as may be proven by the many efforts of the men in these mills to organize themselves in secrecy. Knowledge of such intentions coming to the ears of the company would and was followed by discharge.

The wages enjoyed by the men at Braddock and Duquesne are the direct result of the rate of compensation sustained by the organized iron and steel workers. While they are not organized in these mills, the rate of pay for the class of work done by them, fixed by their organized fellow-tradesmen, determines the pay that can command their services. It is the custom of the employers of non-union men in the iron and steel trade to pay the rates provided by the Amalgamated scale, in order to secure the services of men of that trade; it is found, however, to be invariably the case that while these employers



FOSTER HALL AND KELLY HALL.

After the meeting Secretary Goodspeed had something to say about the manner in which the big fund was raised in so short a time.

"You all remember," said he, "that Marshall Field, on April 10, made the trustees a proposition to give \$100,000 toward a fund of \$1,000,000 for buildings and equipments on condition that we should raise the full amount by July 10. Well, we accepted his proposition and went to work.

"We had at that time promises from Mr. Sidney A. Kent to build the Kent Chemical Laboratory, which was to cost \$150,000, as we then supposed, and this was to be considered as a part of \$1,000,000. When the matter first came up in our board meeting, Mr. George C. Walker at once said that he would be responsible for securing funds for a museum to cost \$100,000, if the board would agree to raise the other \$900,000.

"Until this morning, however, Mr. Walker's offer had remained in verbal shape. This morning Mr. Walker made his proposal an assured donation, and he will contribute the \$100,000 building which will be named the Walker Museum. We next heard that Mr. Silas B. Cobb was considering the matter of erecting a building for the university. We talked with Mr. Cobb's daughters and with his son-in-law, Mr. William D. Walker, and they were very much in favor of his doing so. But for some weeks we didn't try to see Mr. Cobb—not, indeed, until we grew desperate, our time being nearly half gone, and very little progress beyond Mr. Walker's help having been made.

Some Big Subscriptions.

"Finally we went to see Mr. Cobb personally, and found him entirely ready to subscribe. Within five days he sent us his subscription of \$150,000. Almost immediately

W. T. Brown.....	750
H. L. Frank.....	500
Mrs. Andrew McLeash.....	500
Jonathan Clark.....	500
George C. Prussing.....	500
Victor Falkman & Bro.....	500
David Reed.....	400
E. G. Foreman.....	250
O. G. Foreman.....	250
Adolph Nathan.....	250
Mrs. W. T. Brown.....	250
American Bridge Works.....	250
A. Wiswall.....	100
Earnshaw & Son.....	100
Friedman & Co.....	100
W. S. Walker.....	100
Henry C. Levy (The Hub).....	100
C. F. Gunther.....	100
M. B. Kennedy.....	100
Simon Kraus.....	100
William W. Eisendrath.....	100
John W. Low.....	100
C. L. Hammond.....	50
George Willard.....	50
S. Keeney.....	50
Mrs. M. J. Meagher.....	50
Anonymous.....	50
John Miller.....	25
Louis M. Hammond.....	5
Ralph Hammond.....	5
Rev. Henry L. Field.....	1
Mrs. L. T. Cherry.....	1
Mrs. F. Ross.....	1

DEADLY GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Dozen Persons Injured, Two Fatally, in a Peoria Grocery.

PEORIA, Ill., July 9.—*Special Telegram.*—The grocery store of George Wilms, located at the corner of Adams and South streets, was the scene of a terrific explosion early this evening, in which a dozen persons were seriously and some probably fatally injured, and the store was completely destroyed. The building was well filled with Saturday-night customers at 8 o'clock, when, without warning, there was an explosion of several barrels of gasoline stored in the cellar.

Every one in the store at the time was blown down and some of them rendered unconscious by the force of the explosion. Two are badly hurt and will probably not survive the night. Jo epa Rising was hurled through a glass door, and his throat and breast are cut in a shocking manner. Mrs. Davis, who was standing in the center of the place, was

AY INTER OCEAN, JULY 10, 1892.

well," said Mr. Sarver. They would not go into details, and there are many persons who yet look to see the spectacle of militia in Homestead streets. The assurance that troops are not yet to go is for the present only. Subsequently O'Donnell said: "Unless there are some overt acts of violence on the part of the workmen which can not be avoided by the civil authorities or by the men themselves, the militia will not be called out. The policy of the administration is to use the military only as a last resort, and only for execution. They will not be used to take possession of the works to permit others to enter."

of pig iron about fifteen feet high, on the outer side of which is a deep ditch. Any party entrenched in this fortification can easily hold it against three times its number, as the defenses are so erected as to be barriers in the way of a charging party. Should an attempt be made to carry the works by force, there will undoubtedly be much bloodshed, as the men are well armed and amply supplied with ammunition.

More Rumors of Pinkertons.

The Montooth has

Sunday In

JULY 10, 1892—THIRTY-SIX PAGES—INCLU

entirely [

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
STATEMENT OF
THE WOMAN'S BUILDING FUND

History The early records of the University contain very little definite information with regard to the history of the Woman's Building Fund. The first reference in the minutes is under date of March 10, 1894, at which time the Executive Committee took the following action:

"The matter of the interest on the Woman's Building Fund being brought up, it was voted that it is the sense of this committee that the interest accruing thereon should belong to the Fund."

From the financial records the history of the Fund is as follows:

During the period from January 17, 1893, to September 25, 1896, the total amount received in gifts for the purpose of this Fund was \$19,630.	
The expenses involved in connection with this Fund, which were treated as a charge against the amount collected, were	\$95.61
the balance remaining being	\$19,534.39
The accumulated interest from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1897, amounted to	\$3,886.81
The total Fund on that date amounted to	\$23,421.20

The assets of the Fund were temporarily used without interest in the construction of Green Hall, but under an agreement with Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelley under date of March 31, 1900, there was transferred to the University master's certificate valued at \$23,360.

covering the property located at 515 So. Ashland avenue as reimbursement for the amount of the Fund used in the construction of Green Hall. Under the terms of the agreement, if the property were sold within a period of three years Mrs. Kelley was to receive any excess over \$20,000., but if unsold within that period it was to become the property of the University in fee simple, without further conditions. Since a sale was not effected, the title passed to the University.

Interest
Added
to
Princi-
pal

Since March 31, 1900, the interest on the investment of this Fund has been added to the principal, which on July 1, 1917, amounted to \$42,616.03. There have been additional gifts received for the purposes of this Fund amounting to \$302., which gifts are included in the total amount mentioned.

To summarize, the total gifts were	\$19,932.
Less expenses	<u>95.61</u>
	\$19,836.39
Income added to principal to June 30, 1917	<u>22,779.64</u>
Total Fund	\$42,616.03

Investment
of
Fund

The assets of the Fund on July 1, 1917, were as follows:

Real estate, 515 So. Ashland Blv'd.	\$23,360.
Advance on Lees Building at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$	17,709.93
Cash on hand	<u>1,547.10</u>
Total	\$42,616.03

The income on 515 So. Ashland avenue for the last

five fiscal years has been as follows:

1912-13	\$915.06
1913-14	561.69
1914-15	163.47
1915-16	923.92
1916-17	<u>750.20</u>

\$3,314.34

An average of \$662.87, or 2.83%

Recent negotiations have been concluded, disposing of this property for \$19,000., resulting in a reduction of \$4,360. in the book value of the principal. If the amount realized were invested at 5% the income would be \$950. a year, or considerably in excess of the average income for the last five years.

There has been no action by the Board of Trustees devoting the proceeds of this Fund to any specific purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Trevor Annett

April 6, 1918.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE ELI B. AND HARRIET B. WILLIAMS MEMORIAL FUND

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 9, 1916, the Business Manager presented the following:

Mr. Hobart W. Williams is willing to make a deed of the property at the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street, having a frontage of 160 feet on Wabash Avenue, and a depth of 180 feet on Monroe Street to an alley, together with the buildings thereon, described as lots two and three (2 and 3) in Block four (4) in fractional section Fifteen (15) Addition to Chicago, subject to taxes and assessments levied after the year 1915 and to all unpaid installments of special assessments and to all existing leases and party wall contracts, to hold in trust forever upon the following uses and trusts, viz: -

First: To receive, hold, manage and control the same in its discretion and to improve, lease, use and occupy the same in its discretion, and to collect and receive all rents, issues and profits thereof, but said party of the second part shall not have power to sell, convey or mortgage the said property except that it may sell, convey or mortgage the said property during the lifetime of the party of the first part if he give his written consent thereto.

The net income from said trust estate, except that required to pay the annuities to the party of the first part hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute a special endowment fund in memory and honor of Eli B. Williams and Harriet B. Williams, the parents of said party of the first part, and said endowment fund is to be kept separate and distinct from the other funds of the party of the second part and is to be designated on the books of the said party of the second part and in its reports and publications concerning its property and endowments as the Eli B. and Harriet B. Williams Memorial Fund.

Second: The said party of the second part shall pay to the party of the first part an annuity for his life in installments of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000) on the first day of each and every month

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (probability of getting two heads)
 3. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (probability of getting two tails)

beginning June 1, 1916, and continuing to and including April 1, 1917 (if said party of the first part live until that time), and thereafter in installments of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) on the first day of each and every month so long as the said party of the first part shall live. Said installments shall be paid out of the net income from said trust property if such income be sufficient. If not, said party of the second part shall pay the said installments of annuity out of its other funds or property, and advances out of other funds therefor or for improvements or other expenses connected with said property may be repaid from income.

Third: All the remainder of the net income of the said trust property during the lifetime of the said party of the first part and all of the net income from said trust property after the death of said party of the first part, not paid out for instruction as hereinafter provided, shall be applied by the said party of the second part for the purpose of assisting poor and deserving students, both male and female, in acquiring education in The University of Chicago, preferably to some extent in commercial or business studies or in studies relating or allied thereto (but said party of the second part shall not be restricted to giving aid to students taking such studies) and the party of the second part may apply such portion of the net income of said property as it shall deem best to payment for instruction in the above mentioned studies in its educational work.

Fourth: It is understood and agreed that the parties hereto by agreement of both, during the lifetime of said party of the first part, may modify, change, alter and amend this instrument and the terms of said trust from time to time in their discretion and the right power and authority to make such modifications, changes, alterations and amendments as both parties hereto may agree upon is hereby reserved.

There is a ground lease upon this property dated October 1, 1912, from Mr. Williams to Modie J. Spiegel, Arthur H. Spiegel and Sidney M. Spiegel for 99 years from the 1st day of May, 1917, at a rental of \$85,000 per year for the first ten years; \$90,000 for the next ten years; \$95,000 for the next ten years, and \$100,000 for the next twenty years and an annual rental of \$110,000 for each year thereafter. Lessee pays all taxes, assessments, water rates, etc., first general taxes to be paid by the lessees is two-thirds of the taxes for the year 1917. Lessee has deposited with the Merchants Loan and Trust Co. \$125,000 and on April 30, 1917, will deposit the further sum of \$50,000 in marketable securities as security for the erection of a new

building on or before the first day of May, 1922, building to be twelve stories in height, to be built on suitable caissons sunk to bedrock, according to plans and specifications approved by lessor. Building to be first class standard modern steel, and brick, stone or tile fireproof construction. To cost not less than \$1,000,000. The land is worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The lease contains the usual provisions protecting the lessor. The present net rental of the property up to May 1, 1917, is about \$40,000.

I should like to recommend that the officers be authorized to accept the conveyance on the conditions named, or such modifications thereof as the Committee on Finance and Investment shall approve.
(Signed) Wallace Heckman.

It was voted to accept the proposed conveyance of Mr. Hobart W. Williams to the University of Chicago upon the terms named in the foregoing letter of the Business Manager. It was further voted to "express to Mr. Williams the thanks of the Board for his valuable and magnificent gift, especially as the gift falls in so admirably with the plans of the University."

As suggested in the closing paragraphs of the Business Manager's letter, this gift was entered upon the books of account of the University at a valuation of \$2,000,000. as the Eli B. and Harriet B. Williams Memorial, as specified.

On account of conditions attendant upon the recent war it was not possible to secure the observance of the lease with Modie J. Spiegel, Arthur H. Spiegel and Sidney M. Spiegel, mentioned in the letter of the Business Manager.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held March 13, 1917, a special committee on the matter of the Spiegel lease reported that an agreement had been reached,

the conditions with respect to the period of the lease, rent, taxes, etc., being as follows: The old lease was cancelled and the property was leased for twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1917, at an annual rental of \$80,000, payable monthly in advance; the tenant undertook to pay all taxes, special assessments, water rates, etc., from that date. Further, the lessees were required to make certain improvements and repairs aggregating approximately \$250,000. (The terms of the lease are given in the minutes of the Board of Trustees under date of March 13, 1917.)

Some difficulty was experienced in securing the observance of the terms of the lease, and under date of October 8, 1918, "the Business Manager reported that the lessees under the Spiegel lease had failed to make the payments required by its terms, and that he had notified them that some action by them would be expected, or, in justice to the University measures would be taken to protect its interest." In view of the circumstances the Board of Trustees instructed the Business Manager to take such steps as he deemed necessary to enforce the terms of the lease. These matters were adjusted and the University received payment in full of amounts due.

Under the terms of the gift the University made payment of \$3,000 per month to Mr. Williams up to and including April 30, 1917, and thereafter payment of \$5,000 per month has been made in conformity with the terms of the gift. On account of the delay in the realization of the

terms of the lease the University was obliged to meet taxes and expenses in addition to paying Mr. Williams the monthly amount required. On that account there was no income available for the purposes of the University until the year 1917-18, the amount in that year being \$10,968.68. In the year 1918-19 the amount available for budget purposes was \$19,577.71. For the year 1919-20 the amount was \$20,000.

The amount available for budget purposes has been used in connection with the School of Commerce and Administration in accordance with the last clause in the "Third" paragraph of the agreement with Mr. Williams. Since the cost of instruction in this School is very much in excess of \$20,000, the balance of the income after making payment to Mr. Williams, as specified, no portion of the income has been available for "assisting poor and deserving students, both male and female, in acquiring education in The University of Chicago."

Respectfully submitted,

March 3, 1921.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. D. Hampton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the date.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF

THE ROCKEFELLER GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND

AND ROCKEFELLER THEOLOGICAL FUND

Letters of
Gifts

A. Initial Gift of \$600,000. on May 15, 1889, for
endowment of a college to be established at Chicago.

"26 Broadway, New York,
May 15, 1889.

Rev. Fred T. Gates,
Corresponding Secretary American
Baptist Education Society.

My dear Sir:

I will contribute six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000.) toward an endowment fund for a college to be established at Chicago, the income only of which may be used for current expenses, but not for land, buildings, or repairs, providing four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.) more be pledged by good and responsible parties, satisfactory to the Board of the American Baptist Education Society and myself, on or before June 1, 1890, said four hundred thousand dollars, or as much of it as shall be required, to be used for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting buildings, the remainder of the same to be added to the above six hundred thousand dollars as endowment.

I will pay the same to the American Baptist Education Society in five years, beginning within ninety days after the completion of the subscription as above, and pay 5 per cent, each ninety days thereafter until all is paid, providing not less than a proportionate amount is so paid by the other subscribers to the four hundred thousand dollars; otherwise this pledge to be null and void.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

B. Gift of \$1,000,000. on September 15, 1890, of which

a) \$800,000. was for the endowment of non-professional
graduate instruction and fellowships

b) \$100,000. for endowment of theological instruction
in the Divinity School and

c) \$100,000. for the construction of buildings for
the Divinity School.

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"Cleveland, Ohio,
September 16, 1890.

To the Board of Trustees of
The University of Chicago.
Gentlemen:

I will contribute \$1000000. to the University
of Chicago as follows:

Eight hundred thousand dollars, the income only of
which shall be used for non-professional graduate
instruction and fellowships, and not for land, buildings,
or repairs.

One hundred thousand dollars, the income only of
which shall be used for theological instruction in
the Divinity School of said University, and not for
land, buildings, or repairs.

One hundred thousand dollars for the construction
of buildings for said Divinity School.

I will pay the same to the said University in
seven years, beginning October 1, 1890, and pay one
twenty-eighth each three months thereafter, in
cash or approved securities at a fair market value,
until the whole is paid, it being understood that a
certain pledge made July 15, 1890, for \$56,500.
to the Baptist Theological Union Seminary of Chicago
shall be included in the above million dollars; and
also that the said seminary is to become an organic
part of the said University; and also that the
transfer of said seminary to the grounds of the
University of Chicago shall be made within two
years from this date; and also that a thoroughly
equipped academy shall be established in the buildings
hitherto occupied by the said seminary, on
or before October 1, 1892.

Yours truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

C. Gift of \$1,000,000. on February 23, 1892, for further endowment of the University, donor reserving the right to designate at his option the expenses to which the income shall be applied.

"New York, February 23, 1892.

To the Trustees of
The University of Chicago,
Thomas W. Goodspeed, Sec'y.

Gentlemen:

I will give to the University of Chicago one thousand 5 per cent bonds of the par value of one million dollars, principal and interest payable in gold. The principal of this fund is to remain forever a further endowment for the University, the income to be used only for the current expenses and not for lands, building or repairs. I reserve the right to designate at my option the expenses to which this income shall be applied. I will deliver these bonds March 1, 1892, bearing accrued interest from December 1, 1891. I make this gift as a special thank offering to Almighty God for returning health.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

D. Gift of \$1,000,000. on December 23, 1892, for endowment, the income to be used only for compensation of instructors, the donor reserving the right to designate the instruction to which the income shall be applied.

"New York, December 23, 1892.

To the Trustees of the
University of Chicago.
Gentlemen:

I will give to the University of Chicago one thousand 5 per cent bonds, of the par value of one million dollars, principal and interest payable in gold. The principal of this sum is to remain forever a further endowment for the University, the income to be used only for the compensation of instructors. I reserve the right to designate at my option the instruction to which the income shall be applied. I will deliver these bonds December 2, 1893.

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller"

E. Gift of \$1,000,000. for endowment and a further gift of \$2,000,000. of which by subsequent designations \$1,502,750.30 was used for sundry additions to buildings, equipment, furniture and current expenses and the residue being

F. \$497,249.70 was added to endowment.

"26 Broadway, New York,
October 30, 1895.

To the Trustees of the
University of Chicago,
T. W. Goodspeed, D.D. Secy.
Gentlemen:

I will contribute to the University of Chicago One Million Dollars, for endowment payable January 1, 1896, in cash, or, at my option, in approved interest bearing securities at their fair market value.

I will contribute in addition, Two Million Dollars, for endowment or otherwise as I may designate, payable in cash, or at my option in approved interest bearing securities at their fair market value, but only in amounts equal to the contributions of others in cash, or its equivalent, not hitherto promised, as the same shall be received by the University. This pledge shall be void as to any portion of the sum herein promised, which shall prove not to be payable on the above terms, on or before January 1, 1900.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller."

G. Gift of \$1,000,000. on December 6, 1900, for endowment.

E. Gift of \$1,000,000. for endowment and a further
gift of \$2,000,000. of which by subsequent
designations \$1,500,750.50 was used for sundry
additions to buildings, equipment, furniture and
current expenses and the residue being
F. \$497,249.70 was added to endowment.

"26 Broadway, New York,
October 30, 1898.

To the Trustees of the
University of Chicago,
T. W. Goodspeed, D.D. Secy.
Gentlemen:

I will contribute to the University of
Chicago One Million Dollars, for endowment payable
January 1, 1899, in cash, or, at my option, in
approved interest bearing securities at their fair
market value.

I will contribute in addition, Two Million Dollars,
for endowment or otherwise as I may designate,
payable in cash, or at my option in approved interest
bearing securities at their fair market value, but
only in amounts equal to the contributions of others in
cash, or its equivalent, not hitherto promised, as the
same shall be received by the University. This pledge
shall be void as to any portion of the sum herein
promised, which shall prove not to be payable on the
above terms, on or before January 1, 1900.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller.

G. Gift of \$1,000,000. on December 31, 1900, for

endowment.

"December 6, 1900.

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
President Board of Trustees,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

My father will give to the University of Chicago one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000.) of which \$1,000,000. is for endowment, payable as of the date of December 1, 1900, in cash or approved securities at the option of the Board, and \$500,000. is for the general needs of the University, payable as required before July 1, 1902.

Very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

H. Gift of \$1,000,000. on December 1, 1901, for endowment.

"December 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. McLeish:

.....
My father will also give toward the general endowment of the University, under date of December 1st, 1901, one million dollars (\$1,000,000.) This \$1,000,000. he will give in cash or securities, as the Trustees may select.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

I. Gift of \$1,000,000. on December 11, 1902, for endowment.

"26 Broadway, New York,
December 11th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

.....
He will also give, as of the date of January 1, 1903, the following securities, bearing interest at four per cent (4%), making a total par value of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.)

"\$250,000. par value Northern Pacific Prior Lien
4% bonds
\$500,000. par value Baltimore & Ohio First Mortgage
4% bonds
\$250,000. Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Collateral
4% bonds.

.....

Very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller,
Jr."

J. Gift of \$1,000,000. on January 19, 1906, for
endowment.

"26 Broadway, New York,
January 19, 1906.

Dear Mr. McLeish:

.....
On July first my father will give one million dollars
for general endowment, the income of which will
provide the balance of the estimated deficit of Two
hundred and forty-five thousand for nineteen hundred
six-seven. This..... pledge is made in the
expectation that the deficit of the following year will
not exceed two hundred and five thousand dollars.
.....

Yours truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller,
Jr."

K. Gift of \$2,700,000. on December 26, 1906, for
endowment. (The securities were 5,000 shares of stock
of the Standard Oil of New Jersey.)

"26 Broadway, New York,
December 26, 1906.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I am authorized to say that my father
will give to the University of Chicago as of January 1,
1907, income bearing securities of the current market
value of about two million seven hundred thousand dollars
(\$2,700,000.), the principal of the fund so contributed to
be added to the endowment of the University, the income
only to be used for the annual corporate expenditures;

.....

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

L. Gift of securities on December 30, 1907, for
endowment. (Securities valued at \$1,399,458.34.)

"26 Broadway, New York,
December 30, 1907.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

My father will cause to be given to the
University of Chicago, as of January 2nd, 1908:

1. For general endowment, securities as per
accompanying list, the present annual income of which is
eighty-thousand dollars (\$80,000.). One-half of this
income to be used for the reduction of the deficit,
the other half in whole or in part for the increase of
salaries or for the reduction of the deficit at the
discretion of the Board.

.....

Very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller,
Jr."

Securities.

\$100,000. par value Missabe & Northern R.R. 1st
mortgage 6% bonds due January 1923.
300,000. par value Manhattan Railway stock
300,000. par value New York Central Railroad stock
300,000. par value United States Steel Corporation
Second Sinking Fund 5% bonds due April 1963
100,000. par value Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
R.R. 3 1/2% bonds due June 1997
100,000. par value Chicago & Alton Railroad 1st Lien
3 1/2% bonds, due July 1950
100,000. par value Chicago & Alton Refunding Gold
3% bonds due October 1949.
200,000. par value Wisconsin Central R.R. General
Mortgage 4% bonds, due July 1949
40,000. par value Duluth, Missabe & Northern General
5% bonds due 1941.

M. Gift of securities on January 19, 1909, for endowment
(Securities valued at \$862,125.)

"New York, January 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I beg to confirm herewith my telegrams to you of yesterday, as follows-

"To provide for the estimated net deficit of the University of Chicago for the year 1909-10, and for permanent increase of endowment, my father will give to the University as of July first, 1909, the income bearing securities, the present net income of which is, in round figures, forty thousand dollars a year."

In fulfillment of this pledge my father will cause to be turned over to the University as of July 1, 1909,

\$425,000. Beech Creek Extension Railroad First

Mortgage Bonds - 3 1/2%

503,000. United States Steel Corporation 5% Collateral Trust bonds, Series E,

bearing a total annual income of \$40,025.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that we see the deficit in the annual budget of the University thus permanently wiped out. Toward this goal we have been working for a number of years. Our crowning reward will be the fact that no deficit shall ever again be allowed to exist in the University budget and I am sure that the Chicago Trustees will agree with the New York Trustees that this is the standard to which we should hereafter measure up.

Very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

The total value of the foregoing gifts for endowment when entered on the books of the University was as follows:

A	\$600,000.	
B	900,000.	
C	1,000,000.	
D	1,000,000.	
E	1,000,000.	
F	497,249.70	
G	1,000,000.	
H	1,000,000.	
I	1,000,000.	
J	1,000,000.	
K	2,700,000.	
L	1,399,458.34	
M	862,125.	\$13,958,833.04

The book value on July 31, 1916, was

13,134,394.98

A shrinkage in book value of

\$824,438.06

The shrinkage is accounted for as follows:

I. On securities given by

Mr. Rockefeller (See following pages) \$851,088.17

II. Net gain on securities purchased and

disposed of by the Trustees of the

University (See following pages) 26,650.11

Net Shrinkage (See following pages) \$824,438.06

It must be remembered that the shrinkage is in the present book value as compared with the original book value. The present market value of the securities in Rockefeller Funds is greatly in excess of the book value, because of the large increase in value of the stocks which comprised the gift of December 26, 1906.

I. Shrinkage on securities given by Mr. Rockefeller in payment of his pledges.

1895	Loss on 1000 bonds of \$1000. each Northern Pacific Land Grant and Consolidated First Mortgage 5% given in payment of pledge "C" dated Feb. 23, 1892	\$484,736.25	
	Loss on 35 Bonds of \$1000. each same as above, given in payment of second installment of pledge "A" of May 15, 1889	15,062.50	
1899	Loss on 500 Shares of Preferred Stock and 4000 shares of Common Stock of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company and on		
1903	400 Bonds of the same company of \$1000. each 4% received in exchange for 1000 Bonds of \$1000. each 5% Chicago and Northern Pacific First Mortgage given in payment of pledge "D" Dec. 23, 1892	410,128.88	
1907	Loss on sale of \$50,000. L. & N. Ry. Bonds	531.12	
	Total shrinkage		\$910,458.75
	Less gains on		
1900	700 Bonds of \$1000. each 5% First Mortgage American Steel Barge Co. given in part payment of pledge "E" of Oct. 30, 1895	27,500.	
1907	On sale of \$300,000. Wisconsin Central Ry. Bonds	24,875.68	
1915	On sale of \$125,000. Northern Pacific Joint 4's	1,994.90	
1916	On sale of \$39,000. D.M. & N. Ry. 6's	5,000.	59,370.58
	Net shrinkage on securities given by Mr. Rockefeller		<u>\$851,088.17</u>

II. Gains on securities purchased and disposed of
by the Trustees of the University.

Gains on sale of		
1897	Stock of Mutual Fuel Co. 25 shares	\$1,988.75
	Stock of Universal Gas Assn. 46 shares	3,208.50
1899	\$20000. Bonds Chicago City R.R.Co.	116.25
1900	\$25000. Bonds Atchison & Topeka & S.F.Ry.Co. Adjustment Bonds	85.90
	\$1500. Bonds Chicago Burlington & Northern Ry. Co.(purchased from Haskell Fund)	15.
	Bonus on renewal of S.H. Sweet et al loan	300.
1901	\$25000. Northern Pacific Elevator Co. Bonds	89.50
	\$13000. Bonds Marshall Co. Tenn.(Purchased from Culver Fund)	160.
1902	\$150000. Mexican Central Ry. Bonds (Purchased from Culver Fund)	7066.30
	\$25000. Atchison Topeka & S.F.Genl.Bonds	278.17
1903	Real Estate 281-2 Michigan Ave.	23978.10
1906	\$2000. Bonds Chicago M & St.P.Ry.Co. 1500 Shares of Union Pacific Ry.Preferred Stock	103.13 27584.54
1907	\$250000.C.B.& Q.Bonds	1127.56
1909	Real Estate 249-51 South Jefferson Street	10859.82
1910	On sale of \$22000.N.W. Elev.Ry.Bonds	756.25
1912	\$60,000. Cass Ave.& F.Gd. Ry. Bonds paid	718.75
Total Gains		\$78,436.52
Deduct Losses		
1903	\$10000. Bonds of International Packing Co. Mortgage of C.D.Wells- Loaned \$11000. Repaid \$10000.	6991.25 1000.
Carried forward		7991.25
		\$78,436.52

II. Gains on securities purchased and disposed of
by the Trustees of the University (Continued)

Total Gains (Brought forward)		\$78,436.52
Deduct Losses (Brought forward)	\$7,991.25	
Losses on		
Real Estate deeded to Mrs.		
VanNess on account of personal		
injury claim	15,070.	
1907 On sale of \$12,000. D.& R.G.		
Bonds	65.43	
Real estate 3223 Wabash Ave.		
Sold	60.	
1910 " " 723 E. 35th St.	7,216.	
1911 On sale of 1100 shares of		
S.S.Elev. Stock	12,181.60	
1906 Charges in Van Ness personal		
injury case	9,202.13	51,786.41
Net gain on		
Securities purchased and sold		
by the Trustees		<u>\$26,650.11</u>

Consolidation
of Funds

In 1903 Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he would allow the various gifts made by him for endowment to be consolidated on the books of the University. His consent was given in a letter from Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. under date of July 16, 1903, which follows herewith, and accordingly from that date the funds are kept in two accounts as therein specified.

"July 16, 1903.

Dear Mr. Heckman:

Replying to your letter of June 25 to Mr. Gates with reference to the consolidation of the various Rockefeller Endowment Funds, unless there is some reason which occurs to the officers of the University why it should not be done, my father is willing to have all the Rockefeller endowments consolidated into a General Endowment with the exception of the \$100,000. contributed for the endowment of the Divinity School. This for reasons connected with the union of the Divinity School with the University of Chicago he understands will require to be kept in a separate account which may be called "Endowment for Theological Instruction." Thus the various Rockefeller Endowment Accounts will be consolidated into two endowment accounts.

1. The General Endowment Account, comprising all the endowments except the \$100,000.
2. Endowment for Theological Instruction, being the \$100,000. contributed for that specific purpose.

Very truly,

(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

On June 30, 1916, the Rockefeller General Fund was invested as follows:

1. Real Estate Fees	\$2,088,730.
2. " " Loans	641,670.21
3. Railway Bonds	4,508,533.17
4. " Stocks	197,290.63
5. Elevated Railway Bonds	499,790.42
6. " " Stock	588,186.
7. Street Railway Bonds	113,139.22
8. " " Stock	89,205.13
9. Industrial and Municipal Bonds	2,207,368.20
10. Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks	1,947,143.65
Cash awaiting investment	152,121.23
Total	<u>\$13,033,177.86</u>

On June 30, 1916, the Rockefeller Theological Fund was invested as follows:

1. Real Estate Loans	\$67,513.97
2. Railway Bonds	14,398.76
3. Elevated Railway Bonds	4,836.45
4. Industrial Bonds	14,437.25
5. Cash awaiting investment	30.69
Total	<u>\$101,217.12</u>

The income of the foregoing funds has been applied to the general expenses of the University and Divinity School in accordance with the terms of the gifts. The donor has never made any request as to the application of the income on those gifts which contained such a privilege.

The income from Rockefeller General Fund for 1915-16 was \$982,801.15
an average of 7.5% on book value

and from the Rockefeller Fund for Theological Instruction was 4,964.13
an average of 4.6%

The income from the Rockefeller Funds furnished 49.7% of the budget income in 1915-16.

The foregoing statements do not include the Rockefeller Final Gift, statement concerning which was made to the Board at the meeting of August 8, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

Trevor Arnett

Dr. W. R. Harper.

Pres. University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I must apologize
for permitting your last
communication to lie
unanswered. but as noted
water has said. "Let us pause."
I was simply pausing
between the work of but
consecutive years. You did
write me before leaving for
Europe. and I nevertheless called
the Committee together. and
communicated the same. as it

was taken in his season. no
members of the Committee were
in attendance except Mrs.
Wilmarth - Mrs. Gleason. Miss
Ada Sweet and myself. We
all considered your suggestion
to have Mrs. M. Beagh take
charge of the finishing of his
burialling as a wise and
judicious. It will be to her a
work of love - and if her
health will permit she
will prosecute his case
with his persistency character-
istic of her. Mrs. M. Beagh
spoke to me of your conversation
with her. and asked for a
statement of his finances, and

especially of the names of
those who had contributed.
I told her that I had asked
a statement from Dr. Fordspeed
as we considered him a
member of our Committee although
he represented the University.
but that he did not seem
to consider himself
empowered to render his name
without Dr. Harper's consent
as Dr. Harper was in Europe.
as nearly the 1st of October as
possible I shall call a
meeting of the Committee
and shall hope to have Dr.
Fordspeed and yourself present.
Dr Fordspeed was invited before
but was detained by an
important Com. Meeting as he
wrote (see)

If Dr. Frothingham can with
your consent send me a
statement of his exact condition
of his finances - names
Contributors - sums donated.
amounts paid - amounts not
paid - his amount still to be
raised - I will immediately
forward this same to Mrs. McKim
so that she may perhaps
see her wealthy friends -
whilst they are at her
summer home -

Congratulating all
concerned of our happy
solution of what seems to
have been a serious
misunderstanding - and, I hope
soon - to have another butchering
added to the prosperous minority.

Sincerely yours, A. W. ~~W.~~ Ellery Garrison

August 3rd, 1900.

Mrs. Plummer
Mrs. Sumner Ellis,
2734 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

My dear Mrs. Ellis:

I am wondering whether I have written to you in reference to the present situation of the fund raised some years ago by the ladies, some of whom had in mind a hall, to be named "Daggett Hall".

The fact is that this sum now stands unappropriated, and if it could be completed there would be an opportunity to erect another building. A portion of this fund had been used provisionally in connection with Green Hall, but Mrs. Kelly has very generously contributed an amount sufficient to cover all the expense of Green Hall, and this has released whatever proportion of the other fund had been used. It now lies in the treasury, with the accumulated interest. I hope very much that the ladies interested will take hold of the matter, and that by co-operation we may be able to secure the remainder necessary to make an important building on the grounds.

Hoping that I may hear from you, I remain

Very truly yours,

October 2nd, 1900.

Lytle
My dear Mrs. Ellis:

I have not had an opportunity recently of meeting you. I have thought, however, it would be of interest to you to know that there now stands to the credit of the women's building fund the sum of \$23,421.00. Of this about twenty thousand dollars is actually subscriptions paid in, the remainder being accumulated interest.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Mrs. Sumner Ellis,

Chicago, Illinois.

October 2nd, 1900.

W. R. Harper

My dear Mrs. Killa:

I have not had an opportunity recently of meeting you. I have thought, however, it would be of interest to you to know that there now stands to the credit of the women's building fund the sum of \$23,421.00. Of this about twenty thousand dollars is actually subscriptions paid in, the remainder being accumulated interest.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Mrs. Sumner Killa,
Chicago, Illinois.